



*Lent Term,*

1899.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from p. 331.)*



THE connexion between Shrewsbury School and St John's is an old and close one. The School was founded and endowed by King Edward the Sixth in 1552, who by his Charter gave to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury, with the advice of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the power of appointing the Schoolmaster and Undermaster.

Owing to the advocacy of Thomas Ashton, Head Schoolmaster, Queen Elizabeth in 1571 further endowed the School by granting certain tithes and lands to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury for its better support. The Government of the School was thereafter to be subject to such Orders or Ordinances as Thomas Ashton, the then Head Master, or failing him, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and the Dean of Lichfield, should make concerning the Revenues and Government of the School.

Thomas Ashton was admitted a Fellow of St John's 8 November 1524. Thomas Lawrance, who had been Under-master to Ashton and succeeded him as Head Master, was admitted a Fellow of the College 12 March 1566-7.

In accordance with this injunction a very long deed, of which one of the parts is still in the possession of the College, was drawn up. In this are laid down very minute ordinances for the Government of the School. Thereafter there were to be three masters; A chief or Head Master and Second and Third Masters.

The ordinance providing for the election of these masters is perhaps ambiguously worded, but its intention was that the three Masters were to be elected by the Master and Fellows of St John's College, approved by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and then appointed by the Bailiffs who had certain powers of veto. All three Masters were to be selected from such as were sons of Burgesses of the Town of Shrewsbury, who had been educated at the School. In default of these choice could be made of certain others.

The leading idea of Ashton's deed appeared to be a wish to set the College as a watch-dog over the Borough authorities.

For 150 years the scheme worked more or less smoothly. Vacancies were duly announced by the Bailiffs or Mayor of Shrewsbury to the College and appointments made by it. Allowing for human error it can be confidently stated that the College made wise use of its powers.

In 1687 the Head Master, Andrew Taylor, an M.A. of King's College (who had been named by the College for the post on 30 November 1664), was in failing health. There was a fear in Shrewsbury that King James II contemplated the nomination of one Sebrand, a Jesuit, in exercise of the Royal Prerogative. Secret intimation was hastily sent to St John's, and Richard Lloyd, a Fellow of the College, and otherwise eligible was nominated. At first Mr Lloyd proved an excellent Master, but he accepted several pieces of ecclesiastical preferment in addition to his School work, which suffered accordingly and the School fell in numbers and repute. The Bailiffs, by means of a suit in

Chancery, got Mr Lloyd displaced on the ground that under Ashton's Ordinances no Schoolmaster could hold a cure of souls.

It should be noted that the proceedings against Mr Lloyd were expressly based on Ashton's Deed. Having got rid of Mr Lloyd, the Mayor and Bailiffs, for some reason now obscure, chose to disregard the rights of St John's given by that document, and without intimating the vacancy nominated the Rev Hugh Owen to the Head Mastership. The Authors of *The History of Shrewsbury School* describe Mr Owen as an M.A. of Jesus College, Oxford, who had been admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1721, being then described as son of Robert Owen, gentleman, of Llanarmon, co. Carnarvon. The College in its printed case, states that Mr Owen was not a Master of Arts, or of any standing in either of the Universities. One Hugh Owen, son of "Ow. Roberts" of Llannock co. Carnarvon, matriculated at Oxford from Jesus College, 14 December 1710, aged 18, and took the B.A. degree 26 February 1714-5 (Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*). It is probable that this was the Head Master and that the statement of the College was a mistake. Owen, however, did not take the M.A. degree at Oxford.

The College when the news of Lloyd's displacement came appointed William Clark on 22 July 1723 to be Head Master. He was however refused admission to the School by the Borough Authorities. During the subsequent legal proceedings he got Church preferment and was afterwards a man of some distinction.

On the refusal to recognise Mr Clark the College at once took legal proceedings to assert its rights under Ashton's Ordinances. The contention of the College was successful in the Court of Exchequer, and although the Mayor and Burgesses appealed to the House of Lords against the judgment, the Lords on 27 February 1727 affirmed the degree of the Court of Exchequer and removed Hugh Owen from the School.

The cases of the Town and the College are here printed.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Burgesses of the Town of  
Shrewsbury } Appellants.

The Attorney-General, at the  
Relation of the Master, Fellows,  
and Scholars of the College of  
St John the Evangelist in the  
University of Cambridge } Respondents.

#### THE APPELLANTS CASE.

By Letters Patents, King *Edward VI.* erected a Free Grammar School in the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, by the Name of the Free Grammar School of King *Edward VI.* for the Education and Instruction of Children and Youth in Grammar, and granted several Tithes, and other Hereditaments in the said Letters Patents mention'd, to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, and their Successors, for the Maintenance of the said School, and ordained, that there should be one Master, and one Under-Master, and granted to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their successors, full Power and Authority to nominate and appoint such Schoolmaster and Under-Schoolmaster, as often as a vacancy should happen; and that the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the Advice of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* for the Time being, should and might from Time to Time, make Statutes and Ordinances in Writing, concerning the Order, Government, and Direction of the said Schoolmasters and Scholars of the said School for the Time being, and the Stipend and Salary of the said Schoolmasters, and other Things relating to the said School, and the Rents and Revenues of the same.

THAT by virtue of the said Power in the said Letters Patents, the Bailiffs and Burgesses appointed *Thomas Aston* first Schoolmaster, and *Thomas Lawrence* first Under-Schoolmaster.

QUEEN *Elizabeth*, by Indenture under her Great Seal, made between the said Queen of the one Part, and the said Bailiffs and Burgesses of the other Part, granted to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, the Rectory and Parsonage

of the Parish Church of *Chirbury* in the County of *Salop*, with the Tithes of Corn, Grain, and Hay, and all other Tithes, Oblations and Emoluments, to the said Rectory belonging, and other Tithes in the County of *Salop*, to a considerable Value: In Consideration of which Grant, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses covenanted for themselves and their Successors, to pay several Pensions, and Stipends in the said Indenture mentioned, to the Archdeacon of *Salop*, the Rector of *Chirbury*, and the Bishop of *Hereford*, and to indemnify the Crown from payment of the same, and to employ the Residue of the Revenue and Profits (after Payment of the Rent reserved by the said Indenture, and the other Payments therein covenanted to be made) for the better Maintenance of the said Grammar School, according to such Orders as should be taken in that Behalf by the said *Thomas Ashton*, then Schoolmaster; or in Case he dy'd before any Orders should be by him made, then according to such Orders as should be taken by the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and the Dean of *Litchfield* for the Time being.

KING *Charles I.* by Letters Patents, Incorporated the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town, by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and thereby granted them several particular Powers, and confirmed all their former Rights and Privileges.

THE Appellants, in pursuance of the said Letters Patents of King *Edward VI.* and King *Charles I.* and of the Powers thereby granted them, did, about *July 1723*, nominate and appoint *Hugh Owen*, Clerk, Head Schoolmaster of the said School, upon the resignation of Mr *Richard Lloyd*.

THE Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, exhibited an Information in the Court of Exchequer, in the name of the Attorney-General, against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, and against the said *Hugh Owen*, and others, thereby suggesting (among other Things) that Two Setts of Ordinances were made 11<sup>o</sup> *Feb. 20<sup>o</sup> Eliz.* One by the said Mr *Ashton*, for the better employing the Rents and Revenues of the School, and the other by the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, with the Advice and Consent of the then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, concerning the Honest Qualities, Manners, Learning, and also the Election, Admission, and displacing of the said Schoolmasters, and other Things, concerning the rule and Government of the said Schoolmasters

16 June,  
14 Car I.

Mr. Owen  
appointed  
Schoolmaster  
by the  
Appellants  
July 1723.

Respondent  
Bill, *Michae-  
mas Term*,  
1723.

Ordinances  
made 11 Fe-  
20 Eliz.

Letters  
Pat  
Feb. 6,  
VI.

The Power of  
nominating  
the School-  
masters vested  
in the Bailiffs  
and Burgesses

13 May,  
13 Eliz.

and Scholars: By which Ordinances it was ordained, that there should be three Schoolmasters, called the Head Schoolmaster, the Second Schoolmaster, and the Third Schoolmaster; And that by the seventh of the Second Sett of Ordinances, it was ordained, that when any of the said three Places should be vacant, the remaining Schoolmasters, or Schoolmaster, should forthwith give Notice thereof to the Bailiffs of the said Town for the Time being; which Bailiffs should, from Time to Time, have the nomination and Appointment of the said Schoolmasters, with the Advice of the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*. And that the Bailiffs of the said Town for the Time being, should within twenty Days next after such Notice to them given, advertise the Master and Fellows of *St John's* College, of such Avoidance, requesting them to Elect, and send to the said Bailiffs, one meet and apt Man for that Purpose, with the Testimony of his Conversation, Ensealed with their Seal of Office, to be elected by the said Master and Fellows, or by the greatest Part of them there present, for ever, in manner following, *viz. First*, Of such as were, or should be born within the Town of *Salop*, being the Legitimate Son of a Burgess there, and having been a Scholar there in the said Free School, if any such there should be; And in default thereof, then of such as were, or should be born within the Liberties and Franchises of the said Town, or in the Abbey *Forgate* adjoining to the said Town, being the Legitimate Son of a Burgess there, and having been a Scholar in the said School, if any such should be. And in default thereof, then of some sufficient Man born in the County of *Salop*, and brought up in the said School. And in default thereof, then some sufficient Man born in any other County; so that they who had been Scholars in the said School, should be evermore preferred, if any such should be thought worthy of the Place, by the Master and greatest Part of the Fellows of the said College there present. And that by the Eighth Ordinance, it was ordained that the Schoolmaster so to be appointed, at his coming from the said College, should first repair to the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, to be by him allowed, and sworn according to the Statutes of the Realm; and then to bring with him from the said Bishop, to the said Bailiffs, a Testimonial under the Hand and Seal of the said Bishop, and then to be allowed by the said Bailiffs, if they should think worthy of him. And if the Bailiffs should mislike of such Person,

7th Ordinance

This contrary  
to the Letters  
Patents of  
Edw. VI.

8th Ordinance

upon Cause Reasonable, then they were forthwith to certify such Cause of their Mislike, to the Master and Fellows of the said College, and thereupon they were to make a New Election of another Person, and him to recommend, and send to the Bailiffs as aforesaid.

AND the said Relators did by their Information further set forth, That by Indenture Tripartite of the same date with the said Ordinances made between the then Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* of the first Part, the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury* of the second Part, and the Master and Fellows of the said *St John's* College, the said *Thomas Ashton*, then late Head-Master of the said School, and *Thomas Lawrence*, then Head-Master of the said School of the third Part, the Parties to the said Indenture Covenanted for themselves and their Successors, strictly to observe and perform the said Ordinances and By-Laws; and that the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town, by their Deed-Poll of the same Date, bound themselves to the Master and Fellows of *St John's* College, in 100*l.* for Performance of the Matters contained in the said Indenture. And the Relators further suggested, that the said Ordinances, and particularly those for the Recommendation of a Schoolmaster, by the Master and Fellows of the said College, had been strictly regarded eversince the making of them; And that upon a Vacancy, the said Bailiffs had always applied to the Master and Fellows of the said College, to send a fit Person, who was always appointed by the said Bailiffs, unless they had a Reasonable Objection; and that about four Months before the Filing of the Information, the Place of Head-Schoolmaster becoming void, by the Resignation of Mr *Lloyd*, the Master and Fellows so soon as they had Information of such Vacancy, ordered a Letter to be delivered to the Mayor if the said Corporation, acquainting him that they were ready, to find out a fit Person to supply the Place, but the said Mayor immediately after the Surrender of Mr *Lloyd*, summon'd an Assembly of the Aldermen and Assistants, and placed the said *Hugh Owen* in the said School; and tho' the Relators, by Instrument in Writing under their Common Seal, recommended Mr *William Clarke*, a Person qualify'd, according to the said Ordinances, and tho' he in all respects conformed himself to the said Ordinances, yet the Corporation refused to admit him, and persisted in their Appointment of the said *Hugh Owen*,

and therefore the said Relators prayed the Relief of the said Court.

THE now Appellants, and the other Defendants to the said Information, put in their Answers thereto, and thereby insisted, that by the said Letters Patents of King *Edward VI* the sole Power of appointing the Schoolmasters was vested in the Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors; and that the Power given them to make Ordinances, with the Approbation of the Bishop, had no Relation to the appointing Masters of the said School; and that the said Bailiffs and Burgesses could not divest themselves of the said Trust reposed in them by the said Letters Patents, or delegate or transfer their Power of nominating Schoolmasters to any other Persons, and that the Indenture 13<sup>o</sup> *Elizabethae*, made no alteration as to the nominating the Schoolmasters, nor made any Mention how they should be elected, nor was any Authority thereby given to any Persons, to make Orders touching their Election; and that therefore, all the Ordinances pretended to be made for that Purpose, were void, and the sole Right of appointing Masters, remained in the now Appellants, and that the said College had no Right to interfere in such Appointment, and insisted that the said Ordinances set forth in the Information, were not agreeable to the Powers given to make Statutes and Ordinances by the said Letters Patents, and Indenture, but in many Particulars exceeded the said Powers, or were repugnant to the same, and therefore void, and submitted to the Judgment of the Court, how far the Covenants in the Indenture of the 20th of *Elizabeth* (which were entered into by the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, without Consideration on the Part of *St John's College*) should bind the Appellants, especially so far as they related to such Ordinances as were in themselves null and void.

UPON the hearing of this Cause, the Court of Exchequer was pleased to declare the said 7th and 8th Ordinances or By-Laws to be just and reasonable, and made pursuant to the Intent of the Charter of King *Edward VI* and there upon decreed, that the Relators should elect a fit Person, pursuant to the Directions given by the 7th and 8th Ordinances; and that the said *Hugh Owen*, not being chosen pursuant to the said Ordinances, and the Charter of King *Edward VI* should be displaced, and that the Appellants should proceed to a new Election of a Head-Schoolmaster, pursuant to the Directions of the 7th and

8th Ordinances or By-Laws, with Costs, to be taxed by the Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court.

*From which Decree the Appellants have appealed, and apprehend, that they are very much aggrieved thereby.*

FOR that by the said letters Patents of *Edward VI* the sole Power of appointing the Schoolmasters is granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, and the Power thereby given to them, with the Advice of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, to make Ordinances and By-Laws, only respects the Order, Government, and Direction of the School, and the Stipend and Salary of the Schoolmasters, and other Things relating to the School, and the Rents and Revenues of the same; but not the Election or Appointment of the Schoolmasters. Nor is there any Alteration made by the Indenture of the 23rd of May, 13<sup>o</sup> *Eliz.* with respect to the Election or Appointment of the Schoolmasters. But all that the Appellants Predecessors thereby covenanted to do, was to pay the several Stipends in the said Indenture mentioned, and to indemnify the Crown against the same, and to employ the Residue of the Revenues for the better Maintenance of the said School, according to such Orders as should be taken by the said *Thomas Ashton*, or if he dyed before any such Orders, then according to such Orders as should be taken by the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and the Dean of *Litchfield*. And therefore the Appellants insist, that the Power of appointing the Schoolmasters, which was vested in the said Bailiffs and Burgesses by the said Letters Patents of *Edward VI* still remains in the Appellants. For that this being a Trust reposed by the Crown in the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses could not divest themselves of such Power, or transfer it to any other Persons; and consequently, that the said 7th and 8th Ordinances, (which are endeavoured to be established by the said decree) so far as they concern the Election of the Schoolmasters, are absolutely null and void, as not being warranted by the said Letters Patents of King

Edward VI, but being repugnant thereto, and contrary to Law:

*Wherefore, and for divers other Reasons, the Appellants humbly hope, that the said Decree shall be reversed.*

C. TALBOT.

J. WILLES.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of *Salop*, } Appellants.

His Majesty's Attorney General, at the Relation of the Master, Fellows and Scholars of *St John's College* in the University of Cambridge } Respondents.

THE RESPONDENTS CASE.

10mo Feb. Anno 6to Edw. VI. 1552 The King, by his Letters Patent, founded a Free Grammar School in *Shrewsbury*, in the County of *Youth*, to consist of one Schoolmaster, and one Under-Schoolmaster, to continue for ever, and for the Maintenance of the said School, granted to the then Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury* and their Successors, the Tithes of several Parishes and Lands therein mentioned, worth 28*l.* per Ann. And gives Power also to the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, and their Successors, of naming and appointing a Schoolmaster and Under-Schoolmaster of the said School, as often as the same became void: And that the said Bailiffs and Burgesses (with the Advice of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* for the time being) should and might make fit and wholesome Statutes and Ordinances in Writing, concerning and touching the Ordering, Government and Direction of the said Schoolmasters, and the Scholars and Stipends of the said Schoolmasters, and other things touching and concerning the Government, Reservation and Disposition of the Rents and Revenues appointed or to be appointed for the Support of the said School: Which said Statutes and Ordinances being so made should be kept inviolable for ever.

The said Queen, by Indenture between her and the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of *Shrewsbury*, for the Advancement and better Maintenance of the said Grammar School, and for the Maintenance of Divine Service in the several Chapels therein mentioned, did gesses, and their successors, the reversion of several Tithes and Hereditaments therein mentioned; and in consideration thereof, the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, for them and their successors, did Covenant with the said Queen, her Heirs and Successors, to employ and bestow the Residue of all the Revenues (after Payment of several Pensions therein mentioned) for the better Maintenance of the said King Edward VI according to such Orders and Constitutions as should be taken in that behalf, by *Thomas Ashton*, Clerk, then Head Schoomaster, and if he died before, then according to such as the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and the Dean of *Litchfield*, should make concerning the said Revenues, with a Proviso, if the Bailiffs and Burgesses did not perform their Covenants, for the Queen to re-enter.

Whereupon, soon after the said Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, two more Schoolmasters were added to the said School.

By Indenture Tripartite made between the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* of the first Part, the Bailiffs and Burgesses of *Salop* of the second Part, the Master and Fellows of *St John's College* in *Cambridge*, and Mr *Ashton*, then late Head Schoolmaster, and Mr *Lawrence*, the then present Head Schoolmaster, of the third Part, thereby reciting the said former Grants: And that the Bailiffs and Burgesses had, by Advice of the said Bishop, made Orders in Writing for the Government of the said School, pursuant to the said Grant of King *Edward VI*. And that the said Mr *Ashton* had made Orders, according to the Effect of the said Queen's Letters Patent, without Fraud, It was agreed by all the said Parties to the said Indenture, to perform the said Orders and Constitutions in the Schedules thereto annexed, and use all lawful Means to redress the Breach thereof.

There are two Setts of Ordinances to the said Indenture annexed, viz., One made by the said Mr *Ashton*, with the Approbation of the Bailiffs and Burgesses, and Advice and Consent of the Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield* (consisting of Twenty One Ordinances) concerning the Revenues and other Matters relating to the said School: And the other (consisting of Thirty

Eight Ordinances or By-Laws) made by the *Bailiffs* and *Burgesses* (with the consent of the said Bishop) and Mr *Ashton*, concerning the Government, Qualities, Manners and Learning, as also the *Election*, Admission, Expulsion, and other things relating to the said Schoolmasters and Scholars of the said School.

By the 7th Ordinance Made by the said Bailiffs and Burgesses, It is ordained, That when any of the three Rooms of the said Schoolmasters should be vacant, the other Schoolmaster or Schoolmasters should forthwith give Notice to the Bailiffs of the Town which the said Schoolmasters (with the Advice of the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield for the time Meaning and Effect of King Edward VI's Letters Patent. Nevertheless, to the Intent that such Schoolmasters might be from time to time Elected of such as shall be best able to supply these Functions or Rooms, and of such as had been, or should be Scholars in the said School (if any such there should be) It is ordained, that the Bailiffs of the said Town should from time to time, within twenty Days next after such Notice to them given, give Advertisement and Knowledge of such Avoidance to the Master and Fellows of St John's College, with request to them to Elect, and send to the said Bailiffs one able, meet, and apt Man for that purpose, with the Testimony of his Conversation, by their Letters under their Seal of Office, to be by them Elected for ever, under the several Qualifications in Manner and Form as in the said 7th Ordinance is mentioned.

By the 8th Ordinance The Schoolmaster so to be appointed, at his coming from the said College, should first repair to the said Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, to be by him allowed and sworn, according to the Statutes of the Realm, and then bring with him the said Bishop's Testimonial under his Hand and Seal, and then to be allowed of by the Bailiffs (if they should so think worthy of him) and if such Bailiffs should dislike of such Person upon cause reasonable, then they forthwith to certify such Cause of their Mislake, to the Master and Fellows of the said College, and thereupon they to make a new Election in Form aforesaid, of another Schoolmaster or Schoolmasters to supply the Room so void, and him to commend and send to the said Bailiffs, as aforesaid.

An Information was filed in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the Name of his Majesty's then Attorney General,

at the Relation of the College, setting forth *inter alia* the several Matters beforementioned; and that upon a Vacancy of Head Master of the said School, in June 1723, the Appellants did, without any Advertisement or Notice given to the Respondents, or a Testimonial from the said Bishop, unduly place the Defendant *Owen* in the said School, who was not a Master of Arts, nor of any Standing in either of the Universities, nor in any respect qualified to be Head Master, according to the 7th and 8th Ordinances; and thereby praying, that the Appellants might discover the Premises, and set forth all the Ordinances, and how the Schoolmasters had from time to time been chosen, and whether such had not been always recommended by the said College; and that they might discover all Deeds, Grants, and other Entries and Memorandums relating to the Elections of Schoolmasters by the said College; and that the Schoolmasters might be elected from time to time, pursuant to the said Ordinances; and that the said Ordinances, or such of them as appeared reasonable for governing and ordering the Affairs of the School, might be established by the Decree of the Court.

To which Bill the Mayor and Corporation put in their Answer under their Common Seal, and thereby confessed the several Grants and the said Indenture Tripartite, with the Ordinances thereto annexed: But thereby insist, that by the said Charter of King *Edward VI.* they had the sole Power of nominating the Head and Second Schoolmasters of the said Free Grammar-School, exclusive of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and the Respondents the Relators, and do admit they did refuse to give Advertisement to the College, to send a fit Person to succeed Mr *Lloyd* (who resigned in 1723) as Head Schoolmaster.

*Defendants Gregory, Trevers and Owen's Answer.* Their Answer was to the like effect as the said Appellants Answer, and refers to the same.

The Cause being at Issue, and Witnesses on both Sides examined.

The same was set down to be heard, and upon hearing Council on both Sides, and on reading the Proofs and Evidences in this Cause, it was ordered, that it should be put down into the Paper of Causes *Easter Term* following, and in the mean time the Barons were to be attended with Copies of the Letters

Answer of  
Appellants  
Mayor and  
Corporation

romo Februar  
1725  
First Hearing

Patent of *Edward VI* Queen *Elizabeth's* Grant, and the Indenture with the By-Laws there unto annexed relating to the Matter in question, which being accordingly done.

This Cause came again to be heard before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron *Gilbert*, Mr Baron *Price*, Mr Baron *Page*, and Mr Baron *Hale*; whereupon, and upon reading the said Charter of *Edward VI* the Grant of the 13th of *Elizabeth*, and the Indenture Tripartite of the 20th of *Elizabeth*, with the several Ordinances or By-Laws thereto annexed, and likewise an ancient Book of Entries of several Letters, and other original Letters from the said Bailiffs under their Corporation Seal, and hearing what was alledged by Council on both Sides, the Court declared the 7th and 8th Ordinances or By-Laws, to be just and reasonable, and made pursuant to the Intent of the said Charter of King *Edward VI*, and thereupon the Court unanimously Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed, That the Relators (now Respondents) do elect a fit Person, pursuant to the Directions given by the said 7th and 8th Ordinances; and that the said *Owen*, the present Head Schoolmaster (not being chosen pursuant to the said Ordinances and Grant or Charter of the said King *Edward VI*) be displaced, and that the Mayor and Corporation should proceed forthwith to a new Election of a Head Schoolmaster, pursuant to the Direction of the 7th and 8th Ordinances or By-Laws, and ordered Costs to be paid to the Relators, to be taxed by the Deputy Remembrancer of the said Court.

WHICH DECREE the Respondents hope is just, for the Reasons following.

For that the said Ordinances made by the Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the Consent of the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and these made by the said *Thomas Ashton*, as aforesaid, were strictly pursuant to the Directions and Tenor of King *Edward VI's* Charter, and the same were put in Writing, according to the Directions of the said Charter, and no Alteration therein made, excepting only, that the Queen having by her said Grant given an additional Revenue of 300*l. per Ann.* to the said School, and for other Pious Uses, instead of two Masters mentioned in the said first Charter, the School was then enlarged, and there were two more Masters then added thereto.

That the said Ordinances have been strictly observed, by all the said Bailiffs and Burgesses for the time being, and since by

the Mayors of *Salop*, for about 150 Years, and upwards (till lately) and the Bailiffs or Mayors constantly gave Notice of such Vacancy of a Head Schoolmaster, to the Master and Fellows of *St John's* College, in order for them to *Elect* a fit Person, according to the 7th and 8th Ordinances, which accordingly they have done, as appears by the *Entries* of the said several Bailiffs and Mayors letters, to and from the said College, for that purpose ever since.

There is not one Instance of any of the Head Schoolmasters that were elected otherwise than as aforesaid, as by their several Letters and Testimonials from 1583 appeareth.

That Mr *Lloyd*, the last Head Schoolmaster, was lately obliged by a Degree in Chancery, on the Information of the then Attorney General, at the Relation of *Buckley Mackworth*, Esq. and others, to surrender his place, for Breach of the 6th Ordinance, wherein it is ordained, *That no Head Master of the said School can be capable of having any Cure of Souls, and at the same time keep the said School*; which plainly shews, that the Mayor and Corporation apprehend the said Ordinances to be just, and still in Force.

The said Ordinances have received the Sanction of the Court of Chancery; for in a cause there depending 11<sup>o</sup> Jac. I. between one *Meighen*, then Head Master of the said School, and *Jones* and *Harris*, then Bailiffs of the said Town, relating to some Misdemeanors committed by one *Gittings*, then Second Master of the said School, in Breach of the said Ordinances, It was Decreed by the then Lord Chancellor *Ellesmere*, *That the said Gittings should depart from the said School, and the Master and Fellows of St John's College should forthwith be acquainted therewith, and proceed to a new Election for that purpose, according to the true Meaning of the said Ordinances.*

It may be of mischievous Consequence, to suffer the Corporation to depart from the Ordinances before-mentioned, and thereby to get to themselves the entire Nomination and Election of the Head Schoolmaster; for by the said Indenture and Ordinances (pursuant to the said Charter and Grant) the Head Schoolmaster is made in nature of a *Trustee*, or *Check* upon them, that the Revenue of the said School may not be misapplied, or imbezelled; for the Preservation of which the Head Master, by the following Ordinances, hath the chief Management and Government.

Thirdly

Fourthly

Fifthly

Note

By the 16th Ordinance Made by the said Mr Ashton, The Bailiffs are to be yearly Sworn in the presence of the Head Master to observe the Ordinances relating to the School Revenues.

By the 14th: No Lease of the Revenue can be granted without being countersigned by the Master.

By the 7th: The Head Master is to have the Custody of one of the four Keys of the Treasury where the Stock remanent is kept in the said Town.

By the 8th: No money is to be disposed of out of the said Stock remanent (exceeding 10l.) without the Consent of the Head Master and St John's College, under their common Seal.

And by the 17th Ordinance: Made by the Bailiffs and Burgesses, with the Advice and Consent of the said Bishop and Mr Ashton, No Second Master is to be chosen without the Consent of the said Bishop and the Head Master.

Besides several other Instances of the like Power given to the said Head Schoolmasters.

Wherefore 't is humbly prayed, That the said Decree made by the Barons of the Exchequer may be affirmed by your Lordships with Costs.

P. YORK.

THO. LUTWICHE.

We now proceed to give some of the letters which passed between the Town of Shrewsbury and the College. The letters from Shrewsbury all bear endorsements showing that they were produced as evidence during the legal proceedings. And as showing the long continued practice of the Bailiffs in looking to the College as the proper nominating body they are very effective.

Right worshipfull, This shalbe to signifie vnto you that Mr Lawrence the Cheife Scholemaster of this free gramer schole of Shrewsbury havinge continued that Chardge the space of theis

fiftene yeres last. And fyndinge him selfe so weakened in body that he is not able to contynue the susteyninge of the burden incident to the place any longer, Hathe now presentlie given over that Chardge. And althoughe for our owne partes wee have signified vnto him that wee are vnwillinge he should so do, and have earnestlie intreated him to contynew that Chardge, and for his ease to take vnto him suche an Assistant for a tyme as himself should like of, yet can wee not perswade him to yeld therevnto. And forasmuche as his care and diligence hath beyn suche that the schole hathe not only yelded a great number of good schollers in his tyme (as your howse can particularly testifie) but also is the speciall ornament of this towne and treasure of the countrey adioyninge. And for that the schole is now left in suche good order, as all gentlemen in theis partes are very desyrous to have their Children here trayned vp in learninge, whereby the nombre of schollers do daylie increase. Wee are therfore desyrous that now at this first advoydaunce of the Cheife Schoolmaster such consideracion maye be taken for the Choise of a newe as maye in every respect Answer the good meaninge of the founders, and of the setter forward of the woorke (Mr Ashton by name sometye of that your Colledge) for this purpose have wee entreated this speciall berer Thomas Salter gentleman to travaile to you at this present with theis our letters Signifyinge to you by the same that this Rowme of Cheife scholemaster nowe beinge become voide, our desyer is that you will elect and send vnto vs (accordinge to the great truste which by the ordynnaunces of the said schole in you is Reposed) a sufficient person, who for his learninge gravitie, audacitie, invencion, wysdome and discretion maye for this first tyme of avoydaunce (for good example to posteritie) receive the place in respect of worthynes only, And not for any other private suite labour or affeccion. And albeit wee thinke you wilbe myndfull to comend a sufficient person accordinge to the ordynnaunces, yet for that by the ordynnaunces the Second Scholemaster (Mr Baker by name being a master of Artes aboute twoo yeres standinge and also sufficientlie furnished with all other qualities by the ordynnaunces required) ought to be preferred before any others. He being called before vs disableth him self to receive the same and vtterlie Refuseth to supplie the Rowme. Requestinge that a more sufficient person by your comendacion maye be had, wee have in Respect thereof also

taken occasion to make this speciall suite vnto you that a man qualified as aforesaid maye be elected to furnishe the place for yf frendship shall so prevaile that a yonger man or more insufficient than Mr Baker shalbe commended, we cannot allowe of the Choyse. And forasmuche as it wold be tedyous to wryte vnto you the causes of theis our earnest letters we Referre the same to this our berer vnto whom we praye you give credit for your better satisfaction and advertisement. And so wee take our leave. Salop vnder the seale of our office the first of August 1583.

your Lovinge frendes  
 WILLIAM TRENCH } Bailiffes of  
 EDWARD OWEN } Shrewsbury.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull the master and fellowes of the College of St John the evangelist in the vniuersitie of Chambridge.

*An Answer to the Bayliffes of Shrewsbury.*

Righte Worshipfull As we cannot but yield vnto the testimony you challeng at our hands concerning the fruites of his labour, which hath beene now and for longe time your chiefest director and most painfull traveller in that your renowned Schoole of Shrewsbury, so wee cannot but lament very much with you, the losse, or rather the foregoing of so speciall a man as is our very good frend Mr Lawrence in so necessary and so excellent a work of the common wealthe. Wee perseave very well how greate your care was to haue had him continued in that place and doe very much commend your good desires praying (euen with all our hearts) that by gods goodnesse it were in vs to renew this his wonted strength of body wherein he findeth want.

But so it is, what God hath decreed must be yielded onto, and our selues rest contented thither to haue our thoughtes now referred where vnto your letters haue by order directed vs:— Which we take to be this—Vppon advertisement so to endeauor to furnish that first or principall roome of a Schoolmaster in that your said Schoole by our election of one to that end, as both in equity and conscience wee may be able to justifie the same according to your ordinances therein prouided. You

looke not (as we hope) to haue any thinge said of our good meaning to that end and purpose, being a matter of trust so carefully committed vnto us, the case so nearley touching a little part (as it were) of the first nursery of the commonwealth, and so much concerning so many (as well yet vnborn perhapps as liueing) As touching your speciall diligence in putting downe somewhat plentifully a certaine number [of] properties you desire in the party with some further counsell there vnto added. Our opinion is your desire is to haue things well not otherwise meaning to direct vs in a course already laid downe, then by the way of advise wherein your greate wisdome very well appeareth. So that all these circumstances with the thinge it selfe (which is indeed the body of the ordinances of that place) duly considered, our finall resolution is by these our letters to commend vnto you the bearer hereof Mr. John Meighen a Master of Arts aboute two years standing in this our vniuersity, one trained vp here amongst vs in this our Colledge, sometime one of your schoole, a Burgesses sonne of your towne (as wee are informed, and as wee know and are to avow) very sufficiently qualified and by vs elected vnto that place now void, according to the ordinances of your Schoole therein provided. Wee take it our partes so to conceiue of our selues in that action, and so much to repose in your good opinion conceiued of vs, that it shall not bee needful to say how little we feare what is purposed concerning any forethreatened disallowance. It sufficeth (as we hope) that wee know what wee haue to do, and do so commend the aforesaid party vnto you, as one whom wee find (besides one only man who refuseth to deale therein) by priuledge principally preferred by his industry in the study of good learning very sufficiently qualified according to the rules therein ordeined, so well affected for his religion, of such honest conversation the course of his whole life to our knowledge, of such discreet gouernment in his behavior here amongst vs euen from his younger yeares, and so well approued as wee very credibly heare, in the good gouernment of youth and their due order of teaching that thoughte wee feare it will bee very hard to match what hath beene done in that place, yet we neither feare to value him with greater yeares or doubt of as much presently as may be very sufficiently commendable and in time grow to a greater excellency. More should bee said perhapps in respect of your worships louing countenance and speciall good fauor

now towards him principally in his first admission but hauing already drawne our selues into a longer discourse then was purposed our desire is for what remaineth to make himselfe beholding to you with our hearty well wishing

your louing friendes the  
Master and the Seniors of  
the said Colledge.

St John's Coll. in Cambr.  
20 Sep. 1583.

The letters which follow relate to Ralph Gittins (See *Eagle* xx, p. 462). He was nominated by the Colledge to be Third Master in 1594. It will be observed that the Bailiffs in their letter of January 1610-1 state that the Second Master's place became vacant in 1607 and that Ralph Gittins had been displaced by them from his office of Third Master. As a matter of fact on the vacancy in the Second Mastership in 1607, Gittins was put into the place by Meighen the Head Master and maintained in it in spite of the protests of the Bailiffs. The appointment gave rise to much dissatisfaction and disturbance at Shrewsbury, and the matter was referred to Dr Neile, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who decided in Gittins' favour and he was thereupon in 1612 installed by the Bailiffs. Peace however did not last for long, for in 1613 proceedings were taken against him in the Court of Chancery and he was by a decree of the Court dismissed from the Second Master's place on 27 October 1613.

The curious thing is that on 24 March 1630-1 the Bailiffs recommended Ralph Gittins to the Colledge for the post of Second Master, and the Colledge gave him its nomination on 21 April 1631. Gittins resigned in 1638 when he must have been fairly advanced in years.

After our verie hartie commendacions. Whereas by the forsakinge of William Baylye the Rowme of the third Scole-

master of this ffree Grammar Scoole of Shrewsburie is presently become voyde. Whereof we the Bayliffes haue received notice from John Meighen and John Baker the Principall and Seconde Scolemasters To thintent we shuld thereof give aduertisement to your worships for the eleccion of a new Scolemaster in the place of the said William Baylye accordinge to the Ordynance of the Scoole in that behaulf provided whereof a counterpane in wrytinge remayneth with you. The consideracion whereof hath moved vs this moche to signifie to you that the said William Baylye the thirde Scoolmaster of this ffree Grammer Scoole refused his rowme forsaide the xxx<sup>th</sup> day of this October in whose place if it please your worships to commend a sufficient person qualified accordinge to the Ordynance, we for our partes wilbee ready to do that which to our duties apperteyneth. And forasmuch as the legittimate Sonne of a Burges of this Towne qualified accordinge to the Ordynance is to be preferred before others one Raphe Gytins Sonne legittimate of Richard Gytins, mercer, a free Burges of this Towne is well thought of, wherein referringe the Choyse to your considerations accordynge to the Ordynance, we take leave. ffrom Salop the last of October 1594

your assured ffriendes

DANIEL LLOID } Bailiffes of  
THOMAS LEWIS } Shrewsbury.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipfull the Master and fellowes of St John his Colledge in the vniuersitie of Cambridge. dd.

Right Worshippfull, Whereas wee are given to vnderstande by your Letters that the Rowme of the Third Schoolemaster of your Free Grammar Schoole of Shrewsburie is nowe presentlie voyde by reason that William Baylie who latelie enioyed that place hath voluntarilie forsaken and relinquished the same and therevpon are putt in minde by you to proceede to the Election of a newe Schoolmaister accordingly qualified for that place wee the Mayster and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniuersitie of Cambridge to whom the sayde Election by right belongeth Doo thankfully acknowledge your good case being verie willing to accomplish whatsoeuer vs apperteyneth in that behalfe And for so much as we perceiue by your Letters your good inclination

to Ralphe Gittins a Bachelour of Arts and one of the Schollers and Students of our House because wee have had Experience of his good conversation are well perswaded of the sufficiencie of the said partie for that place as being qualified according to the ordinances of the said Schoole wee have made choyce of him att this tyme and thereof have thought good to give you notice by these our Letters vnder our Hands and Seale being allways willing and desirous to further and procure the good and prosperous Success of the sayd Schoole of Shrewsburie by any good meanes that we can Devise. Thus Commending you and ourselves to the gracious protection of God wee cease, from our Colledge of St John's aforesaid November 15th, 1594.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshippfull and our verie Loveing ffrendes Mr David lloid and Mr Thomas Lewis, Bayliffs of the Towne of Shrewsburie.

Whereas by the death of Mr John Baker late Seconde Schoolemaster of the ffree grammar schoole of and in the towne of Shrewsbury, the place, roome, office, or function of the Second Schoolemaster of the same Schoole, the seaven and twentieth day of November *Anno domini* 1607 became vacant of which avoydance our predecessors Mr William Jones and Mr Andrew Lewys then Bayliffs of the sayde towne gave advertisement and knowledge to the then master and fellowes of your colledge, according to the ordinances of the sayd Schoole; which roome or place yet remayneth vacant And whereas as well by the resignation and remouing of Mr Ralphe Gyttns late third Schoolemaster of the same Schoole, of the place, roome office and function of the third Schoolmaster of the same Schoole, and by displacing of him the sayd Ralphe of and from the sayd place, roome, office and function of third Schoolmaster, by vs the now Bayliffes of the sayde towne, for his notorious negligence and refusall of teaching in the same place, office or roome for three yeres together now last past, and for other iust causes to vs appiering, the sayde roome, place, office and function of the third Schoolmaster of the same Schoole the twentieth sixt day of January *anno domini* 1610 became vacant: Theis therefore are from vs, to gyve you advertizement and knowledge of the same avoydences, earnestly requesting you according to your gravity, wisdome and integrity, and the trust in you reposed, as

you tender the repayre of the ruined estate of the same Schoole, for to elect and send vnto us, two able and meete persons for that purpose, to supply thoos roomes according to the said ordinances and quallified as therein is preseryved, the neglect whereof in your last choyse was the onely occasion of the tumult and garvoyle, that ensued within our towne. And our further request is, that you wilbe pleased to ioyne with vs for a competent encrease to be had of the Salaryes and Stypendes of the Schoolmasters there, and for reformation of all other defectyve ordinances of the sayde Schoole, according to such direcuions as this our trusty messenger Mr Rowland Jenckes (one of our owne house) shall imparte vnto you: and that the charges of such as you and wee shall imploy thearaboutes, shalbe born of the Schoole Revenues. And so with our very hartly comendacions wee referre you and your actions to the good providence of almighty god.

At Shrewsbury the  
30th day of  
January anno  
domini 1610.

your very loving ffryndes

THOMAS JONES } bayliffes.  
HUGHE HARRIES }

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull the Master and fellowes of the colledge of Saint John the Evangelist in the vniversity of Cambridge deliver thys.

Righte worshipfull Commendacions vnto you remembred Pleaseth it the same to bee advertised that in Trynytie Terme laste past at the hearinge of the cause in his majesties highe Courte of Chauncery before the Right honorable the lord Chaunceler of England betwene John Meighen, gentleman, Cheif Scholemaster of the ffree Grammar Schole in Shrewsburie Complaynaunte and Thomas Jones and Hughe Harries, gentlemen, late Bayliffes of the said Towne of Shrewsbury, defendants, yt was thus Ordered and decreed by his Lordshipp That Raphe Gyttns nowe teachinge in the Romie of seconde scholemaster of the said Schole should att or before Michaelmas nowe next ensuinge voyde from the said place, and that from thenceforth no further stypend should be allowed vnto him out of the said Schole Revenewes, and that another sufficyent person should be placed in his stead. And further that the maister and





## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

**I**F I attempt to set down a few reminiscences of St John's and the University in the forties, I must begin by bespeaking indulgence for a memory which has always been flighty and capricious, constantly seizing and storing the most worthless trifles, while allowing valuable information, and useful facts of all kinds to pass away without leaving the slightest impression. A great misfortune! but it was ever thus with me an old song or a tag of verse would stick when things that might have been of use in after life were no sooner learnt than they were forgotten. In spite of this drawback however, I will endeavour to recall some of the incidents and experiences of my years at the University, in the hope that they may be of some little interest to the present generation of Johnians.

I shall never forget the day, in October 1844, when I first entered Cambridge. We, my father, my tutor, and I had come from Nottingham by the coach. At Huntingdon it began to rain heavily, and so continued till we reached our journey's end, by which time we were thoroughly wet through, chiefly from water pouring down our backs from the tarpaulin that covered the luggage, cold and miserable. Arrived at the Bull, we had just time to change and get warmed before dinner time, when, as luck would have it, we came in for a haunch of venison, in prime condition. Oh! that venison. No one will doubt me when I asseverate that never since that day have I tasted any so good.

It may be worth while to mention, in passing, that at that time a great many coaches, between twenty and thirty, used to start every day from the Hoop, going in all directions. The Eastern Counties Railway, as it was then called had got no nearer to Cambridge than Bishop's Stortford, so that if you wanted to go to London you had to coach to that place to take the train. The project of bringing the railway to Cambridge was regarded with no friendly eye by the University authorities, who were afraid, for one thing, that it would make it too easy for undergraduates to run up to London. Brought, however, it was, and in my time, though it was kept as far as possible from the town.

A few days after my arrival I was settled in rooms on the ground floor, Second Court, where I remained till turned out of College at the end of my third year. It was with no small pride that I found myself in possession of a large sitting room, and an exceedingly small bedroom, in which there was barely room for the bed, certainly none for a "tub", if there had been any in those days. They are a luxury of more recent date. It was rumoured indeed that Lord Burleigh had one, but no other person in the College was credited with such a possession.

Dr Tatham was Master, who, though not tall, was of imposing figure. I cannot remember to have ever spoken or been spoken to by him. Mr Crick was tutor of one side, and Johnny Hymers, as he was familiarly called, of the other. I was on Crick's side. Our Mathematical lecturer was Mr Brumell. I attended as few of his and the classical lectures as possible, having soon discovered that I knew enough to pass for the ordinary degree, and I say it with shame and regret, that I wasted my time and opportunities at Cambridge, thereby incurring a loss which could never be repaired in the busy years of after life. Dr Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, was for some of my time junior classical tutor. He was extremely popular. I remember

his once pointing out to me a ridiculous mistake in one of my College examination papers, but he did it in such a pleasant way that he made me his friend for life. In later years I saw a great deal of him, when he was Vicar of Leeds, and we always kept up an occasional exchange of letters. He was a most kindly man.

When I had been a short time in College I joined the Lady Margaret Boat Club, with which I was connected till I left after taking my degree, steering the first boat, then second on the river, in 1847. First Trinity was head and had the stronger crew. We were faster up to Grassy, and more than once got up to, and even overlapped, them at this point, but never succeeded in making our bump. In the Long Reach they always left us, but we were in no danger from the boat behind us, Magdalene, so had nothing to fear. How well I remember the tramping and shouting on the bank! Some famous oarsmen rowed in the Trinity and Lady Margaret boats of that year. Foremost among them was "Billy" Maule, whose death occurred quite recently. He was Captain of the First Trinity, and he won almost everything that was to be won: Colquhoun sculls, the pair oars twice, his partner in one contest being Vincent, and in the other Wolstenholme, who still lives, the well-known Conveyancer. Maule was a compactly built man of medium height, had a splendid constitution, unflagging good spirits, and was immensely popular. He came up, I think, from Westminster School, his father being a barrister and Solicitor to the Treasury. Goldie, of the Lady Margaret, who rowed, I believe, but am not sure, in the first boat, was an indifferent oar. His name has, however, become famous amongst oarsmen all the world over by the achievements of his son and grandson.

When I first came up outriggers had not been invented, or, at least, were not in use; but they were adopted and became general sometime before I left. The old eights in which I began to row and steer were regular tubs.

I may here recall a fact which may surprise some of the youngsters, viz. that in my day everybody dressed to go out at two o'clock just as if he was going for a walk in Bond Street or the Park, frock coat, or overcoat, silk hat, &c. This fashion has long since gone out, as I learned when years afterwards I paid my son a visit at St John's. But, although by that time the silk hat and frock coat had been discarded, it seemed to me that undergraduates had become more luxurious and expensive in their tastes than when I was up. We used, for the most part, to be contented with wine and supper parties, and very few indeed felt called upon, or thought themselves able, to give dinners. But when I came up to see my son, I was asked to dinner, and sumptuously feasted by several of his friends.

Talking of supper parties, I remember being at a very large one given by two men in the New Court in a room overlooking the gardens, and which was made memorable by a very unpleasant incident. As the evening wore on the fun became fast and furious, and, having had enough of it, I left the party to their own devices. In the morning it was quickly noised about the College that the wire fencings placed round several young pine trees on the lawn had been torn up and the trees destroyed. Dark suspicions were entertained that this had been the work of one or more of the party, and several names were even whispered about. But the culprit was never discovered in my time. Many years afterwards I learnt from one of the givers of the feast that an undergardener who considered himself aggrieved had confessed that he was the offender. It was satisfactory to know that an act so malicious and so mischievous had not been committed by a member of the University.

It was in the year 1847 that an election for the Chancellorship of the University took place, the candidates being Prince Albert and Lord Powis, who was first in the field, supported by St John's. It would be

out of place to go at any length into the incidents of this memorable contest, which is a matter of history. I will merely say therefore that it was fought out with a good deal of asperity, many, both inside and outside of the University, stigmatizing the conduct of those who had brought forward the Prince, then a very young man, as snobbish and sycophantic. Of course the contest gave rise to much smart writing from both sides, and one squib I specially remember which, as it is neat and not ill-natured, I will give to the best of my recollection, not knowing whether it has ever appeared in print—at any rate it may be new to some of the present generation:—

Prince Albert on this side, Earl Powis on that,  
Have claims than which none could be slighter;  
For the Prince's consist in inventing a hat,\*  
The Peer's in preserving a mitre.†

Then why do ye rush ye Collegiate Dons  
Into all this Senate House pother?  
Do you think that the Prince who invented the one  
Has a share in dispensing the other?

Since Prince Albert's reluctance may plainly be seen,  
Your conduct, O Dons! is unwary:  
Do you think that he means what we know you would  
mean,  
If you said *nolo episcopari*?

It is scarcely necessary to add that, on a large poll, Prince Albert was elected by a considerable majority.

Into the vast changes which have been made in the courses of University studies since my time I do not purpose to enter. The subject is outside the scope of

\* The new army helmet.

† He had successfully combated the proposed union of the Sees of St Asaph and Bangor.

this paper; moreover, I have not the necessary knowledge. But I may be allowed to state my conviction that in adopting most, if not all, of those changes, the University has shown a wise determination in offering to young men of various gifts and talents opportunities for turning their special faculties to the best account. I shall even console myself by imagining that if there had been a Moral Science, or an Historical, or a Law Tripos in my day, I might have quitted the College with greater credit than I did. With my best wishes for its continued prosperity, I bring these random recollections to a close.

I. L. H.

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### TRUE BEAUTY.

WERE beauty but the sculptured, marble brow,  
And cold perfection of a classic mien,  
Then, at the starry court of beauty's queen,  
Hath many a maiden more renown than thou.  
Then beauty to the tyrant years must bow,  
And render tribute to ungallant time,  
Despite the pleading of a poet's rhyme,  
Despite the passion in a lover's vow.

But, mirror'd in thy clear unerring eyes,  
Dwelleth so sweet infinity of faith,  
That, peering in those depths, my rapt heart saith—  
In love's unsounded soul true beauty lies.  
And, dearest, when thine eyes so look in mine,  
Beauty, that dieth not with death, is thine.

C. E. BYLES.



SONNET.

WHO reads the *Eagle*, he eftsoons shall see  
 A garland of some fifty sonnets here,  
 Conformable to rules; not one shall veer  
 From the true type that came from Italy.  
 'Twas Petrarch first invented them, and he  
 Passed on the mode to Milton; which blind seer  
 Taught me the rules, of either of them peer  
 For infinitely tame prolixity.  
 The Editors who sit in council sage  
 To hatch an *Eagle* from an addled egg  
 Are oft in want of some odd scrap to fill  
 {The dull fag end of some exhausting page}\*  
 {The tail of some obituary page }  
 And then a sonnet from a bard they beg:  
 He writes; the *Eagle* mopes; they have their will.

\* *Note by the Author*: Some Editors prefer the second variant, as nearer the archetype in the preciseness of its allusion.

*Note by the Editors*: The above effusion is from a discontented contributor, whose proffered MS was declined on the ground, amongst many others, that it was too long; would in fact have occupied as much space as fifty sonnets.



AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS.

**A**MAN must have fine qualities so to write the history of his own times that his judgments on his contemporaries shall be sustained on appeal to the court of History, and posterity, after fifteen centuries, accept them still. He must be cool and dispassionate in his survey, and yet sympathetic. He must be alive to every aspect of the problems that beset his fellows, and take into account every advantage or disadvantage arising from age and environment. Commonly to attain the true perspective one must stand a century or at least a generation away. But in the fourth century, in the midst of the quarrels of Arian and Nicene, through all the turmoils of civil strife and barbarian war, lived and wrote a man, whose verdict on the men of his time is substantially our own. How was it possible?

Ammianus Marcellinus was born of Greek parents at Antioch,\* somewhere about the date of the Nicene Council, 325 A.D. It is not possible, nor is it necessary, to name the exact year. More we cannot say than that

\* We are curiously reminded of his birthplace when he speaks of Julian's invective against the Antiochenes (the *Misopogon*), which he wrote "in a rage... adding a good deal to the truth." Socrates, the fairest of Church historians as became a lawyer of Constantinople, lets the book pass with the remark that "it left indelible stigmata on Antioch." Sozomen says it was "excellent and very witty." Zosimus, a heathen, says it was "most witty, and blended such bitterness with its irony as to make the Antiochenes infamous everywhere." After twice reading the *Misopogon*, I must say my estimate is nearest that of Ammianus.

he was of noble birth. Sooner or later he was as well read a man as any of his day, but we cannot say what his early education was. We first find him in the army among the *Protectores Domestici*, for admission to whose ranks personal beauty and noble birth were necessary\*. So we may safely pronounce Ammianus *ingenui voltus puer ingenuique pudoris*. He tells us himself incidentally that at one critical moment he found it not pure gain to be *ingenuus*.†

We first find him in 353 at Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, on the staff of Ursicinus,‡ to which position the Emperor Constantius had appointed him. Ursicinus had been in the East for ten years,§ we learn, without disaster, in spite of the rawness and inefficiency of his troops. Four years after we first see him, Ammianus includes himself among the *adulescentes*|| who were sent back to the East with Ursicinus, while the older men were promoted. Men vary so much in their ideas of what is young and what is old, that it would be hard to guess his exact age in 357.

He saw a good deal of travel and warfare first and last. How long he was with Ursicinus during his first period of Eastern service we cannot say. However, in 353 whisperers round the Court suggested to the greedy ears of Constantius that it might be dangerous to leave Ursicinus in the East after the recall of Gallus Cæsar, and he was summoned with all speed to Milan to "discuss urgent business." All conveniences for rapid travel were supplied,¶ and "with long stages we made all haste to Milan" to find they had come for nothing. Perhaps they were not greatly surprised. It was Constantius' method. Gallus was hurried home in the same way to have his head cut off.

The next thing was the trial of Ursicinus for treason. Constantius was jealous, and the creatures of the Court

whispered. His friends at once deserted him for men in the ascendant "just as when the magistrates in due course succeed one another, the lictors pass to the new from the old."\* Ammianus could hardly express his contempt more significantly. A plot was actually made, and it seems the Emperor was cognizant of it—though a defect in our text may be used to defend him, but he was quite capable of the treachery—to kidnap and kill Ursicinus untried, but delay saved him.

In 355 they left Milan† under circumstances which seem strange perhaps, but are characteristic of the age. There was an officer in Gaul, Silvanus by name, loyal enough to the Emperor, but he had enemies, and they went to work in the usual way. They babbled to Constantius of treason till the wretched Silvanus found his only hope of life lay in treason—a desperate card to play, but his only one—and he boldly proclaimed himself Emperor. This was a thunderbolt indeed. But Constantius was not at a loss. He despatched Ursicinus (with Ammianus in his train) to quell the rebel, prepared to be glad to hear of the death of either of his generals. But a handful of men went with Ursicinus, for craft, or, if you like, treachery was to be the tool employed. Ammianus felt, and they all felt that they were in the position of gladiators condemned to fight beasts in the arena. They had to make haste to keep the rebellion from spreading to Italy, and so successful were they that Silvanus' reign was one of only four weeks. They went, with a keen sense of their risk, to Silvanus as friends; they heard his complaints of unworthy men being promoted over his head and theirs; and after much discussion in private, and many nervous changes of plan, they managed to tamper with the troops. In a day or two at daybreak a body of armed men burst out, slew Silvanus' guards, and cut down himself as he fled to a

\* Procopius, *Hist. Arc.*, 24. † xix. 8, 11. ‡ xiv. 9, 1.  
§ xviii. 6, 2. || xvi. 10, 21. ¶ xiv. 11, 5.

\* xv. 2, 3.

† xv. 5.

church for safety. Thus fell at Cologne "an officer of no mean merits, done to death by slanderous tongues, so immeshed in his absence that he could only protect himself by going to the extremest measures." Such is Ammianus' comment on a nasty business which gave him nothing but disgust. Constantius, however, was so delighted as to feel himself "sky high and superior to all human risks now."\*

Ursicinus and Ammianus remained in Gaul for a year perhaps.† In 356 they saw at Rheims the Cæsar Julian who had been sent to Gaul, as they had been themselves, to crush Constantius' enemies, and if possible meet his death in doing it. Towards the end of the year came a welcome despatch summoning them to Sirmium,‡ whence the Emperor sent Ursicinus once more to the East and Ammianus with him.

They were two years in the East, and meanwhile plots thickened. "The Court, hammering as they say the same anvil day and night at the bidding of the eunuchs, held Ursicinus before the gaze of the suspicious and timid Emperor as it were a Gorgon's head,"§ assuring him that his general "aspired higher." Chief among the enemies was the rascal chamberlain, Eusebius, "with whom," says Ammianus, bitterly, "Constantius had considerable influence;" and the "piping voice of the eunuch," and the "too open ears of the prince" meant ruin for the brave soldier. But a good deal was to come first.

War with the Persians was imminent. A Roman subject of rank and some knowledge, harassed as Silvanus had been, though by smaller enemies, found life impossible within Roman frontiers, and fled to the Persians, and there he and his knowledge were welcome. A Persian invasion followed. Meanwhile the order had reached Ursicinus at Samosata to yield his command

\* xv. 5, 37. † xvi. 2, 8. ‡ xvi. 10, 21. § xviii. 4, 2.

to one Sabinianus and come West.\* The Syrians heard with consternation, and all but laid violent hands on him to keep him.† But Ursicinus and his staff had to go, and they crossed the Taurus, and after a short delay had travelled through Asia Minor, and were already in Europe when fresh orders turned them back whence they came. Sabinianus was recognized by the Emperor to stand in need of a soldier at his side. Back they went to Nisibis, and there they found their "little fellow gaping" (*oscitante homunculo*).‡ Throughout the campaign this seems to have been Sabinianus' attitude. He visited Edessa and spent time among the "tombs," "as if, once he had made his peace with the dead, nothing were to be feared."§ I suppose Ammianus means shrines and martyries.|| Abgar, king of Edessa, so a very old story goes, wrote to our Lord and had a letter from Him, both letters being preserved for us by Eusebius. In the *Doctrine of Addai* we have the whole story of our Lord's sending Addai to Edessa, the healing of Abgar and the conversion of the whole place with such success and speed that they read the Diatessaron in the churches nearly a century before it was made. As Our Lord's letter was shewn to St Sylvia twenty years later than this, it is just possible this relic accounts for the open mouth of Sabinianus.

Leaving Sabinianus to his devotions, Ursicinus had to take what steps he might without hindrance. And now we are in the thick of the campaign. It was reported at Nisibis that the enemy had crossed the Tigris and that plundering bands were scouring the country.¶ "So," says Ammianus (and I translate his account of an incident commonplace enough perhaps,

\* xviii. 4, 7. † xviii. 6, 2. ‡ xviii. 6, 8. § xviii. 7, 7.

|| It was believed by some that Julian, on his Anabasis, avoided the place for the very fact of its early Christian associations. (Sozomen, vi. 1). It also happened to be out of his way.

¶ xviii. 6, 10-16.

but illustrative of the times and the region) "to secure the roads we set out at a trot, and at the second milestone from the city we saw a child of gentle appearance, wearing a necklace, and about eight years old we supposed, sitting crying on the middle of a bank. He was the son of a free man, he said, and his mother, as she fled in hot haste for fear of the enemy who was hard upon them, had found herself burdened with him in her flurry and left him there alone. The general was moved to pity, and at his bidding I took him up in front of me on my horse and returned to the city, and meanwhile swarms of plunderers were surrounding the walls far and wide. Alarmed at the idea of an ambush, I set the boy within a half closed postern, and rode hard to rejoin our troop in some terror; and I was all but caught; for a hostile squad of horse in pursuit of a certain Abdigidus, a tribune, and his groom, caught the slave while the master escaped, and as I galloped by they had just heard in reply to their question, "Who was the officer who had ridden out?" that Ursicinus had a little before reached the city, and was now making for Mount Izala. They slew their informant, gathered together in some numbers, and, without taking rein, made after us.

"Thanks to the speed of my animal, I outrode them and at Amudis, a weak fort, I found my comrades carelessly lying about with their horses grazing. I flung out my arm and waving the ends of my cloak on high (the usual signal) I let them know the enemy was at hand. Joining them I rode off with them, my horse already in distress. What terrified us was the full moon and the dead level of the country which offered no hiding place in case of pressing need, as no trees or bushes or anything but short grass was to be seen. We therefore devised this plan. A lighted torch was set on a single horse and tied so as not to fall. The animal without a rider was sent off toward the left, while we made for the foot of the mountains on the

right, so that the Persians, in the belief that it was the torch to light the general as he quietly rode along, might go in that direction. But for this device we should have been surrounded and captured and come into the enemy's hands.

"Escaped from this peril we came to a wooded spot planted with vines and apple trees, Meiacarire by name, so called from its cold springs. Its inhabitants had fled and we found but one man hid away in a corner—a soldier. He was brought to the general and in his terror gave confused answers which made us suspect him. In fear of our threats, he sets forth the real state of affairs, and tells us he was born at Paris in Gaul and had served in the cavalry, but to escape punishment for some offence he had deserted to the Persians. On his character being established he had married and had a family, and had often been sent as a spy among us and brought back true information. He had now been sent by Tamsapor and Nohodar, the nobles at the head of the marauding forces, and was on his way back to tell what he had learnt. On hearing this and what he knew of what was going on elsewhere, we slew him."

I pass over a reconnoitring expedition made by Ammianus, and the disgraceful loss of an important bridge through the carelessness of a force of cavalry fresh from Illyricum, and the rout which followed, in which Ursicinus' party got separated, Ammianus escaping to Amid.\* The path up to the gate was narrow and he spent a curious night jammed in a crowd of living and dead, with a soldier in front of him held erect by the Press though his head was halved to the neck. Then followed the siege of Amid, the story of which told in his nineteenth book may rank for vividness and interest with the sieges of Quebec or Louisbourg. Remember that the story is told by a soldier, an eye witness and the man of all men then living most fitted to tell such a tale.

\* xviii. 8, 11-14

The Persian army moved on to Amid,\* "and when next dawn gleamed, all that could be seen glittered with starry arms, and iron cavalry filled plains and hills." The phrase is curious as many of his phrases are. The sunlight caught a thousand bright surfaces and the reflexions suggested the starry heavens. The iron cavalry are the cataphracts or men in armour mounted on horses in armour. We hear a good deal of them in Ammianus and Julian, who compares them to equestrian statues. "Riding his horse, and towering over all, the King himself (magnificently if tersely described as *ipse* without another word) rode down his lines, wearing as a diadem a golden ram's head set with gems, exalted with every kind of dignity and the attendance of divers races." He was intent on a siege, and, though the renegade advised against it, the "divinity of heaven" (*caeleste numen*) ruled that all his force should be concentrated on this corner of the Roman world and the rest should escape.

Sapor the king in a lordly way advanced to the walls, called for a surrender, and nearly lost his life for his pains, and retired raging as if sacrilege had been committed. Next day a subject king, Grumbates, came near losing his life on the same errand, his son falling at his side. Over the prince's body there was a fight, which recalled the death of Patroclus. The Persians at last bore him off and for seven days he lay in state while they held his funeral, feasting and dancing and singing sad dirges in lamentation for the royal youth, much as women wail for Adonis. At last they burnt the corpse and gathered his bones to send home to his own people, and after a rest of two days war began

\* Amid (now Diarbekr) on the Tigris was one of the most important places strategically and commercially in the country, though less so than Nisibis, which was the key of the situation. This should be borne in mind when we come to Jovian's surrender. That Diarbekr is still the seat of the patriarch of the Jacobites shew its ancient importance (Stanley, *Eastern Church* i.)

again with a great display of Sapor's troops, cataphracts elephants and all.\* Next day Grumbates, in the character of a *fetialis*, hurled a blood-stained spear at the city, and fighting began. Catapults, "scorpions" (for hurling great stones) and engines of all kinds† came into play, and many were the deaths on both sides. The night fell and both armies kept watch under arms, while the hills rang as "our men extolled the prowess of Constantius Caesar as lord of the world and the universe, and the Persians hailed Sapor as *saansaan* (king of kings) and *pirosen* (conqueror in war)".‡

Before dawn fighting began again. "So many evils stood around us, that it was not to win deliverance but with a passionate desire to die bravely we burned." At last night put an end to the slaughter, but brought little help for the wounded. There were seven legions in the little city and a great crowd of country people beside the citizens, and there was no room or leisure for the burial of the dead.

Meanwhile Ursicinus was chafing to go to the rescue, but Sabinianus "sticking to the tombs" would neither let him go nor go himself. It was believed Constantius was to blame for this in his anxiety "that even though it ruined the provinces, this man of war should not be reported as the author of any memorable deed nor the partner in one either."

Now came pestilence from the bodies of the slain, and for ten days it raged till rain fell and stopped it. All the time the siege was pushed on, and the defenders'

\* This proceeding, strange as it may seem, occurs again at Daras, 530 A.D. On the second day fighting began and Belisarius won a great victory.

† Elsewhere (xxiii. 4) Ammianus gives a description of these various machines.

‡ Mr E. G. Browne informs me that this is a *locus classicus* with Orientalists, which some have tried very needlessly to emend. The passage is historical proof that the official language of the Sasanian kings was not pronounced as it is written, but for Aramaic words in the script their Persian equivalents were read. It may be remarked that Ammianus is generally sound in his Syriac too.

difficulties were increased by the presence of two Celtic legions fresh from Gaul and itching to be "up and at them." It took a good deal to hold them inside the walls at all. A deserter betrayed a secret passage leading to a tower, and while engaged with foes without the defenders suddenly found some seventy archers shooting at them from a post of vantage within the walls, and with difficulty dislodged them. A half day's rest, and then "with the dawn we see a countless throng taken on the capture of the fort Ziata being led away to the enemy's land, thousands of men going into captivity, many among them frail with age, and aged women; and if weary with their long march they failed, all love of life now gone, they were left hamstrung." The sight was too much for the Celtic legions who raged like beasts of prey in their cages, and drew their swords on the gates which had been barred to keep them in. They were afraid "lest the city should fall and they should be blotted out without a single brilliant exploit, or if it escaped it should be said that the Gauls did nothing worth while to shew their spirit. We were quite at a loss how to face them in their rage but at last decided (and got a reluctant consent to it from them)" that they should make a sortie on a dark night. The dark night came and with a prayer for heavenly protection the Gauls sallied out to the Persian camp, and but for some accident of a step heard or a dying man's groan caught they would have killed Sapor; but Sapor had twenty years of mischief before him yet.

Towers and elephants in turn were brought against the city, but the "scorpions" were too much for both; and the siege dragged on so that Sapor created a precedent and rushed into the fray in person. At last banks were raised, and the counter work put up by the besieged came crashing down as if there had been an earthquake; and the end had come. After a siege of seventy-three days the Persians had their way open, and now it was every man for himself, and all day long the streets were shambles.

"So at eventide, lurking with two others in an out-of-the-way part of the city under the cover of night's darkness, I escaped by a postern; and, thanks to an acquaintance with the country, now all dark, and the speed of my companions, I at last reached the tenth mile-stone. Here we halted and rested a little; and just as we were starting again, and I was giving out under the fatigue of walking, *for as a noble I was unused to it*, I saw a dreadful sight, but to me in my weary state it was to be a relief exceedingly timely." It was a runaway horse trailing its groom behind it, and as the dead body checked its speed, it was quickly caught, and Ammianus mounted. After a journey through the desert they reached the Euphrates to see Roman cavalry in flight with Persians in hot pursuit. "All hope of escape lay in speed, and through thickets and woods we made for the higher hills, and so we came to Melitina, a town of lesser Armenia, and there we found the general and his staff setting out for Antioch."

After these adventures Ammianus probably went West again with Ursicinus, who, as *magister peditum*, was kept near Constantius till slander prevailed and drove him into private life, and we hear no more of him, though his faithful follower tells us that a son of his was slain at Adrianople in 378.

Ammianus had by no means seen his last of war in the East. In some capacity he went with his hero, the Emperor Julian, on the fatal expedition against Sapor in 363. From point to point we can follow their Anabasis in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth books, and ever and again we find the verb in the first person, *vidimus*, *venimus*. It is, however, needless to trace their march, as Ammianus records practically nothing done by himself, though we may well believe he was not the least interested of the men who gazed on the wall paintings of battle and the chase at Coche.\*

\* xxiv. 6, 3. Coche was practically a suburb of Ctesiphon, the Persian capital, lying across the Tigris.

Wherever he went we seem to see him with eyes open, quietly taking note of men and things.

When Julian was brought wounded to his tent, is it hazarding too much to suppose that Ammianus was at his side, and heard the manly farewell he made to his officers? Ammianus, unlike other Latin historians we have read, does not *make* speeches for his characters to deliver. With very few exceptions, if any, the speeches he reports are formal, set harangues delivered by emperors at coronations; and though he may very properly have condensed Julian's words, he is not the man to have invented them.\* At all events he says nothing about *Vicisti Galilae*, which is almost enough of itself to stamp that story a legend.†

Whether he had a share in the deliberations which led to Jovian's election as emperor he does not say.‡ If he had he was certainly not proud of it, for he tacitly apologizes for the choice made "when things were at the last gasp."§ He shared the privations and the shame of the retreat, and for once burning indignation betrays itself in the calm historian. Jovian accepted Sapor's terms and surrendered five provinces, including the all-important city of Nisibis, "when ten times over the thing to do was to fight."|| The surrender was made "without any hesitation," and we may picture the feelings of the old soldier, whose own two leaders had been men indeed, when he penned the words *sine cunctatione tradidit*.¶ It was indeed a *pudenda pax*.\*\* He witnessed the rage and grief of the betrayed Nisibis, Jovian to save his soul respecting his oath so far as to

\* Gibbon believes the speech to be authentic, but wickedly suggests that Julian must have previously prepared it in case of an emergency.

† Theodoret (c. 430) tells the story. Socrates and Sozomen, historians of a higher type and about the same date, do not hint at it.

‡ It has been conjectured that he was himself the *honoratior aliquis miles* who urged postponement. Gibbon (c. 24) and Hodgkin (i. 119).

§ xxv. 5, 7.

|| xxv. 7, 10.

*Cum pugnari decies expeditret.*

¶ xxv. 7, 11.

\*\* xxvii. 12, 1.

forbid the inhabitants to stand up for themselves independently of Roman support,\* and looking on, Roman emperor as he was, while a Persian noble "hung out from the citadel the standard of his people."

He tells us of his return to Antioch, and then we are left to conjecture where he went and what he did. He was writing history, and personal details would have been biography; and he more than once protests that history cannot mention everybody's name, nor record what everybody did. *Minutiae ignobiles* are outside its sphere. Where he has mentioned himself it has always been because he was an eye witness. At some time or other he visited Egypt, to which visit he twice alludes, once with a quiet *vidimus*,† once *visa pleraque narrantes*.‡ He also saw Sparta, and took note of the effects of an earthquake which had stranded a ship two miles inland.§

Though he does not say so himself, we know at once from a letter Libanius wrote him, and from the vivid and somewhat satirical pictures he draws, that he lived in Rome, and wrote and read his history there. Seemingly he did not like Rome, and it has been suggested that Libanius' letter was meant to encourage him. At any rate the great orator says that the honour Rome does the historian, and the delight she takes in his work, do credit to Antioch and his fellow citizens.

In 371 he had the ill luck to be back in Antioch|| at the time when the affair of Theodorus was at its height. The story may be told quickly—he tells it us in full himself. Some men, speculating as to who was to be Emperor after Valens, tried a sort of planchette to find out, and learning that his name began with the four letters ΘΕΟΔ, they leapt to the conclusion that it was their friend Theodorus, a man of high rank.¶ Theodorus

\* They were quite equal to this as Sapor could testify, for they beat him off in 340, though he had got so far as to make a breach in their wall.

† xvii. 4, 6.

‡ xxii. 15, 1.

§ xxvi. 10, 19.

|| xxix. 1.

¶ The man of fate was Theodosius, not Theodorus; so after all the prophecy came true. He was co-opted as Emperor by Gratian in 378.

heard of it, and perhaps was half inclined to accept a manifest destiny—*quo fata trahunt retrahuntque sequamur*—but the day planchette was tried was an evil day for him and for all concerned, and many more beside who were innocent. Attempts had been made on Valens' life before, and this time at least he left nothing undone to discourage them for the future. A reign of terror followed. "We all at that time crept about as it were in Cimmerian darkness, as frightened as the guests of Dionysius who saw the swords hanging each by a horse hair over their heads."\* There was probably no man with as little taste for rebellion in the empire. Writing of treason trials under Constantius he says †: "No sensible person condemns a vigorous inquiry into these matters; for we do not deny that the safety of a legitimate Emperor, the champion and defender of good citizens, to which others are indebted for their safety, ought to be protected by the associated enthusiasm of all men. To uphold this the more strongly the Cornelian laws allow in treason cases no exemption of rank from torture even if it cost blood." This is loyal enough, "but unbridled exultation in suffering is not befitting." He knew, and few better, what it meant to the empire to have no Emperor. That lesson was learnt in the desert and at Nisibis; and when after some months of tarnished glory Jovian died, the Roman soldiers were right when they forced Valentinian on his election at once to name a colleague.

While he lived in Rome he wrote his great history. ‡ It consisted of thirty-one books, of which the first thirteen are lost. His work began with the reign of Nerva, 96 A.D., where Tacitus stopped; but in book XIV

\* xxix. 2, 4.

† xix. 12, 17.

‡ An English version was brought out by Philemon Holland, *of the Citie of Coventrie*, in 1609, which I have not seen. Pope sets Holland's translations (many and mainly historical) in "the library of Dulness," but Abp. Trench thinks very highly of them, and his is probably the more serious judgment.

we are in the year 353, and book XXXI ends with the death of Valens at Adrianople in 378. It has been suggested that there was not room in thirteen books on this scale for 250 years, and that perhaps, like Tacitus, he wrote *two* historical works, and that the history, eighteen books of which we still have, was that of his own times, while another is lost. This is a large supposition, and, I think, not very necessary.\* At the beginning of Book XV he announces that what follows will be done *limatius*, which probably does not refer so much to the style as to the matter, and implies greater detail. As I believe there is no external evidence of any kind, every one may freely form his own opinion from that passage, and the little epilogue at the end of book XXXI. †

We do not know anything of his death. If his reference in book XXIX to a young officer, Theodosius, *princeps postea perspectissimus*, implies that Theodosius' reign and life are done (as it may), then Ammianus died in 395 or later. Otherwise we have no clue at all beyond reference to Gratian's *fata*, which seems to imply Gratian was dead. In this case Ammianus lived as late as 383. It is I think the latest date to which an event he mentions can be assigned. In speaking of the Serapeum he says nothing of its destruction in 391 by a mob (who were much strengthened in the faith by seeing the mice run out of Serapis' broken head), but he deals with the Serapeum in book XXII, and we have nine books on later history, so this gives us no help. However it is quite unimportant when he died. He lived long enough to leave mankind a legacy, for which we cannot be too grateful.

As all we know of him is gathered from his history, we may consider his work and himself together. He

\* Zosimus, in his history of Rome's decline and fall, devotes one book, his first, to the first three hundred years of the empire, and gradually gives more space to events as he approaches his subject proper.

† It is also believed by some that one book is missing before book xxxi.

was a man of very wide culture, as his constant references shew. They are so many in fact that it has been surmised he did his learning late in life. He is evidently proud of it, and the value he put upon it may be read in his apology for Valens, who had "a countrified intelligence, unpolished by any acquaintance with antiquity."\* Valens again showed "a very unbridled exultation in various tortures (of supposed criminals), being unaware of that saying of Tully's, which teaches that they are unhappy men who think everything permitted them."† It is quite surprising how many Imperial and other crimes are sins of ignorance. Sometimes it is that the Emperor forgot or had not read his Aristotle. But we hear most of Tully, for whom Ammianus had a zeal equal to Mrs Blimber's, though more according to knowledge. He is rarely at a loss for a historical parallel in the annals of Rome or Greece.

When he sums up the character of a good Emperor, he first of all tells us his faults—and quite freely too—and then sets forth his good points that they may leave the stronger impression, while with a bad Emperor he reverses the process. Let us follow his example and pay him the compliment implied by first giving an account of his foibles.

Critics almost without exception abuse his style, some even finding fault with him for trying to write in Latin at all,‡ and certainly his style is curious and peculiar to him. It reminds one somehow of Apuleius, though it is less successful. His vocabulary is good in itself,

\* xxx. 4. 2 *Subagreste ingenium nullis vetustatis lectionibus expositum.*

† xxvi. 10 12 *Sententiae illius Tullianae ignarus.*

‡ It is remarkable in view of the fact that the Greeks had always been studiously ignorant of Latin (*e. g.* Plutarch), and that a century later than this we find but few in the East who knew it all, that the two great men of letters of this age, Ammianus and Claudian, a Greek and a Greek-speaking Egyptian, should write in Latin. The Emperor Julian seems guiltless of the most rudimentary acquaintance with Latin literature. Latin was still, however, the official language.

but his composition and grouping have a very odd effect. Partly it may be, as is suggested, the disturbing influence of Greek. Partly it is because he aims a little too much at rhetoric. The manner is more suited to the novel than to the history. In fact his style is rather more modern\* than classical, so modern as to be nearly journalistic at times. It abounds in metaphor—"The trumpets of internal disaster were sounding";† "the horrifying gang of furies lit on the necks of all Asia";‡ "he left the provinces waltzing";§ "the destiny of the East blared on the dread shawms of peril, mingling her plans with the shades of Tartarus."|| He does not, in describing the situation of a town, care to say North, South, East and West simply, but "facing the arctoan stars" "whence the dawning sunbeam rises."¶ (Of course these phrases are more unnatural when translated). Once or twice he breaks out in a declamatory apostrophe, which comes oddly enough in a history. In fact we may borrow a phrase of his own used of Phrynichus to illustrate and describe his own style—*cum cothurnatus stilus procederet*\*\* . *Cothurnus* is strictly the buskin worn by the tragic actor to give dignity to his stature, and is commonly enough used in Latin as equivalent to Tragedy itself, just as *soccus* represents Comedy. *Cothurnatus* is "wearing the

\* *e. g.* in the purely picturesque use of the adjective. xiv. 3, 4. *Aboraeque annis herbidas ripas, balancing solitudines.*

† xxix. 1, 14. *internarum cladium litui sonabant.*

‡ xxix. 2, 21. *coetus furiarum horrificus . . cervicibus Asiae totius insedit.* This rather curious phraseology is not unlike Apuleius, *e. g.* *Metam.* v. 12. *sed jam pestes illae taeterrimae furiae anhelantes vipereum virus et festinantes impia celeritate navigabant*—the description of Psyche's two sisters.

§ xxviii. 3, 9. *tripudiantes relinquens provincias.*

|| xviii. 4, 1. *Orientis fortuna periculorum terribiles tubas instabat . . consilia tartareis manibus miscens.*

¶ xxvii. 4, 6. *arctois obnoxiam stellis.* 7. *Unde eorum jubar exurgit.*

\*\* xxviii. 1, 4. So Mr Bury describes the style of Cassiodorus, "each epistle posing as it were in tragic cothurni and trailing a sweeping train." *Later Roman Empire*, ii. p. 187.

buskin" and may be employed of a man in a "tragic" humour. To turn this into an adverb, and use it to describe the march of a style is a somewhat unusual manner of writing, but characteristic of Ammianus. It also hits him off admirably, for there is very often "a hint of the buskin in the strut of his style." At the same time a good deal too much may be made of this, and has been made, for, as I hope the extract above translated will shew, he can write straightforwardly and simply when he pleases. When his diction and his rather obtrusive learning are forgiven, I think we have exhausted the list of his sins, which must be admitted not to be very great.

When we come to his virtues, we find that his severe truthfulness and his dispassionate impartiality might set him in the very front rank of historians. But a man may be fair and truthful without having the other necessary qualities of a historian, and these Ammianus has in a strongly marked degree. He realizes the perspective of the picture he sees, as few if any ancient historians have done, save of course Thucydides, and he selects and groups his matter with the eye of a master. A modern author has this advantage over an ancient, that he can by grace of the printing press pack his digressions into footnotes and appendices, while as long as manuscripts held the field everything had to go into the text. But for this the light reader would have a higher opinion of Ammianus. Setting apart his geographical excursions which really recall Herodotus, and those on scientific subjects such as earthquakes, the rainbow, comets, and so forth, which naturally fall short of nineteenth century accuracy—all of which would today be relegated from the main body of the work, we may say that he knows the use of light and shade, and shifts his scene so skilfully that the various parts of his work set off and relieve one another. No part of the Roman world is left out, and he gives us a vivid panorama of what that world was in the fourth

century. Even the digressions into Geography serve this end and have their value. Huns, Goths, Egyptians and Persians are all surveyed, and though we may be surprised at an omission or a slip here and there, such as his neglect to notice the change from the Arsacid to the Sassanid dynasty in Persia,\* which from other sources we find meant much to Rome and her Eastern provinces, we really learn a great deal.

Then he has a keen eye for colour, and in a touch, a hint, an incidental phrase, lets us have glimpses that make the life of his time real and living to us today. So much of his story is so told, that we lose the textbook as it were in the novel. For instance, we learn thus that the Germans dyed their hair. Jovinus† "hidden in a valley dark through the thickness of the trees" surprises them, "some washing, some of them staining their hair red after their custom, and drinking some of them." In the same way we mingle with the Roman soldiers (too many of them barbarians), and see the way they do things. They are anxious to fight, and they let their commander know it by banging their spears on their shields.‡ To wish him good luck they make a din with the shields on their knees.§ Here is a man who cuts off his thumb to shirk service.|| Julian makes a speech, and in delight the troops stand waving their shields in the air,¶ or in anger they brandish\*\* their spears at him. In the troops of Constantius†† are soldiers who lie on featherbeds and have a pretty taste in gems.

\* The Arsacids yielded place to Artaxerxes in 226 A.D., and the new dynasty which was supposed to derive from the Achaemenids (the family of Cyrus and Darius) lasted till 651 A.D. They restored the religion of Zoroaster and the authority of the Magi, persecuting Christians and Manichees alike. The long wearisome wars between them and the Romans (to be read of in the vivid if very unadorned history of Joshua the Stylite) left both an easy prey to the nascent enthusiasm of Islam, which deluged a weakened East for ever. We have a hint or two of the Arabs already in Ammianus.

† xxvii. 2, 2. ‡ xvi. 12, 13. § xv. 8, 15. || xv. 12, 3.

¶ xxiii. 5, 24. \*\* xxi. 13, 16. †† xxii. 4, 6.

Alas! for Julian's heathen revival!\* his soldiers had too many sacrificial feasts, too much to eat and too much to drink, and rode home through the streets of Antioch to their quarters, mounted on the necks of passers-by. Now they all but mutiny† because Julian has only a donation for them of a hundred pieces of silver a man. Again we find them marching into battle, while they raise the *barritus*,‡ “so-called in their native tongue, a martial note that began low and swelled louder.” Mr Keary§ very reasonably finds the origin of this in the German forests, where the wind sweeping over and through leagues of trees roars like the sea, and hence through barbarian recruits, of whom we hear a good deal, it came into the Roman army.

All these are small points, perhaps, but they add variety to the work; and though a history may be great without them, or dull with them, they are in their right place in Ammianus, and brighten his canvas without lessening the effect of the great outlines of his picture.

Ammianus was a soldier, but he saw that the army was not the state, and ever and again we find him intent on the provinces and the troubles of the taxpayer. He recognizes the merit of Constantius, whom he did not like, in keeping the army in its proper place,|| “never exalting the horns of the military;” and he tells us with a proud satisfaction in his hero that Julian reduced the land tax in Gaul from twenty-five to seven *aurei per caput*,¶ and in his financial arrangements would not countenance one particular practice because it was merely a relief to the rich without helping the poor at all. It is not the picture of Julian we are generally shewn, and we must bear in mind that the man the ecclesiastics abuse for “pillaging” them was a careful financier with the interests of the empire at heart. A burning question of

\* xxii. 12, 6. † xxiv. 3, 3. ‡ xxxi. 7, 11.

§ *Vikings and Western Christendom*, p. 43. || xxi. 16, 1. ¶ xvi. 5, 14

the time was the shirking of “curial” duties by men who tried to evade paying their share of the heavy taxes exacted from the *curia* of each town as a body. It is clear that every evasion made the burden heavier for the rest of the body, but Julian is severely criticized by Ammianus for being too sharp with men whom the *curiae* accused of this kind of thing. The system was vicious, and in fact was one of the main elements in the decay of the empire.\*

Another such element was officialdom. Here is a picture he draws us: Julian is quartered at last in the palace of Constantinople, and sends for a barber. There enters a gorgeous official. “I sent for a barber, not a secretary,” and the functionary bows. He was the court barber, and, as such, had a splendid income. Julian at once made a grand clearance of barbers and cooks and eunuchs, and till Valens became Emperor their *régime* was at an end. Other official nuisances were less easy to get rid of, and again and again we find Ammianus telling of tumult and war and disaster brought on by the cruelty and insolence of civil and military authorities. Valentinian, he complains, did nothing to check the irregularities of his officers, while he was very severe on the private soldiers. Finally, the terrible Gothic war, which culminated in the defeat and death of Valens at Adrianople, and was the first great shock that foretold the end, was occasioned, if

\* Priscus in his account of his interesting journey among the Huns in 448 A.D. (p. 59, B., in the Bonn Corpus of Byzantine History, a translation of which is to be found in Mr. Bury's *Later Roman Empire*, i. 213-223) tells us of a renegade Greek he met who had turned Hun and pled that he was better off; “for the condition of the subjects [of the empire] in time of peace is far more grievous than the evils of war, for the exaction of the taxes is very severe, and unprincipled men inflict injuries on others because the laws are practically not valid against all classes,” and so forth. Priscus upheld the empire, and “my interlocutor shed tears and confessed that the laws and constitution of the Romans were fair, but deplored that the governors, not possessing the spirit of former generations, were ruining the State.” It might be difficult to identify those “former generations,” but the whole story is very significant.

not caused, by the rapacity and cruelty of a magistrate charged with the transport of the Goths over the Danube.

Here it may be remarked that while Ammianus has no political or economical views to set forth, and accepts the fact of the empire as part of the world's fabric, as everybody else then did, without criticism, he does permit himself to criticize and complain of the administration, which is a very different thing from falling foul of the constitution in the manner of Tacitus. He has no regrets for the republic, no sorrow for the Senate of Rome in its glorious effacement, none of the narrow Roman feeling of the city-state days. Three hundred years had brought a good many changes, and all the world was Roman now together, apart from Germans, Goths, and Persians beyond the pale. The Greek of Antioch is as much a Roman as any one. The result is a striking difference of tone in the historian—a change for the better. We are rid of the jingoism of Livy, and the impracticable discontent of Tacitus.\* Ammianus himself is tenderer and has larger sympathies than the historians of old. He can value human life even if it is not a Roman life, and pity the child though a Syrian who begins his experience by being taken captive. The Roman in Ammianus poses no more. He is far more frankly human. As a result we feel more with him. In fighting German and Persian he is battling for light and civilization, and Christianity itself; and if in the last great fight in book xxxi we incline to the Gothic side in some degree, it is the fault of a criminal official, and not because our historian alienates our sympathy by a narrow and offensive little patriotism. Things are more fairly and squarely judged on their merits now when the cramping caste distinction of *civitas* is gone. Even

\* Mr. Bury (*L.R.E.*, ii. 179) characterizes Tacitus very justly as "out of touch with his own age."

the line between Roman and barbarian was growing faint, when the Frank Nevitta was made consul by Julian, bitter as he was against Constantine for his barbarian consuls.

But I have said nothing so far of one great change that had come over the world in the triumph of the Church. We hear of it of course from Ammianus, but less than we might have expected. This is easily accounted for. Our own chief interest in the fourth century is the Arian controversy, and Ammianus was a heathen. A heathen of the latter-day type, that is, a rather confused, because so very open-minded a heathen. We hear little about the gods and a great deal about the vaguely-named *caeleste numen*, which shews its interest in mankind again and again. Auguries and auspices are still to the fore, not that the mere birds can tell the future, but a kindly *numen*\* guides their flight to allow us by it to see what is coming. Omens are very real things—an idea mankind still cherishes in a confused and half ashamed way. Prodigies still occur, but "nobody heeds them now." Ammianus has great respect for the philosophers and the *theologi* of old, though he draws a curious picture of Julian's camp with its Etruscan soothsayers and Greek philosophers.† Some sort of portent occurred on Julian's march into Persia, and the soothsayers declared that it meant disaster if the advance were continued. But they were pooh-poohed by the philosophers "who had much respect just then, though they do make mistakes now and then, and are stubborn enough in things they know nothing about." This time the event justified the soothsayers, we know.

But a historian of the fourth century, whatever his

\* xxi. 1, 9. *Amat enim benignitas numinis, seu quod merentur homines, seu quod tangitur eorum adfectione, his quoque artibus prodere quae impendunt.* Surely there is something pathetic in this, if only in the *quoque*.

† xxiii. 5, 8-11.

creed, has to deal with Christians. Ammianus is quite free from bias; Christian or heathen is much the same to him—*Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur*. He has no *animus* whatever, and is so far unique among his contemporaries. He finds grave fault with Julian for forbidding Christian professors to teach ancient literature, stigmatising the degree as one *obruendum perenni silentio*,\* “to be overwhelmed in eternal silence”—strong words to use of a man he loved and honoured, and speaking volumes for the fairness of the writer. As an outsider, however, who will have other outsiders among his readers, he will often half apologize for a technical term—“a deacon as it is called,” “synods as they call them.” A bishop is *Christianae legis antistes*, though he slips into *episcopus* now and then. A church is *Christiani ritus sacrarium*, or *Christiani ritus conventiculum*, or frankly *ecclesia*. These roundabout phrases are largely due to his environment; for the traditions of literature and good society ignored the new religion.† But Ammianus was no pedant, and can speak in terms of admiration of the men‡ “who, to hold their faith inviolate, faced a glorious death and are now called martyrs.” In another passage, speaking of the sufferings inflicted on the followers of the pretender Procopius—which were very much those undergone by the martyrs of Palestine according to Eusebius—he says§ he had rather die in battle ten times over than face them. Side by side with this stand his startling words on the warring of the

\* xxii. 10, 7.

† This should of itself, I think, dispose of Gutschmid’s ingenious attempt to correct a corrupt passage in xxii. 16, 22. Ammianus is enumerating the great men whose teaching has been influenced by Egypt, and his last name is lost. Gutschmid wants to read, after a *his, ihs, i. e. Jesus*; but it is quite unlike a Roman historian to use this name. Tacitus has *Christus*, Suetonius *Chrestus*. Valesius would prefer correcting a *non* into *Platon*. Ammianus usually says *Plato*, but apart from this the name seems highly likely.

‡ xxii. 11, 10.

§ xxvi. 10, 13.

sects. Julian, on the principle of *Divide ut imperes*, recalled the Nicene exiles with a view to fresh theological quarrels\*; “for he knew that there are no wild beasts so hostile to mankind as most of the Christians are to one another.” It was only two centuries since Tertullian heard the heathen remarking *ut sese invicem diligunt*. He records the terrible fight in a church at Rome† between the followers of Damasus and Ursinus, the rival candidates for the See, when one hundred and thirty-seven dead bodies were found on the victory of Damasus. Here is his comment—“I do not deny, when I consider the ostentation of Roman society, that those who are ambitious for this thing (the See) ought to spare no effort in the fray to secure what they want, for if they get it they will be sure of being enriched by the offerings of matrons, of riding about in carriages, dressed in clothes, the cynosure of every eye, and of giving banquets so profuse, that their entertainments shall surpass the tables of kings. They might be happy indeed, if they could despise the magnificence of Rome, which they count a set-off to the crimes involved, and live in imitation of certain bishops of the provinces, whom their sparing diet, the cheapness of their clothes, and their eyes fixed upon the ground, commend as pure and holy men, to the eternal deity and his true worshippers.” Once he seems to express a preference, when he complains of Constantius “confounding the pure and simple Christian religion with old-wife superstition,”‡ but probably as he goes on to set forth the Emperor’s religious *policy*, it is rather to his interference and meddling with other men’s religions than to his own views that the historian objects. In any case, in view of his treatment of Athanasius and the curt dismissal of the Athanasian question,§ it is hardly clear that he so refers to Arianism, which in fact was less likely to seem *aniliis superstitione* to a heathen

\* xxii. 5, 4.

† xxvii. 3, 12.

‡ xxi. 16, 18.

§ xv. 7, 6—10.

than Nicene Christianity. At all events Constantius was too "curious about the Christian religion" (*in qua scrutanda perplexius*). He aimed in fact at the "Caesaro-papism" of Justinian, though he did not reach it. I think we may surmise Ammianus' own feelings from his remark about Valentinian.\* Valentinian was rather a savage on Ammianus' own shewing, but "this reign was glorious for the moderation with which he stood among the different religions and troubled no one, nor gave orders that this should be worshipped or that; nor did he try by threatening rescripts to bend the neck of his subjects to what he worshipped himself, but he left the parties untouched as he found them." Surveying all his references to Christianity, I am afraid we must admit that he did not realize what it meant, nor understand how vital was the issue between Arian and Nicene. How should he, when there were hundreds in the church who did neither? Still we must always remember that, beside being a man who kept himself in the background, he was writing for a society which avowedly had no interest at all in Christian affairs.

Ammianus did not lack for dry humour, witness the soldiers who would have won a certain battle "if only they had displayed the vigour in standing which they shewed in running away"; and "Epigonus, a philosopher so far as clothes went"; or Mercurius "who was like a savage dog that wags his tail the more submissively for being a brute inside"; or the would-be Emperor Procopius, "about whom the wonder was that his life through he shed no man's blood"; or that governor of Africa "who was in a hurry to outstrip the enemy in plundering his province"; or finally, those lawyers of Antioch who, if you mentioned in their presence the name of some worthy of old, took it to be some foreign term for a fish or other eatable.† But

\* xxx. 9, 5.

† The same doubt has arisen in our own day as to whether Botticelli is a cheese or a wine, if we may trust Mr Punch.

what would have been in Tacitus one of the bitterest of epigrams, is in Ammianus no epigram at all. *Imperialis verecundia*, the chastity of an emperor, was the great phenomenon of the fourth and fifth centuries whose emperors, whatever else they may have been, were in this matter above the breath of slander.

There is a beautiful picture of the triumphal entry of Constantius into Rome\*. He was a little man, long in the body and short and rather bandy in the legs, but

"He nothing common did nor mean  
Upon that memorable scene."

He rode in a golden chariot, and for all the noise and applause never flinched, but stood immovable; but "on passing through lofty gateways he would bow his little person; and as if his neck were fortified he kept his gaze straight in front of him, and looked neither right nor left, as if he had been a dummy; the shaking of the wheels did not make him nod, and he was not seen to spit or wipe his mouth or his nose, or move his hand throughout."

A grim humour hangs about the coronation of Procopius,† who, after months in hiding, blossomed out as an Emperor. He appeared before the soldiers without a cloak, and so emaciated as to look as if he had risen from the dead and all the purple he could muster was his boots and a rag he waved in his left hand:—"you would have thought him some figure on the stage, or some ridiculous burlesque that had popped through the curtain." His procession was hardly a success; for the soldiers were afraid of being assailed with tiles from the roofs, and marched along holding their shields over their heads.

Of his residence in Rome we have many reminders, some of very great interest, some very amusing. His description of the city on the occasion of Constantius' visit, shews the hold Rome still had on the world's

\* xvi. 10.

† xxvi. 6, 15.

imagination. "Whatever he saw first he thought supreme above all." There was the temple of Tarpeian Jove, the baths as big as provinces, the solid mass of the amphitheatre built of Tiburtine stone, to whose top the human eye could hardly reach, and so forth. "But when he came to Trajan's forum—a structure, I suppose, unique under heaven, which even the gods would agree with us in admiring—he stood in amazement."\* Rome was the one thing in the world about which exaggeration was impossible. The Emperor was so much impressed that he determined to add his item to the ornaments of the Eternal City, and sent an obelisk from Egypt. Of this and the inscription it bore, and its journey and arrival, Ammianus gives us a most interesting account.†

But more entertaining are his digressions on Roman manners, which abound in sketches as good as Juvenal's. The snobbery and extravagance of the great men of Rome may not have been more excessive than such things are elsewhere, but the grandee who with the greatest dignity (though no one has asked) extols to the skies his patrimony and the income it yields, how fertile it is, how far it reaches; the noble gentleman who welcomes you, though an utter stranger, as if he had been yearning for you, asks you endless questions till you have to lie, and makes you regret that you did not settle in Rome ten years earlier, but next day has no idea who or what or whence you are; the fashionable people, who loathed sensible and well-educated men like the plague, and learning like poison, all impressed Ammianus to such an extent that he has left them gibbeted for ever in his pages. The troops of slaves and eunuchs (his particular abhorrence), the luxury of the banquets, the Roman preference for the musician rather than the philosopher, the organs and lyres as big as waggons, the libraries closed like the tomb, the absurd fear of infection that has the slave washed after he has been to inquire for a

\* xvi. 10, 15.

† xviii. 4.

sick friend before he is allowed into the house again" the gambling and horse racing, the effeminacy and the slang\* of Rome waken disgust in this old soldier as well they might. The rabble that will fight for Damasus or Ursinus, and riot if the corn ships are late or wine is not forthcoming, are no better than the nobles. The most absurd figure of all, perhaps, is Lampadius, who was at one time prefect—"a man who would be indignant if he should so much as spit without being complimented on being adept at it above the rest of mankind." But even in Rome there were good men and true, such as Symmachus "who is to be named among the most illustrious examples of learning and decorum."

If this is comedy there is tragedy enough in book XIV. Gallus Cæsar is in the midst of a career of tyranny and bloodshed in the East,† when he is summoned to Italy. To disarm his suspicion he is bidden to bring his wife—a helpmeet indeed for him, "a death-dealing Megaera, the constant inflamer of his rage, as greedy of human blood as her spouse"—a lady who listens from behind a curtain to keep him up to the mark. She did not feel easy about the invitation, yet thought she would risk it, but she died of fever in Bithynia on her journey, and Gallus felt more nervous than ever, for he knew Constantius and "his particular tendency to destroy his kin." He knew his own staff hated him, and were afraid of Constantius, for wherever civil strife was involved the "luck" of Constantius was proverbial. A tribune was sent to lure him to his ruin; "and as the senses of men are dulled and blunted when Destiny lays a hand on them, with quickened hopes he left Antioch, under the guidance of an unpropitious power, to jump as they say from the frying pan into the fire." When on his journey he gave horse races at

\* *Per se ille discat.*† Even his brother Julian admits "fierce and savage" elements in his character. *Ep. ad Athen.*, 271 D.

Constantinople, the Emperor's rage was more than human. A guard of honour (and espionage) accompanied him. From Adrianople he was hurried on with fewer attendants, and now he saw how he stood and "cursed his rashness with tears." The ghosts of his victims haunted his dreams. At Petobio he was made a prisoner, and at Histria he was beheaded, and all of him that reached Constantius was his boots, which a creature of the Court hauled off to post off to the Emperor with this glorious spoil.

What is the general impression left on the mind by the history of Ammianus? One cannot read him through without a growing conviction of his absolute truthfulness and a growing admiration of his power, and the two together present the Roman Empire to the mind exactly as it was. He makes no predictions, he expresses no regrets, and apart from observations on the characters of his people, he leaves the reader to form his own opinions on the Empire. Nobody foresaw that in twenty years after his death Rome would have fallen to the Goth, that the Empire as an effective power in the West was nearing its end, but yet, wise after the event, we can see in his pages that it is all coming. There were, we learn, strong men and honest men to stave it off and delay it, who, if they could not save Rome, did save Europe in virtue of those ideals of law and order the younger peoples of the North found in the majestic fabric of Roman administration. Ammianus lets us see the exhaustion of the Roman world, the ruin of the middle classes under an oppressive system, and often still more oppressive agents of taxation, the weakness all along the frontier, Rhine, Danube, Euphrates, and African desert, caused by bad principles of government within as much as by attacks from without, and the crying need of men which led to the army being filled with barbarians, who did not quite lose all their barbarism and brutality at once, and were often as terrible to those they protected as to the

enemy they were supposed to keep off; and at the same time we read in him the grandeur and the glory of Rome, who had welded the world into one and made the nations members one of another, had humanized and civilized them with law and culture in her train wherever she went, and was even now training in her armies the men who should overthrow her, and then, as it were in horror at their own work, should set her on high once more, and keep her in her place as the world's Queen for a thousand years.

T. R. G.

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#### LOVE'S IMMORTALITY.

LOVE that buys a pretty face  
 Or a figure neatly rounded,  
 Is a slave to time and space  
 And to passion falsely founded.  
 Love that woos the soul within,  
 Counting beauty but the portal  
 Where all graces enter in—  
 Only thus is Love immortal.

C. E. BYLES.



## DIS MONTIBUS.

"Ye motions of delight that haunt the sides  
Of the green hills—"

*Wordsworth.*

**M**OST of us have at some period of our lives been worshippers upon high places, or at least, if worship be too strong a phrase, admiring visitants of some lofty shrine, which once housed dim fables of ancient cults or lost traditions of old-world deities. Now, no doubt, the fascination of the supernatural has passed away: great Pan is dead, and the golden palace of the gods no longer crowns the topmost pinnacles of Olympus; Artemis stoops no more to steal kisses from a sleeping shepherd upon Latmus' side, and Dionysus neither greets his worshippers, nor punishes his foes, upon the heights of Cithaeron. But even yet there is a glamour of something more than mere slate and granite, which clings alike to the loftiest mountain and the humblest hill.

"Pelion and Ossa flourish side by side,  
Together in immortal books enrolled:  
His ancient dower Olympus hath not sold;  
And that immortal hill, which did divide  
Into two ample horns his forehead wide,  
Shines with poetic radiance as of old."

Indeed we are richer in extent, if weaker in intensity, than the Greeks to whom such things were more than allegories. Though belief or imagination no longer peoples Parnassus and Helicon with divine and heroic

figures, yet we have knowledge of a thousand hills, of which none, from Homer to Theocritus, ever dreamt—hills which bear the foot-prints of no ethereal beings, but shall in themselves, if we have the wit to win their confidence, become, not deities, but rather intimate friends and cherished companions.

To the fanciful mind mountains have a certain element of personality not only in idea, but even to some extent in physical feature. They have heads, shoulders, and sides—nay, we must even credit them with legs: how else could they have feet and spurs? Their very names show that they are of diverse sexes; and their dispositions are as varied as those of human beings. The more civilized of their company are clothed with the verdure of wood or meadow; the more savage have bare rocks and naked precipices: but even these latter wear draperies of cloud in rainy weather, just as the noble savage of the prairies wraps his stately form in a buffalo robe or a blanket.

Truly they are a race of giants, and a people of much versatility. To them (happy monsters!) climate is a matter of small importance; and, as if to show their contempt for it, they will swathe themselves with snow under the tropics and produce volcanic fire amid Antarctic cold. One will meekly bear temples and palaces upon his head; another will wreak his rage by destroying a pair of cities: one will defy the most persistent efforts of the ambitious climber; and another will allow whole train-loads of excursionists to gape upon his crown, and even supply them with ginger-beer when they get there.

Since the beginning of the world mountains have been intimately connected with the doings of men; and if those exalted heads are capable of appreciating the ridiculous, their sides must often have been shaken with quiet convulsions of seismic laughter, as they watched the curious, restless, impudent little parasites (for such, no doubt, they must deem us) prancing

hither and thither with feeble but importunate energy, instead of sitting in reverend, motionless dignity, and enjoying the divine repose of restful strength. But they are a phlegmatic folk; man tickles their ribs and burrows into their bowels; but it is only now and then that he succeeds in irritating one of these good-natured giants into chastising him as (from their point of view) he doubtless deserves.

We are apt upon occasions to treat them disrespectfully; and yet who is there that does not love them? A land of unredeemed flatness is by no means devoid of the power of inspiring devotion; but a land of hills can arouse a deeper and a stronger passion. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help:"—so sang the Jews, pining for home amid the loathed flatness of their place of captivity; and so it has been, and is, all the world over. The plains may have the wealth and the fatness, but the hills have the loveable qualities, the romance, the poetry: to draw an illustration from mythology, the plains can show us nothing better than the *Matres Campestres* of Romano-Teutonic worship—well-to-do, respectable deities, but (like Mrs. Grundy, who is perhaps their modern representative) utterly prosaic: Pan and his *Oreads*, Artemis and her nymphs, Apollo and the *Muses*—all these are people of the hills.

It is indeed a world-wide subject; for mountains have place in every continent, and doubtless sleep unborn in the womb of every ocean. If we narrow the scope of our speculations to the hills of our own country, the same phenomena shall attract our notice. It is about the hills of Wales and Cornwall that the romance of King Arthur is wreathed, and a few stray blossoms of the garland still cling to the northern heights, where the legends had their birth. Hereward the Wake has ennobled the fen country, but his achievements have their centre upon the hill of Ely; and the inhabitant of Cambridge is so eager for the

romance of the unlevel that he finds a Market Hill where the less acute eyes of strangers can see no variation from the general flatness of the site. The Shropshire man swears by the Wrekin, the Derbyshire man by the Peak, and the Londoner by the topmost height of Hampstead: Malvern will not believe that any other surpasses its hill for width of prospect; the Yorkshireman will hear no scandal of Wharfedale, Ingleborough, or Rosebery Topping; Wardlaw and the holy hill of Durham itself are illumined by legends of the greatest of north-country saints; and if you would move the soul of a Northumbrian, conjure him by Cheviot or Yeavinger Bell, Brislee Hill or Simonside, Winshields or the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall: one of these names shall surely find an echo in his heart, and, if he be far from his own land, go nigh to unloose his tears.

Pass but a little way to the south-west, and you shall find a country of hills taller than Cheviot, fairer even than Simonside, and as well worthy of affection as any that the world can show—a clan of giants (to continue our fantasy), whose acquaintance it shall be to your profit to make: a puny people, no doubt, beside the towering monsters of other lands; but, perhaps on that account, the more ready to make friends with those who are willing to seek their friendship.

The clan is divided into families; and many pairs of names seem to run so naturally together, that we may imagine the bearers to be man and wife, and the lesser heights their offspring. Scawfell Pike and Scawfell are king and queen of this little realm; and who that has ever seen them from the shores of Wastwater can dispute their sovereignty, or question the fitness of the comparison? His Majesty is taller and less pretentious than his partner, as though he were conscious that after all he is but a kind of King-Consort. Yet such he is; for he has no name of his

own, but enjoys his title solely as husband of his wife—the true Scawfell.

The Queen is, as one might expect, more beautiful and more assiduously courted. Poor good-natured lady! We petty men crawl about her face, tickle her with ropes and ice-axes (even when there is no ice), and explore her wrinkles; and if we succeed in discovering any of her secrets, we unblushingly betray them at the hotel dinner-table, or write a boastful account of our discourtesies in the visitors' book.

Great Gable and Kirk Fell seem to be joined in a similar relationship: her grand tiara of crags and the long, graceful sweep of her skirts approve the former to be the female partner of the union—a majestic court lady, married to a husband smaller and less distinguished than herself, and still eager to make the most of her beauty and youthful appearance; for, if we are right in supposing Green Gable to be her daughter, she takes care to keep the child discreetly in the background. Pillar Mountain and the Steeple, Red Pike and Yewbarrow, are similarly paired, and complete what we may term the court circle; but of these the former couple are the more distinguished, mainly by virtue of the Pillar Mountain, who wears the most famous rock in all England like a decoration upon his breast. The inquisitive and energetic man will assail the Pillar Rock, and never be content till he stand

“Upon its aery summit crowned with heath.”

But the more philosophic (and lazier) mortal is satisfied with the view of it from below, happy if he win the grandest view of all, when the clouds are down upon the mountain's head, and lie just low enough to form a background to the columnar rock without obscuring its outline.

From the court circle let us pass on to the nobility, of which Skiddaw and Helvellyn are the chief ornaments. Viewed from Keswick, the ‘double front’ of Skiddaw might be taken for a pair of twin sisters,

dressed alike (if one see them in August) in gorgeous robes of heather-purple; but, if we change our station and survey the mountain from the shores of Bassenthwaite, Skiddaw himself assumes a plainer but more masculine appearance, rising bluntly above the lower peak, which now holds a wife's position beside him, while his children, Carlside, Ullock, and Baby Latrigg are ranged in front to form a family group. Skiddaw is the dignified, polished gentleman of Cumbrian hill-society: even the imaginative mountaineers of the last century could not make him more than “dreadfully sublime”; and yet they were perhaps more appreciative of his true character than the pedantic climbers of the present day, who scoff at his cragless slopes. In the past his reputation has outshone the fame of all his fellows; and sometimes, like all great men, he has got the credit of other folks' distinctions—as when Macaulay crowned him with that red glare, which in sober prose glowed upon the humbler head of Penrith Beacon.

The urbanity of Skiddaw has not been shared by his younger brother, Saddleback, of whom we must say a word or two, before we leave this northern portion of the Lake Country. His very name is not positively determined; for persons of a romantic habit are loth to accept what they deem the prosaic name already given, and insist upon the more sounding title of Blencathara. Then comes the etymologist and propounds the Celtic compound *Blen-y-cathern*—Peak of Demons; whereupon all is well, or at least poetic, and ‘Saddleback’ is scoffed at as an invention of the unimaginative eighteenth century. But it is doubtful whether this panoply of magic armour is without a flaw: the earlier form of the name is *Blenkarthur*, a title which seems to have been applied not to the whole mountain, but only to the more northern and lower of the two peaks which form the saddle, the actual summit being known as *Linthwaite Pike*. Yet we dare not acquaint the eighteenth century of a certain

lack of poetic imagination; for it did indeed attempt to replace Blenkarthur by the truly noble name of Atkinson's Man—a title which perhaps gives us some clue to the process by which one of the Buttermere Fells got the name of Robinson.

But whether he be the Peak of Demons, or whether the name rather enshrines some dim memory of the British King, and echoes the same lost legends as Arthur's Pike beside Ulleswater, King Arthur's Round Table near Penrith, and Pendragon Castle further to the south-east, he is at least the magician of the lake mountains. Even Helm Crag cannot compete with him; for though "the Astrologer, Sage Sidrophel," is still "puzzling aloft his curious wits," and the Ancient Woman is still

"Cowering beside her rifted cell,  
As if intent on magic spell,"

neither of the "dread pair" has anything to show as the result of magic or meditation. Saddleback, on the other hand, has his two magic tarns—Scales Tarn, close under Blenkarthur's cliffs, which, according to the fable, never sees the sunlight and reflects the stars at noon, and Bowscale Tarn, upon his northern outskirts, where swim (or swam) the two immortal fish that waited on the Shepherd Lord. Even as recently as the middle years of the unimaginative eighteenth century aerial pageants were exhibited upon Souter Fell, his eastern outpost, on whose head unsubstantial armies were seen to meet in silent, supernatural battle. Certainly Saddleback is a fit and proper mountain to guard the entrance of the narrow dale where the lord of Triermain awoke his enchanted bride.

Helvellyn (if the idea be not too fantastic) is a widower with many children, and Catstycam, his elder daughter, presides over his household, sitting in the foremost seat, with her father and brothers ranged in a long line behind her. The younger sons, who

stretch northward from the old man's left shoulder, are a good, honest, respectable company, without much beauty or brilliancy: but at Helvellyn's right hand sits his heir, Nether Pike, a massive and noble-fronted hill; and next to him is Mistress Dolly Wagon, the younger and daintier daughter. Etymologists have endeavoured to disguise her in boy's attire, vowing that her name is masculine, and means no more than Doli the servant: but etymologists (those, at least, of the guide book variety) have no poetry in their souls, and it is whispered, not a great deal more of truth in their etymologies. Yet there is some reason to suppose that they have need of neither, but only of a theory—Celtic, Norse, Dravidian, or what you will—and sufficient ingenuity to enable them to twist and warp any name, till it fits the theory of their choice.

Only upon one point do the rival theorists agree, namely, that English shall be rigorously excluded. Appletree, for instance, to the merely superficial observer may suggest visions of russet-coated pippins; but his fancy leads him perilously astray: the ruthless etymologist will chop you the word into three portions, and declare it to be compounded of the Saxon *ea*, and the Cornish *pol* and *tre*; for it is well sometimes to mix your theories judiciously, and etymology, like adversity, makes strange bedfellows. This is no fictitious example, though the etymologist, who produced it, must surely have been dozing. How came it that he failed to discern the Latin *pulex*, a flea, in the second syllable of his tripartite word? *Pulitre*, pure and simple, must obviously mean a dwelling (Cornish *tre*, a house) infested with fleas: a hen-house answers most exactly to this description; and by the usual process of metonymy (is it metonymy?) the name has been transferred from the hen-house to its inhabitants, the modern poultry.

But let us return to Mistress Dolly Wagon; for it is scarcely polite to keep a lady waiting, while we

discuss etymologies, and a lady Mistress Dolly is, or we will eat a cantle of her toughest crag. Go, if you be still incredulous—walk up Grisedale and behold her charms, her exquisite shape, her graceful pose, and the rich rock-broidery that adorns her dress. Go more than once; for this is her mid-day attire: when the sun is sinking behind her on a cloudless evening, she dons a soft, gauzy robe of luminous grey shadow, unrelieved by trinket or trimming; and then she is fairer than ever.

Go to Grisedale at any rate; for there you shall see as much beauty packed in a little space as any dale of the Lake Country can show you, and there is yet more hidden away in the coves and lurking among the crags of the upper valley. Go often if you can; for every visit shall discover some hitherto unnoticed charm—some new vantage-ground, whence the hills appear to group themselves more picturesquely than before, some rowan tree,

“Decked with autumnal berries that outshine  
Spring’s richest blossoms,”

bending gracefully over a tumbling stream, or some nook in the gorge of the larger beck, rock-walled as though to sequester it for Dian’s own bath-chamber, the deep, still pool floored with blue-green slate, the sides tapestried with ferns and mosses, a frieze of purple heather garlanding the brink of the rock, a light canopy of foliage to soften the light, and a waterfall to make music while the goddess bathes.

Other music also than the song of waterfalls may move your heart. If

“From the turf a lullaby doth pass  
In every place where infant Orpheus slept,”

here, by the pathway below Grisedale Tarn, a low cadence of mournful notes may be felt, haunting the spot where Wordsworth bade farewell to his brother for the last time upon earth.

“Here did we stop; and here looked round  
While each into himself descends,  
For that last thought of parting friends  
That is not to be found.”

But let us return to our fells; for here in Grisedale you have sight of another noble family—the Fairfield group. If you would gain a more intimate acquaintance with them, you must go to a neighbouring valley; for it is upon Deepdale and Dovedale that most of them turn their faces, and Grisedale sees little but the back of their leader. Yet one might almost imagine that Fairfield himself is Mistress Dolly’s sweetheart, and that a pretty lovers’ quarrel is now proceeding between the pair: each has turned the shoulder of affected indifference towards the other, and so they stand, though homely old Seat Sandal tries to reunite them, and offers Grisedale Tarn as a draught in which to bury all unkindness. What was the cause of the estrangement we cannot say;—perhaps a glacier came between them: but doubtless in some future geological age they will embrace once more, and live happily ever after. Meanwhile Mistress Dolly makes eyes at St Sunday Crag, Fairfield’s younger brother; but that stolid and religious hill holds fast to Fairfield’s hand, and frowns a craggy frown at Mistress Dolly’s coquetries.

St Sunday may serve to introduce the hierarchy of Lakeland, which includes some familiar names, and two which are otherwise unknown to hagiology. Patterdale is by tradition St Patrick’s dale, though one imaginative writer has derived the name from the paternoster, and balanced his theory by imputing a special devotion to Mariolatry to the neighbouring valley of Matteredale. Mell Fell is sometimes said to preserve the name of Mella, a malignant ogress of Norse tradition; but, with St Patrick so near, we may surely (unless we are so pedantic as to ask for evidence) ascribe the hill to St Mell, one of St Patrick’s nephews. St Mungo,

travelling from Glasgow under the style of St Kentigern, is said to have preached at Crosthwaite; and St Herbert bequeathed his name to the island of Derwentwater upon which he lived and died. The Vale of St John might seem to suggest a yet greater saint; but the name is of modern invention, and, but for Sir Walter Scott, the dale might have been Buredale still.

The two aboriginal saints are St Sunday and St Raven, both of whom dwell in the neighbourhood of Patterdale, though St Sunday is also the owner of a beck, away amongst the Furness Fells. Whence he got his name, and how he came to be canonized, are riddles which for the present we must leave unsolved; and St Raven is an equally mysterious person: but since St Raven's Edge faces the southern front of Red Screes, we may conjecture that he is vicar or chaplain of the Kirk Stone, which stands between them.

Red Screes may recall us from this digression; for he too is a member of the Fairfield family, and guards the southern boundary of the family domain. Next to him is Dove Crag, a damsel not unlike Mistress Dolly Wagon, but of a more bashful disposition; it is only to those who climb to the higher recesses of Dovedale that she reveals her full beauty as "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall." Viewed from below she is a noble rock—a spiral precipice, as the guide-book writers of the last century loved to say: the term at first sight suggests a hill shaped like a corkscrew, but is really meant to imply a height lofty and pointed like a spire.

Away to the south east stands High Street, who is the old gentleman of the party, his children and grandchildren stretching for miles to the north and south. Viewed from Helvellyn or Fairfield, High Street is a mountain of dull and featureless appearance—a long hog-backed ridge, which with the bolder summit of Thornthwaite Crag forms an outline 'very like a whale'; but win his more intimate acquaintance, and he will

prove a delightful companion. Few of his fellows have a more majestic appearance than he presents to one who sees him from Riggindale, beside Mardale Green: few have finer crags than those which are mirrored on the dark surface of Blea Water; and few have fairer prospects than his southern outlook over Windermere and Morecambe Bay. But you must know him intimately; for he is of a bashful disposition, and dominates none of the principal valleys which lie round his feet. Thornthwaite Crag is his deputy for the Troutbeck Valley, Harter Fell for Mardale, Ill Bell and Rainsbarrow Crag for Kentdale, and so on. Even his government of Riggindale, his own private desmesne, is shared by Kidsty Pike; but then Kidsty Pike is his good lady: who can look at the pair from Riggindale and disbelieve it?

So he sits, with his three tarns around him, like Captain Otter with his Bull, his Bear, and his Horse: but he is no roisterer, nor is Kidsty Pike as imperious as Captain Otter's Princess, but rather a much more Silent Woman than the bride who plagued Master Morose. High Street is the learned antiquary of the mountain people, and wears a Roman road upon his head, as the insignia of his office. There is an old superstition that the Roman engineers drove their roads in a pig-headed fashion over every obstacle, never deviating from a mathematical straightness for the sake of a flatter gradient; but here at least we shall meet with evidence of the contrary. Climb to the Straits of Riggindale—the narrow ridge which unites High Street and Kidsty Pike—and mark how skilfully the road is carried up towards High Raise, bending this way and that to ease the steepness or fit the curves of the hillside; here a little shaving of the higher ground on the left, and here a little embanking on the brow of the steep descent into the gully on the right. The same features are to be observed in most places where traces of the road still remain visible; and were

the surface yet as perfect as it was in Roman times, coach-loads of tourists might without extraordinary difficulty be driven from Penrith to the summit of High Street, 2700 feet above the sea.

That summit is in itself one of the most remarkable features of the mountain. Other hills might exercise the skill or imagination of a giant phrenologist, but High Street would afford him little occupation; for his head is a broad, smooth, grassy plain, a mile or more in length and half as much from side to side. Racecourse Hill is one of the names which, with its usual liberality, the Ordnance Survey has marked there; and it is said that in old times shepherds from the surrounding dales used to meet here for racing and wrestling matches. Nor is the name an inapt description of the place: the Derby itself might be run upon High Street top, and much of the Derby day crowd might find room there to watch the race.

Perhaps the most conspicuous couple, for their height, of all the Lake Country fells, is Coniston Old Man and Wetherlam. View the former from the further side of Coniston Lake, and the latter from Little Langdale, or the pair from any height in the neighbourhood of Helvellyn, and you will find it hard to believe that the Old Man rises less than 2,700 feet above the sea, and Wetherlam no higher than 2,500. Etymologists have of course transformed the first-named mountain into Alt Maen, or High Rock: but etymologists are apt to scan their dictionaries more closely than they observe the face of nature; and when they require us to rave about the poetic imagination of the Celt, it is time to enter a protest. If the Celt did in truth name him High Rock, the Celt was a dull fellow; for there are a hundred and one hills to which this prosaic title might equally well or better be applied. To us let him be the Old Man still; for there is something particularly personal, not to say fatherly, in his aspect—something of the old weatherbeaten warrior, who stands proudly

defiant, to protect his beloved lake and valley against every foe.

As conspicuous as the Old Man and Wetherlam, but not so widely visible, are the Langdale Pikes—"those lusty twins," which are the pets of the Lake Country. Poets and artists have brought their richest offerings to pay tribute to their beauty, and Nature's very self seems to caress them as among the fairest of her children:—

"the clouds,  
The mist, the shadows, light of golden suns,  
Motions of moonlight, all come hither—touch  
And have an answer."

Truly they are a wonderful couple, and scarcely less worthy of admiration is their bashful companion, who hides in the great cove of Stickle Tarn: but to the name of the lustier twin we must take exception. Pike o' Stickle is just pert enough to fit the tall sugar-loaf rock which towers over Mickleden, and Pavey Ark is sufficiently mysterious to suit the solemn cliff which rises from the shore of Stickle Tarn: but Harrison Stickle! Robinson and Atkinson's Man are hardly more atrocious. Wordsworth wrote poems "On the naming of places;" and we can only regret that instead of inventing "Emma's Dell," and "Joanna's Rock," his muse did not busy herself with devising more poetical titles for these cruelly misnamed hills.

There is one more giant of whom we may make mention; for though he is not in the first degree a member of the Lake Country community, he is no distant relative, and dwells within sight of the easternmost of his cousins. From Saddleback or Helvellyn, and from most of the Ulleswater fells, the eastern horizon is bounded by a long, wall-like range of hills, upon which three rounded summits rise pre-eminent: the highest of the three is Cross Fell, once believed to be the loftiest mountain in England; and though now the merciless surveyor has deposed him from his place

by a margin of three hundred feet, he has not suffered so great a downfall as one of his Yorkshire kinsmen. Camden quotes the old rhyme—

“Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent,

Are the highest hills betweene Scotland and Trent:”  
and the first-named of the three was once credited with a height of 5,280 feet—nearly 3,000 more than he was justly entitled to.

Cross Fell is the master-mountain of that long range of hills, which is sometimes described as the Backbone of England, or the Pennine Chain. Neither title is known outside the covers of geography primers; but the history of the latter name is somewhat curious. It seems in some part to have been suggested by Camden, who in several passages of the *Britannia* uses the term “English Apennine,” as a picturesque description of this line of fells.

“Angliae enim Apenninus, quem dixi, hunc angulum intersecat.”

In the year 1757, Bertram, a professor of English in the Academy of Copenhagen, produced what purported to be a copy of a treatise entitled “*De Situ Britanniae*,” and alleged to be the work of Richard of Cirencester, a Westminster monk of the fourteenth century, who was supposed to have compiled it from some Roman manuscript. The spuriousness of the treatise has been finally proved by one of the most eminent of living Johnians; but for almost a century its authenticity was accepted by many writers, and the Pennine Chain probably takes its name from the station “*Ad Alpes Peninos*,” mentioned in the seventh iter of the forgery, and from the following passage:—

“Totam in aequales fere partes provinciam dividunt montes Alpes Penini dicti.”

Cross Fell originally bore the name of Fiends’ Fell, and, according to legend, was the haunt and stronghold of a company of demons, till St Cuthbert built an altar and raised a cross upon its summit, and so drove its

infernal occupants down to their proper home. He did not, however, completely exorcise the ancient name; for as Fiends’ Fell the hill is mentioned in the Black Book of Hexham of the year 1479. Yet there is a certain fitness in the name, as though the mountain were the English counterpart of Niphates, “whither spiteful Satan steered”: at its feet lies Eden valley,—a name which (whatever be its etymological meaning) seems not unhappily chosen as a term of description, if we see the vale from a carriage window on a sunny summer afternoon, as the train comes racing down the long incline from the heights of Stainmore,—a rich expanse of undulating pasture and woodland, the bright emerald green of newly shorn meadows and the deeper verdure of August trees, smooth slopes of pasture and

“hedgerows, hardly hedgerows, little lines  
Of sportive wood run wild;”

for so they appear from the height:—and the steep, heathery flanks of Cross Fell and his comrades guarding the whole,—

“Mountains which like giants stand  
To sentinel enchanted land.”

An enchanted land it surely is, when summer suns have wrought their witchery upon it, and not the only specimen of its kind hereabouts to be found. Wherever there is

“a little lowly vale,

A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high  
Among the mountains, even as if the spot  
Had been from eldest time by wish of theirs,  
So placed, to be shut out from all the world,”

there we have so much of fairy-land,—a fairy-land which shall claim of us more than the seven years’ servitude which the Queen of Elfland imposed upon True Thomas; for when once it has won our allegiance, we shall not cease to love it as long as we live,

“Thro’ weal or woe as may chance to be.”

R. H. F.

## Obituary.

PROFESSOR ALFREDO ANTUNES KANTHACK M.A.

1898  
On December 21st there passed away the foremost and most brilliant of the younger generation of pathologists in the person of Professor Kanthack.

Professor Kanthack was the second son of Emilio Kanthack, some time British Consul at Pará, Brazil. He was born at Bahia in Brazil on March 4th 1863, and came to Europe in 1869. The years 1871-81 were spent at School in Germany; first at Hamburg, and afterwards at the Gymnasia at Wandsbeck, Lüneburg, and Gütersloh. In 1881 he came to England, and for a short time attended Liverpool College, entering University College, Liverpool, in 1882. Like many others who have become distinguished in after life, his mental powers developed rather late; he was regarded as a backward boy, and it was not till after he left school that the immense powers he had of acquiring the mastery of any subject disclosed themselves. At University College, Liverpool, his career in the Medical School was one of great brilliancy, and he gained prizes in all departments. From thence he took the degree of B.A. and B.Sc. at the University of London with honours. In 1887 he left Liverpool for St Bartholomew's Hospital and obtained his medical qualifications. In 1888 he took the F.R.C.S. and the M.B. and B.S. degrees, London, with honours in all subjects and the Gold Medal for Obstetrics. He took the M.D. of London in 1892, and was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1897.

The year 1889 he spent in Berlin, and there, working under Virchow, Koch, and Krause, he added to his reputation as an able and indefatigable student a character for accurate observation and original thought in the field of research. While there he became imbued with the fascination and impressed with the importance of modern pathological research. He made many friends, and nowhere has his loss been more deeply mourned than in Berlin, nor by anyone more than by his old master,

Virchow, who, writing on December 23rd, paid the following tribute to the memory of his distinguished pupil:—"I am deeply distressed to hear of the sudden death of my faithful friend Kanthack, whom I so recently saw when I was in England. I now bid him a last farewell. May English medicine never lack such men."

In 1890 he returned from Berlin to St Bartholomew's, where he was appointed Obstetric Resident under the late Dr Matthews Duncan. While acting in this capacity Kanthack was nominated one of the Commissioners (the others were the late Dr Beaven Rake and Dr Buckmaster) appointed jointly by the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund to inquire into, and report on, the extent to which leprosy prevailed in India, its pathology and treatment, and to suggest measures for dealing with leprosy subjects. The Report was in many respects of a negative character. Some of the conclusions embodied in it did not find favour with certain of the members of a special committee appointed to consider it, as they were directly opposed to many of the alarmist reports current in England at the time the National Leprosy Fund was started. The Commissioners' conclusions, however, were endorsed by the medical members of the Executive Committee, and were in accordance with the views held by the Indian Government.

On his return from India in 1891 Kanthack was elected John Lucas Walker Student at Cambridge, and joined St John's College. During his tenure of the studentship he devoted himself to research and published several papers. Leaving Cambridge after a year's work, he was appointed Demonstrator in Bacteriology at Liverpool, a post created for him. Here his knowledge of his subject, his unrivalled skill as a lecturer, and his great power of kindling enthusiasm in others soon made him widely known. In 1893 he received the offer of the post of Director of the pathological department in St Bartholomew's Hospital, and he held this appointment until his election to the Chair of Pathology at Cambridge. In the year 1896 he acted as deputy to the late Professor Roy, giving at the same time his lectures at St Bartholomew's and getting through an amount of work which would have taxed the strongest and most robust of men, while Kanthack was never really strong. While acting as Deputy Professor the University conferred on him the degree

of M.A. On the death of Professor Roy, Kanthack succeeded him as Professor of Pathology at Cambridge on 6th November 1897, Cambridge thus following the example of the other two institutions, where he had pursued his professional studies, in securing him as teacher. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a Professorial Fellowship at King's College. It seemed as if, both for himself and his department at Cambridge, there was a great future. He had enthusiasm and knowledge combined with unflagging industry and perseverance to help him; but it was not to be, and in the full vigour of his powers, on the threshold as it were of the career which was hoped for and expected of him, he was taken away.

As a boy Kanthack was rather weakly. At school in Germany, where out-door sports do not form a prominent feature, his only recreation was swimming; in that he was skilled and in the German phrase "carried the flag." When he came to England he threw himself with zest into out-door games. At football he was much above the average, and nowhere was he more popular than in the football field, where he always played for his side and not to the gallery. When he gave up playing himself he still, however busy, contrived to see a good game, and he missed but few University contests, whether football, cricket, or athletic sports. There is no doubt that side of him attracted many of his younger pupils in the first instance. He was well read and had a wide knowledge of the literature of his own subject. His early education gave him a great command of languages not only in the sense of reading them and understanding them, but of thinking in them. And he not only possessed the knowledge himself, but he had the rarer gift of being able to impart it. An old pupil wrote shortly after his death:—"How hard it is to realise that this young and brilliant scientist is gone for ever, and to those who have seen and heard him and who had marked his zeal and constant devotion to duty, and who have heard his lucid expositions in conversation in the class-room and in the laboratory, the loss is both keen and personal. He was a master in the art of teaching bacteriology, and his disquisitions on pathology made the dead bones live. He was a draughtsman of the highest order, his illustrations on the blackboard being of surpassing excellence. So modest and unassuming was he that some of his older and more aggressive pupils may have imagined themselves his equal in knowledge;

but they soon found out that conceit is but a poor substitute for knowledge, and self-assurance nowhere beside the wisdom of the wise."

His travels abroad brought him into contact with many of the best workers on the Continent and India, and he had many friends in America. The following letter to Dr Donald MacAlister from Professor Baumgarten, Director of the Pathological Institute of the University of Tübingen, bears testimony to the regard felt for him on the Continent:

Tübingen d. 1 Januar, 1899.

Hochgeehrter Herr College!

Soeben erfahre ich, dass Herr Professor Dr A. Kanthack nach kurzem Kranksein aus dem Leben geschieden ist. Diese schmerzliche Nachricht hat mich tief erschüttert! Wenn ich auch nicht die Freude hatte, Herrn Professor Kanthack persönlich zu kennen, so stand ich doch seit mehreren Jahren in angenehmen brieflichen Verkehr mit ihm und er war mir ein treuer literarischer Bundesgenosse bei der Bearbeitung meines *Jahresberichtes über Pathogene Mikroorganismen*. Kanthack stand auch bei seinen deutschen Fachcollegen in grossem Ansehen und seine hohe wissenschaftliche Befähigung zeigte sich von Jahr zu Jahr in immer glanzenderem Lichte. Um so schmerzlicher und ergreifender ist der Verlust dieses jungen Lebens, das so plötzlich durch die unerbittliche Hand des Todes gebrochen wurde. Seien Sie überzeugt, hochgeehrter Herr College, dass ich an der tiefen Trauer, welche Ihre Fakultät und Universität angesichts des Verlusts eines so hoch begabten und hoffnungsvollen Collegen empfindet, mit ganzen Herzen Theil nehme, und gewähren Sie mir die Bitte, Ihre hochverehrte Fakultät dieser meiner aufrichtigen Theilnahme zu versichern.

Mit dem Ausdruck grösster Hochachtung zeichne Ew. Hochwohlgeboren ganz ergebener

Professor Dr P. Baumgarten.

Professor Kanthack married in 1895 Lucie Henstock, second daughter of the late Mr John Henstock, of Liverpool, who survives him.

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#### THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND LL.D.

The late Duke of Northumberland, who died at Alnwick Castle on the 2nd of January last, never resided at Cambridge in the ordinary sense. He was admitted to the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge July 4th 1842 (when Lord Lovaine) on the occasion of the Installation of Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland, as Chancellor of the University, and he then joined

the College. He was the eldest surviving son of the fifth Duke of Northumberland by his marriage with Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon James Stuart Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of the first Lord Wharcliffe. He was born May 29th 1810, and was educated at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Mr Gladstone. He entered the Army and was gazetted an Ensign in the 76th Regiment of Foot Feb. 19th 1829. He then entered the Grenadier Guards, being gazetted Ensign and Lieutenant February 25th 1831, and Lieutenant and Captain November 13th 1835, leaving the Guards June 2nd, 1837. He subsequently joined the Northumberland Regiment of Militia, being gazetted Lieutenant June 22nd 1840, Captain April 19th 1842, Major September 8th 1852, Lieutenant Colonel February 28th 1862, and Hon Colonel August 1st 1874.

He was returned to Parliament in 1831 as member for Beeralston, which place was represented by his father for many years; he, however, held the seat for a year only, as in 1832 the borough of Beeralston was disfranchised under the Reform Act. For twenty years from this time he had no seat in Parliament.

In 1852 the Duke, being then Lord Lovaine, was again returned to Parliament, having been elected in the Conservative interest for the northern division of Northumberland. This division he continued to represent until the year 1865. Although never a brilliant speaker, his business qualities impressed themselves upon the House. In 1858 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and was advanced in the succeeding year to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, in which capacity he achieved some useful work. He became a Privy Councillor March 3rd 1859. In 1865 he became Earl Percy on the accession of his father to the ducal title, and in 1867 he succeeded him in the dukedom. When the Earl of Beaconsfield resigned the office of Lord Privy Seal in February 1878, the Duke was appointed his successor, and he held this post until the fall of the Government in 1880. One of the Duke's most important official acts was to preside over the Royal Commission appointed in 1878 to conduct an inquiry into the parochial charities of the City of London. He was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Northumberland Dec. 27th 1877.

There were two institutions in which the Duke took a special and lasting interest. The first of these, the Royal Institution,

developed greatly during his term of office as President, and down to the close of his protracted life his Grace attended and presided over its meetings. He took an equal interest in that truly philanthropic society, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, of which he was also President, and which likewise greatly enlarged its usefulness under his auspices. His Presidency of the Lifeboat Institution extended from 1866, and that of the Royal Institution from 1873, and he held both offices until his death. He was, further, a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. The Duke was a Knight of the Garter, and in 1870 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. He was a J.P. for Surrey and Northumberland.

Down to the last his Grace manifested a surprising vigour of constitution, and when past his eighty-fifth year could still be seen enjoying exercise on horseback.

In all local matters the Duke took a deep interest. He was one of the chief prompters of the foundation of Durham College of Science in Newcastle, and, as a steadfast supporter of the Church of England, he contributed £10,000 towards the formation of the See of Newcastle, and took a leading part in the proceedings connected with the enthronement of Dr Wilberforce, the first Bishop, on August 4th 1882. On the day following the enthronement his Grace laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St George at Cullercoats, which was built at his own expense in a new ecclesiastical district formed through his instrumentality. He was also a liberal supporter of the fund instituted by Bishop Wilberforce for the purposes of Church extension amongst the great populations of the north side of the river Tyne, though he had previously shown his desire to increase the religious facilities in the county by supplying the site and stone for the Church of St Mary Magdalene at Prudhoe. He took a deep interest in schools, and his own school at Alnwick was ever the object of his solicitous care. He also did much to promote the social improvement and comfort of the people living on his vast estates. The erection of the aquarium at Tynemouth, in which place he was largely interested as a landowner, was greatly assisted by the liberal terms he granted, and he presented the ground for a public park, which he himself opened on August 11th 1885. As a memorial of the Jubilee year 1887, he granted a site for an infirmary at Tynemouth, and on November 3rd in the same

year he laid the foundation-stone of the New College of Medicine in Newcastle, having previously performed a similar function in connection with the Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, an institution which, in common with many others, shared in his liberality.

After the election of the Duke's grandson, Lord Warkworth, in 1895 as member for the South Kensington Division, the extraordinary result was witnessed of father, son, and grandson sitting simultaneously in one or other of the Houses of Parliament. The Duke's eldest son, Earl Percy, was called to the House of Lords in 1887 in his father's barony of Lovaine, and he sat and voted under that name in his father's lifetime. Father and son, therefore, had seats in the House of Lords, while the grandson was a member of the Lower House. The Duke held twelve titles in the peerage. He was also the patron of twenty-seven livings.

The late Duke married in 1845 Louisa, daughter and co-heir of the late Mr Henry Drummond M.P., of Albury Park, Surrey, the wealthy and witty banker, who had a strong bias for theology. It is not generally known that the Duke's own religious views were those of the Catholic Apostolic Church, a body established shortly after the death of Edward Irving, and whose organization was based upon his doctrines. The Duke edited Mr Drummond's speeches in Parliament, which were issued in two volumes in 1860. The Duchess of Northumberland died in 1890. He was buried in the vault of the Percy family in Westminster Abbey on January 9th.

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#### WILLIAM SUTTON M.A.

Mr William Sutton, who died at his residence Kingswood, Clapham Common on the 14th of August last, was the eldest son of Mr William Sutton of Kingswood, Hockley Heath, co. Warwick. He was born in 1842, and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the Rev E. H. Gifford D.D., afterwards Archdeacon of Middlesex. At St John's he gained various exhibitions, and was elected a Foundation Scholar. He took his degree in 1865 as thirty-second wrangler. He did not take the M.A. degree until 1882. He passed the three examinations of the Institute of Actuaries in three consecutive

years, 1866, 1867, and 1868; a feat which, though since repeated, was then unique. He first became practically connected with assistant to Mr T. B. Sprague, who was then Actuary and Secretary of the *Equity and Law Life Assurance Society*; in 1873 he became chief clerk in the *London and Provincial Law Life Assurance Society*. When the Institute of Actuaries decided in 1871 to establish a class for students, Mr Sutton was the first tutor appointed, and his series of three lectures open to all members of the Institute, was published in the Journal of the Institute. He continued to hold this post until the end of 1876. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries.

The Friendly Societies Act 1875 came into force in 1876, and under that Act the Treasury was authorised to appoint an Actuary to the Friendly Societies Registry, Central office, and Mr Sutton was in 1876 selected by Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Iddesleigh, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to fill this important post.

In 1876 Mr Sutton was commissioned by the Council of the Institute of Actuaries to write a Text-Book for Actuarial Students, and Part I, on interest and annuities certain, was issued in 1882. Unfortunately, official and other engagements prevented him from completing the book. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 4 May 1882, and was called to the Bar 17 June 1885.

He was chiefly instrumental in inducing the Institute of Actuaries to apply for the grant of a Royal Charter, and it was through his steady persistency and skilful diplomacy that the opposition to such application was overcome, and the Institute became on 29 July 1884, by Royal Charter, a corporate body embracing all members of the Actuarial profession in England. In recognition of his services he was in 1886 elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, and in 1888 he became President. Upon Mr Sutton fell the task of drafting the Institute's bye-laws under its Charter, and the greater part of the other work necessary to the completion of the Institute's new constitution. To him, it may be safely said, the members of the Institute of Actuaries were greatly indebted, and more particularly the younger members, for whose benefit he laboured zealously for many years. His services were in some measure

recognised, and his popularity with the younger members of the Institute shewn, when shortly after being elected President he was entertained at the Hotel Metropole, and presented with an address by a number of his former pupils.

In 1890 Mr Sutton was appointed Actuarial Adviser to the Board of Trade holding this with his other official appointment until he resigned in June 1898.

Besides his work in connexion with the Text-Book, Mr Sutton was the contributor of several important papers on Actuarial Subjects to the Journal of the Institute. In 1880, as Actuary to the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies, he prepared the large blue book containing an Abstract of the Quinquennial Sickness and Mortality Returns of Friendly Societies. He spent much time in the production of tables produced from these returns, and his great work on the "Sickness and Mortality experienced in Friendly Societies," issued as a Parliamentary Report in 1897, will for long form a memorial of him.

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FREDERICK CHARLES MAXWELL LL.D.

Dr F. C. Maxwell, who was Headmaster of the Manor House School, Old Town, Clapham, died on the 7 November 1898 at Colwyn Bay, after a lingering illness.

Dr Maxwell was the youngest son of the Rev Robert Maxwell, a Wesleyan Minister, who for 48 years was, in the words of the official obituary in the minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, "a faithful and earnest preacher and pastor." The record further speaks of his "perseverance, prudence, forbearance in administration, punctuality, and sympathy," all of which qualities were strikingly manifested in his son.

F. C. Maxwell was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and was Captain of the First Cricket Eleven the School ever had. He entered at St John's in 1866, and took the B.A. degree in 1869. He took the LL.D. degree in 1894. After taking his degree he was for five years a master at the Perse School, Cambridge, under the Rev F. Heppenstall (also a member of St John's), whose great reputation as a teacher and organiser was beginning to attract to the School boys from all parts of England. Heppenstall was one of the most hard-

working and unselfish of men, and he had the knack of inspiring his colleagues with something of his spirit. Certainly, Maxwell caught the infection of his enthusiasm, and quickly made himself felt as a keen and vigorous teacher, who won the regard alike of the elder boys and the small boys of the lower school, who were his special charges. But perhaps he will be remembered at the Perse School chiefly as the author and producer of a series of excellent plays for boys' acting, which he wrote when there. That these plays were admirable in tone goes without saying. But they also showed considerable power of dramatic construction, and were witty and amusing, besides being, in their modest way, instructive.

Mr Heppenstall left the Perse School to become Headmaster at Sedbergh. His successor at the Perse School, Mr Allen, dismissed young Maxwell. The act was a harsh one, the motives, as stated, singularly injudicious. There is no necessity now to stir up the ashes of past controversies, but for some two or three weeks Mr F. C. Maxwell was one of the most prominent men in England, he was talked about everywhere, his name appeared in almost every paper in the land; his case even became the subject of a question in the House of Commons. Most people felt that Maxwell had been hardly, even unjustly treated. To himself the blow was severe, but, undaunted by his trouble, he resolved to open a private school at Clapham. In this new undertaking he displayed the same qualities of persevering energy and good-humour which had stood him in such good stead at Cambridge. Maxwell was, in fact, a teacher of exceptional ability, with the faculty of interesting his scholars, not only in the various recognised subjects of school education, but also of exciting attention and arousing interest in wide fields of general and useful knowledge not commonly taught. He impressed his own high character upon those daily under his influence. His great concern was to send out into the world young men who should be fully equipped by robust physical exercises, by range of knowledge general and particular, by manners and integrity, with purity and nobility of life, to take a place in the strife and duty of after life, and in this he succeeded. The failures were few, the successes many and conspicuous, and his school gained a reputation unusual among private schools.

He was always devoted to the church of his fathers, and was

for sometime Circuit Steward of the Clapham Wesleyan Methodist Circuit. He was also a member of the Education Committee, and of the Committee charged with the administration of the Fund for the education of sons and daughters of Wesleyan Ministers. He took a great interest in education generally; he was on the governing body of Kingswood School and Trinity Hall, Southport, and was also a Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors.

At Clapham he rendered valuable services as Auditor of the Vestry, and was for some years a member of the Clapham School Board, and one of the Commissioners of the Public Library from its commencement.

In 1874 he married Lucilla Stanley, daughter of the Rev Jacob Stanley, of Wandsworth, and grand-daughter of the Rev Jacob Stanley, senior, President of the Conference in 1845.

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#### REV GEORGE FROST LL.D.

The Rev George Frost LL.D. formerly a well-known Army tutor, who died at his residence in Warwick Road, Earl's Court, on Christmas Eve, was born in Hull in 1816. With the view of obtaining the freedom of that City in order to be enabled to go into business there, he was apprenticed for seven years in the timber trade. At the end of that period a change was made in the municipal regulations, all restriction as to carrying on business in Hull being removed. Mr Frost therefore abandoned a business career, and went up to St John's, taking his degree in 1846, being 26th wrangler. After being ordained he was appointed mathematical master at Kensington School, which at that time had a great Anglo Indian connexion, and also possessed nominations for cadetships to the Indian army under the Honourable East India Company. In 1868 Mr Frost retired in order to devote himself entirely to the preparation of candidates for the Army, in which capacity he had already obtained considerable success. In January 1868 among ten of his successful pupils who passed into Woolwich were H. C. Chermiside, now Sir H. C. Chermiside, who was first in order of merit, and H. H. Kitchener, now Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, who was 28th. Mr Frost, who had taken the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge

in 1870, retired in 1880 and became mathematical examiner to the College of Preceptors. He possessed an extraordinary knowledge of foreign languages, having studied over 30, including dialects. Among his studies of recent years in this direction may be mentioned Russian, Polish, Arabic, Bengali, Hindustani, and Icelandic. He leaves three married daughters, having lost three sons, the last being Captain George Frost R.A., who died on service at Cawnpur in 1888.—(*The Times*, 27th December 1898).

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#### REV THOMAS EDWARD BRIDGETT.

The Rev Thomas Edward Bridgett, one of the most distinguished English members of the Redemptorist Order, died on the 17th February at the Monastery, St Mary's, Clapham, aged 70. Born on January 20, 1829, at Derby, in which town his father carried on an extensive business as a silk manufacturer, he was brought up as a Baptist; but in his 16th year, while attending the Church schools at Tunbridge, of which the Rev Dr Welldon was headmaster, he joined the Church of England. In October 1847 he entered St John's College, with the intention of becoming a clergyman of the Church of England, but in 1850 refused to subscribe to the oath of supremacy denying the spiritual and ecclesiastical authority of the Pope within the realm—which was then required to be taken before the conferring of a University degree—and thus was obliged to leave Cambridge without having graduated. In 1850 Bridgett was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Father Stanton, of the Brompton Oratory. He was attracted to the Order of the Redemptorists, whose special religious work is the conducting of Roman Catholic missions, or revivals, throughout the kingdom, and was consecrated a priest in 1856. As a missionary Father Bridgett enjoyed the greatest popularity in Roman Catholic circles, and he conducted 80 missions. He also founded in 1868 the Confraternity of the Holy Family, attached to the Redemptorists' Church at Limerick. Father Bridgett found time, despite his busy and arduous life as a missionary, to write several historical, biographical, and literary works of general interest, besides numerous books of Roman Catholic theology and devotion.

The following account of Father Bridgett appears in *The Tablet* for February 25. It is of interest from the autobiographical details it contains:—

Death has removed from the midst of us one whose loss will be widely felt not only in England but in other lands. Many of our readers will be anxious to have some details of his life, and his last days. Fortunately, we have a short sketch of his early life and conversion from Father Bridgett's own hand. As will be seen, it was never intended for publication. The motives which moved him to write it are at once so characteristic and so edifying that we feel we cannot do better than give them in his own words.

"In beginning this sketch of my life I am moved by two motives. First, in our Congregation an obituary notice must be written of deceased *confrères*. I hope to die *in sinu congregationis* (he began this sketch in 1886). Now I have often noticed the great difficulty there is when a *confrère* dies in gathering the facts of his life. The impression that he has made is easy enough to record: the facts have to be collected from many sources, and some remain unknown and uncertain. My first motive then in the following sketch is to spare the pains of the chronista charged with my obituary notice. So, my dear *confrère*, unknown to me now, and who will not read this till after my death, I salute you and thank you for the care you are taking of my memory; and if I am saving you some labour please say a *De Profundis* and a few Aves for my soul. I will certainly pray for you.

"My second motive is personal. The review I am going to make will help me to recall my sins and my folly, and my waste of time, and also the mercies of God. These reflections I hope to make as I proceed; but *I shall not write them down*. This will not be a book of confessions. I have troubled confessors enough with my sins; I will not burden the poor chronista.

"If I do not write to humble myself, neither is it to glorify myself. I shall put down in all simplicity the few little works God has allowed me to do. They are not many, nor illustrious in themselves. Yet they are far more numerous and honourable than befitted so poor a wretch; and they have been all full of imperfections and worse in the execution. *Omnia male facta* might be my epitaph."

He goes on to say that he was born on January 20, 1829, in a house attached to his father's silk mill in Derby. He notes with satisfaction that his parents' christian names were *Joseph* and *Mary*. His mother's maiden name was Gregson. His two elder brothers, Charles and Gregson, were both received into the Catholic Church. He had three younger brothers. His only sister, Mary, alone survives. His youngest brother, Ronald, who was for several years Consul at Buenos Ayres, died the day before Father Bridgett's own death. Father Bridgett continues: "I was not baptized in my infancy, nor were any of my brothers. My father had been brought up in the sect of the Baptists, and though he did not follow that sect when I knew him, he retained (I suppose) some of their negative notions. My mother was brought up a Unitarian, and though she did not frequent their places of worship during my father's lifetime, she agreed with him in the negation of baptism for children."

He goes on to say that after his grandfather's death, who had made a considerable fortune as a silk manufacturer, the family moved to his house and from thenceforth attended the parish Church of Darley. Father Bridgett was then only six years old, so that his first associations of a religious kind were with the Church of England. "But," he adds, "all that I can remember of that place is the yew tree in the Churchyard, the high pew and the 'hatchments' hanging in the Church."

He describes his first school at Mill Hill, near Hendon, where he went when eight years old, and the removal of the family from Derby to London, near Brixton Rise, and finally to Colney Hatch. This was before the great asylum was built; and he describes it as being then—1838-1845—a beautiful village consisting for the most part of private residences.

In 1839 he went to a school in Nottinghamshire kept by a Swiss, conducted on the system of Pestalozzi, which he describes as "a delusion and a snare—one of those schemes by which foreigners humbug Englishmen." "The head-master was a rationalist, and if we asked him any questions concerning religion gave us no positive teaching. I rather prided myself on not being baptized, because it made me different from others—I boasted of it and defended it. Some other boys quoted against me the words of our Lord: 'Unless you be born again,' &c. We referred the question to the master and

he replied: 'People differ on these matters; when you are older you will judge for yourselves.' I do not remember that I had any good sentiments while at that school, nor ever said any real prayer."

This most important event of his school life was in 1843, when at the age of fourteen he was sent to his third school at Tonbridge, in Kent—an old-fashioned Church of England grammar school. Of the head-master, Father Bridgett says; "The head-master, Dr Weldon, a parson, was a worthy man to whom I owe much. He tried to govern the school on the Rugby system of Dr Arnold, but like all Protestant systems it is ineffectual for real moral good." The account that Father Bridgett gives of the normal state of the schools to which he was sent is indeed sad. One cannot help being filled with admiration at the fidelity with which this young boy corresponded, in spite of such adverse surroundings, with the grace now vouchsafed to him. He continues: "Still the master had some good influence, and while at that school I felt for the first time religious impression, and came to think of God and my soul. I went one day to him and told him I was not baptized and wished to be. He gave me some instruction and some leisure time to prepare. It was a strange preparation. . . ." He read Tomline on the Thirty-nine Articles, got entangled in that on predestination, and read over and over again what Milton puts into God's mouth on the subject, 'who makes Him speak like a Divine at the Synod of Dordrecht.' However, he meant well and was baptized in the parish Church, Dr and Mrs Weldon being his God-parents, and his parents coming for the occasion. From that day he became a strict Anglican and never lost his interest in religious questions. In 1846, travelling abroad he is shocked by a remark made by his father, that "Catholics make much more of Jesus Christ than we do."

August 1846 his father died suddenly. In spite of reduced circumstances his mother found she was able to send him to Cambridge, whither he went, in October 1847, with the intention of becoming a clergyman. He found himself in the midst of the fierce discussions between High Church and Low, but was more drawn to the former. "I read books of all kinds and was fairly puzzled. Newman's written sermons struck me much, and still more Manning's, though they cleared up

nothing." The day of grace for him was when he accidentally met with some of Kenelm Digby's works. "From that day my heart was with the Church of the Saints. I hated the isolation and insularity of the Church of England and felt it was a mere sham." At the end of his third year at Cambridge he felt that he could not take his degree because he could not "conscientiously take the Oath of Supremacy repudiating the spiritual power of the Pope." In the vacation he read Newman's sermon on Faith lately published in *Discourses to Mixed Congregations*, and was greatly moved by his description of Faith as an absolute surrender of the mind to a living authority known to be Divine, not a puzzle over documents, with doubt about correct interpretation. Finally he went to hear Dr Newman who was giving his lectures on the "Difficulties of Anglicans" at the London Oratory, King William-street Strand, and then made up his mind and was received into the Church by Father Stanton, who is still living at the Brompton Oratory. He describes himself going forth after his reception with his shirt front still wet with the baptismal water and feeling inclined to laugh for very joy and to say to the people: "Now I am no longer a member of your petty Anglican religion. I belong to the Church of the Apostles, the Fathers and the Saints. St Francis and St Dominic would not disown me, and when I go across the sea I shall not be a stranger in Christendom." He added shortly before his death: "More than forty years have passed since then and the same thought and joy are as fresh as ever." He continues: "I am not attempting here to give any proper account of my inner life; so I will say no more about the history of my conversion than that the main thought that led me to the Faith has been developed in my *Ritual of the New Testament*, in the chapter on the Real Presence. It was this: If there is a living God, such as the Bible tells us of, then the Catholic Church is God's dwelling place and God's organ on earth. Or conversely: If the Catholic Church is to be rejected, *a fortiori* is the Bible. In two things I was certain they agreed, viz., in the view they held about God, the *living* God; and, secondly, in the view about the life of man—the ascetic view I may call it.

"God was a *living God*, not a theory, or an abstract first cause, or law and order, but a God who made known His will.

His will was the law of life, and man must *mortify* his own will to do God's will. I often read *The Imitation of Christ* and *The Spiritual Combat*. I was sure they held the same view of life as the New Testament. I was sure Protestantism did not, nor the English newspapers nor the English people as a body." He was baptized as a Catholic on June 12, 1850, being twenty-one years old. It is now that we see how faithfully he had corresponded to God's light, and how deeply he had meditated on the end for which God created man. "Having become a Catholic," he says, "I felt at once that I could most directly and effectually attain the end of life by entering a religious order." Father Stanton advised him to make a Retreat at the Redemptorist House, Hanley Castle. He finally resolved to join the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. He went to St Trond, in Belgium, for the novitiate, and then for five years to the House of Studies at Wittem, in Holland. He was ordained priest on August 4, 1856. He returned to Clapham the same month. Thus he spent over forty years in England as a Redemptorist. During that time he did not give as many missions as most fathers, (1) because he was generally at Clapham, which is not such a missionary house as the others, having a parish attached to it; (2) because he held the office of Rector in various houses during more than thirteen years; (3) because he was continually occupied with retreats to the clergy, clerical students, and religious of both sexes; and, lastly, because of his bad health, which before many years began to tell against him. In spite of this he gave about eighty missions in various parts of England and Ireland, and some 130 or 140 retreats of various kinds. In speaking of his apostolic labours we must not omit to mention the Men's Confraternity at Limerick, founded by him when Rector there in January 1868. One who knew it well, in after years, writes as follows: "I had often heard of the wonderful Confraternity of 5,000 men in Limerick, but I never realized what it really was until I was in the midst of them. The large Redemptorist Church could not accommodate more than half at a time. A stranger coming into the Church on Monday evening would be amazed at the splendid meeting of men, the whole Church filled, with several sections within the altar rails. When told that it was only an ordinary weekly meeting, and only half the Confraternity, and that if he came on the next day, Tuesday,

he would see a similar sight, and yet not one man would be the same, it was impossible for him not to feel that throughout the world it would be difficult to find any Confraternity to equal it."

Father Bridgett, however, is chiefly known by his writings. It is impossible to give any adequate account of them here. That wonderful sincerity and love of truth that led him through all the trials and dangers which surrounded his boyhood and youth, and finally brought him, in spite of all sacrifices, into the bosom of the true Church, shines forth in all his writings, and made him one of our most trusted leaders. Though an eminent controversialist Father Bridgett was eminently a man of peace and had an instinctive aversion for the lover of disputes. His honesty as an historian was so well known that it is to be doubted if anyone ever accused him of a *suppressio veri* except Anthony Froude. Could any historian desire a better eulogium! One well qualified to gauge the effect of Father Bridgett's writings, wrote, on receiving the news of his death: "He was one of the best of our captains. I always recognized him as a presence that could be felt in every plane of Church life and counted on. Let us hope that Father Bridgett and his great patron, Blessed Thomas More, will put their hands together and provide a generation of their kind." The words of the Holy Ghost might well be applied to him: "He sought profitable words, and wrote words most right, and full of truth" (Eccles. xii., 10).

Amidst his own brethren in the congregation he was looked upon, for the same reason, as the most reliable of counsellors.

When the terrible disease which caused his death disclosed itself, he was anointed on October 15th 1898. God, in His goodness, gave him at first special grace and spiritual joy, which lasted for about six weeks. It seemed to him as if our Divine Lord was constantly present with him, inviting him to follow him, as he invited St Peter to come to Him on the waters. His mind was filled with light which made him realize the truths of faith as he had never done before. He often said that he did not ask to be saved a single pain, but earnestly begged for prayers that he might have the grace to bear his cross and die as a worthy son of St Alphonsus.

Later, however, all was changed, and our Lord allowed him to share in His darkness and dereliction on His Cross. His

sufferings from the internal cancer were most terrible, and seemed ever on the increase. By God's merciful Providence during the last few days his physical exhaustion seemed to render him less susceptible of pain, and he breathed forth his soul in wonderful peace at about 4.15 on Friday afternoon, February 17th 1899. R.I.P.

The following list includes Father Bridgett's chief works :

*Sonnets and Epigrams on Sacred Subjects.*

*Lyra Hieratica: Poems on the Priesthood.* Collected from many sources.

*Life of the Blessed John Fisher.* With a reproduction of the famous Portrait of Blessed John Fisher by Holbein, and other Illustrations.

*Life and Writings of Blessed Thomas More,* Lord Chancellor of England and Martyr under Henry VIII. With Portrait of the Martyr taken from the Crayon Sketch made by Holbein in 1527.

*The Wisdom and Wit of Sir Thomas More.*

*Our Lady's Dowry.* How England gained that Title.

*Ritual of the New Testament.* An Essay on the Principles and Origin of Catholic Ritual in Reference to the New Testament.

*The True Story of the Catholic Hierarchy deposed by Queen Elizabeth,* with fuller Memoirs of its Last Two Survivors. By the Rev. T. E. BRIDGETT, C.S.S.R., and the Rev. T. F. KNOX, D.D.

*The Discipline of Drink.*

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REV TALBOT ADEN LEY GREAVES M.A.

The Rev T. A. L. Greaves died on February 20th at Stoke House, near Bristol, aged 72, from the effects of an accident while riding. He was the youngest son of the late William Greaves M.D. of Mayfield, Derbyshire. We take the following account of him from *The Record* for February 24th:—

Ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1850 to the Curacy of Mayfield, he afterwards became Vicar of the parish on being admitted to the priesthood. But he only remained there for four years. In 1854 he went to Cheltenham, and he frequently assisted Dean Close, whose friendship he had gained, in the work of the parish church. But in 1856 he again occupied an independent sphere, the Simeon Trustees appointing him to the living of Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire. Here he laboured with great diligence and faithfulness for twenty-five years.

During that time he built a new church, and was active in the promotion of every good work in the town. In 1881 he became Vicar of Clifton. The story of his work there was one long record of successful effort on the tried and true lines of Protestant Churchmanship. He struggled manfully with the system of privileged pews peculiar to the parish church, and succeeded in bringing about a much more healthy state of affairs. He was an eloquent and persuasive speaker, and his services were in constant demand on the platform. For many years he addressed the Clifton Conference, and when, in 1891, he announced his resignation of the living, the announcement was received with sincere regret by a very large body of church people. On the last day of the year there was a meeting of his old parishioners at the Memorial Hall, Clifton, when they presented him with an address and £400. From Clifton Mr Greaves went to Torquay to take the Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity Chapel in Torwood parish. Trinity Church had been an old-fashioned chapel belonging to the Nonconformists, but purchased by the Church of England in Torquay some years ago; and Mr Greaves was appointed by the Trustees. Mr Talbot Greaves soon set about erecting a new church near the site of the old building on the large area of land adjoining it. The old building was sold, and Mr Talbot Greaves very generously subscribed between £1,500 and £2000 towards the new building, and with the aid of subscriptions, bringing the total to £5,000 or £6,000, he erected a very handsome church. As soon as the new church had been consecrated, and all the arrangements appertaining thereto had been completed, in 1896 Mr Talbot Greaves resigned for the purpose of returning to Bristol, and he was succeeded by the Rev F. Bishop, formerly of St Andrew's-the-Less, Hotwells, Clifton, the benefice still being the gift of the Trustees. Mr Greaves purchased the advowson of Holy Trinity, Torquay, and two other livings in that town. He retired to Stoke House, and it was there he died. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends.

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The following members of the College have died during the year 1898; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev William Frederick Attenborough (1849), Curate of Runcorn, 1854-63; Vicar of Fletching, near Uckfield, 1863-98. Died at the Vicarage, May 13, aged 71.
- Francis Alfred Bedwell (1851), eldest son of Francis Robert Bedwell, a Registrar of the Court of Chancery; Born March 1, 1828. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn, April 26, 1851, called to the Bar, April 30, 1855. Married September 19, 1857, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Cuveljic, of Hampstead. Appointed County Court Judge (Circuit No 16, Hull, &c.), March 16, 1874. Died June 27, at 11, Waldegrave Gardens, Strawberry Hill, London, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 70. He was a J.P. for Yorkshire, East Riding.
- Rev John Sidney Boucher (1845), Curate of Conover, Salop, 1845-47; of Henley, Suffolk, 1847-49; Fellow and Tutor of St Peter's College, Radley, 1849-52; Headmaster of St Paul's School, Knightsbridge, 1852-55; Second Master of the King's School, Warwick, 1855-57; Headmaster of Hamilton Square School, Birkenhead, 1857-65; Principal of the North Wales Training College, Carnarvon, 1865-83; Rector of Gedding, Suffolk, 1884-95. Latterly resided in Berners Street, Ipswich. Died at 40, Berners Street, March 27, aged 75. He was the author of *Lecture notes on the Sacramental Articles and Offices of the Church of England*.
- St John Boulton (1867), son of Edward Moore Boulton, Captain R.N. Born in St Peter's Parish, Bedford, and baptised there June 22, 1843. Admitted first at Emmanuel College, where he kept five terms. Admitted to St John's, October 16, 1865. He was well-known as a cricketer; resided for some time in Tasmania. Died September 4.
- Rev Charles John Brereton (1861), Curate of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, 1862-63; Rector of Thornage-with-Brinton, Norfolk, 1869-94. Latterly resided at Thornage Cottage, Dereham: died there September 9, aged 59.
- Rev John Browne (1830), admitted to the M.A. degree at Oxford, November 16, 1848. Sometime Rector of Barning, Kent; Rector of Limber Magna, Lincolnshire, 1849-67. Latterly resided at Tangley, Bournemouth: died there February 4. He was a J.P. for the counties of Westmorland and Lincoln.
- Rev Arthur Bernard Burnett (1842), Curate of Alderbury, Wilts, 1845-47; Incumbent of St Stephen, Willunga, South Australia, 1848-56; Perpetual Curate of Freefolk, Hants, 1857-61; Curate of Morestead, 1864-68; Rector, 1868-75; Curate of All Saint's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1878-80. Latterly resided at Winterbourne Dauntsey, Salisbury: died at the Parsonage House there, October 15.
- Rev Edward Cornford (1855), Curate of Loxbear, 1856; Chaplain to the Bishop of Grahamstown, 1857-59; Curate of Stroud, 1860-62; Vicar of Cam, Gloucestershire, 1862-75; Diocesan Inspector, Gloucester and Bristol, 1864-67; Curate of Christ Church and St Stephen, Cheltenham, 1873-78; Vicar of Shipton Bellinger, 1897. Died at the Vicarage, January 1.
- Rev John Henry Cutting (1864), Curate of Barnsley, 1865-67; of Lea, Lincolnshire, 1869-72; of Luddesdown, Kent, 1872-76; of St Paul's, Truro, 1876-78; of St Gwithian, Cornwall, 1878-92; of Thursford, Norfolk, 1893-96; of West Dereham, Norfolk, 1896-98. Died Feb. 11.
- Rev Thomas Talbot Day, admitted as a ten year man, March 30, 1850; his name being removed from the Boards, September, 13, 1855, without taking the B.D. degree. Ph.D. of the University of Rostock, 1862. Headmaster of Nantwich Grammar School, 1852-60; Curate of Nantwich, 1854-60; Vicar of Branksea, Dorset, 1860-65; Headmaster of the

Grammar School and Curate of Abbot's Bromley, Staffordshire, 1866-78; Curate of Bayston Hill, Salop, 1873-77; Vicar of Benthall, Salop, 1878-92; Rector of Thwaite St Mary, near Bungay, Norfolk, 1892-98. Died at the Rectory, March 21, aged 72.

- Rev Edward Dean (1840), Curate of Blackley, Lancashire, 1840-43; of Roade, Northamptonshire, 1843-47; of Potterspury, Northamptonshire, 1847-49. Vicar of Barlby, near Selby, 1849-94. He retired from active work in 1894, and went to reside at Southport, with which place his family was connected. He died there December 19, aged 82.
- Rev William Willoughby Douglas (1847), died at Salwarpe Rectory, February 19, aged 73 (see *Eagle* xx, 339).
- Rev Reginald Fisher (1891), Curate of Odiham, Hants, 1893-95; of Almond-bury, Yorks, 1895-97; of St Andrew's, Wells Street, London, 1897-98. Died May 26, at 23, Cavendish Road West, Regent's Park, N.W., aged 27.
- Rev Emilien Sigismond Frossard (1852), son of the Rev Emilien Frossard, of Nismes, France; born May 6, 1829, admitted at Cheltenham College in July, 1841. Curate of Kingswinford, 1852-53; of St Heliers, Jersey, 1853-54; Assistant Chaplain at Bordeaux, 1854-60; Chaplain, 1860-82; Curate of Witcombe, Gloucestershire, 1879-80. Latterly resided at Chateau de L'Escaladiere, Bourg Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenées, France. Died there August 23, aged 69.
- Rev George Frost (1846), died December 24, at his residence, 69, Warwick Road, Earls Court, aged 82 (see *Eagle* xx, 576).
- Rev Percival Frost (1839), died at his residence, 15, Fitzwilliam Street, Cambridge, June 5, aged 80. A cousin of the preceding (see *Eagle* xx, p. 445).
- Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard (did not graduate), died at the Manor House, Bournemouth, November 15 (see *Eagle* xx, 444).
- Rev Robert Gregson Gorton (1847), Perpetual Curate of St Peter Marland, Devon, 1852-57; Rector of Great Stanmore, 1857-61; Rector of Badingham, near Framlingham, 1873-98. Died at the Rectory, March 18, aged 74.
- James Grose (1861), appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1859. Served in Madras as assistant Collector and Magistrate, under-Secretary to Government and receiver of the Carnatic property. Fellow of the Madras University, May, 1868; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1870; Collector and Magistrate Nellore, March, 1877; acting Director of the Revenue Settlement, November, 1886; on special duty to Delhi, March, 1888; acting Inam Commissioner, May, 1888; member of the Legislative Council in 1888 and in 1891-92; member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue, January, 1889; member of the Executive Council, January, 1894. Appointed C.I.E., January, 1896. Died June 7, at Ootacamund.
- Joseph Hartley (LL.B. 1861), eldest son of John Hartley, of Elwick Hall, co. York, and Jane Jackson, his wife. Born May 4, 1827. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, November 17, 1857, called to the Bar, November 17, 1860. He married August 15, 1865, Lucy Adnam, daughter of George Lyford Salter, Esq. of Exeter (she died at the Old Downs, Hartley, Kent, February 11, 1897). Dr Hartley was Lieutenant Colonel retired of the Prince of Wales Own Yorkshire Regiment, 4th Batt. Militia; a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a J.P. for Kent. Died at The Old Downs, Hartley, Kent, July 12, aged 71.
- Charles Hoare (1867), third son of Henry Hoare, Esq. of Staplehurst (who was B.A. of St John's, 1828). Born August 1, 1844, married April 9, 1873, Katherine Patience Georgiana, third daughter of the Right Rev

- Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was the head of the well-known banking firm in Fleet Street, and a pronounced bimetallist, but he did not take much part in public affairs. Died at his residence, Hackwood House, Basingstoke, March 30, aged 53.
- Ralph Holmes (1885), sometime Senior Mathematical Lecturer at King's College, London. Died at Formby, near Liverpool, May 15.
- Rev David Hooke, admitted as a ten year man, December 15, 1853; his name remaining on the College Boards until 1866, when it was removed, he did not take the B.D. degree. Curate of Burley, Leeds, 1863-66; Curate and Reader of St John's, Leeds, 1866-70; of St Thomas, Leeds, 1870-71; of Gisburn, 1871-73; Vicar of Beckingham, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 1873-98. Died at Beckingham Vicarage, July 21, aged 72.
- Rev Thomas Houseman (1859), Curate of Aston, Yorks, 1858-59; of Harthill, Yorks, 1859-67; of Woodside, Surrey, 1867; Vicar of Whenby, Yorks, 1867-85; Vicar of North Grimston, Yorks, 1885-97. Died at the Vicarage, January 2.
- Rev Frederick Christian Jackson (1849), rowed in the University Boat Race in 1847, and was a very prominent oarsman while at Cambridge; in consideration of his service to the L.M.B.C., a silver cup was presented to him by members of the Club in 1847; Rector of Grade w. Ruan Minor, 1853-83; Rector of Great Stanmore, 1883-98. Died at Great Stanmore, September 3, aged 73.
- Benjamin Owen James, Undergraduate of the College, and of Gogina, Aberystwith. Died in the train between Stafford and Newport, Salop, March 14.
- Rev Henry Gladwyn Jebb (1852), eldest son of Samuel Henry Jebb, of Boston, by Frances, daughter of John Straw, Esq., of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire. He married in May 1853 Emma Louisa, daughter of Robert Ramsden, of Carlton Hall, Notts. He was Rector of Fontmell Magna, Dorset, 1870-73; Rector of Chetwynd, Salop, 1873-78. In 1878 he inherited Firbeck Hall, near Rotherham, and since then has held no preferment. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Died April 19, aged 71.
- Alfredo Anthonnes Kanthack (M.A. 1897), died at 2, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, December 21, aged 35 (see *Eagle*, xx, 566).
- Thomas Percy King (1891) M.B., B.C. (1895), M.R.C.S., son of the late Dr Thomas King, of Rochford, Essex. Died April 7 at the English Nursing Home, Cairo.
- Rev Thomas Knight (1843), Curate of Moxley, Staffordshire, 1844-47, of St Mary's, Portsmouth, 1847-70; Vicar of Porchester, Hants., 1876-84; Curate of Woodford, Wilts., 1884-88. Latterly resided at Crosslee, Craneswater, Southsea; died there July 4, aged 77.
- Rev Edward Thomas Lewis (1884), only son of Thomas Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.; Curate of St Luke, Hammersmith, 1884-87, of Christ Church, Mayfair, 1887-90, of Boconnoc, Cornwall, 1891-93; Rector of Caythorpe, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, 1893-98. Died August 19.
- Rev Thomas Lowe (1852), Curate of E. Rudham, Norfolk; Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Bolton, 1863-77; Vicar of Heyhouses, or Sabden, near Blackburn, 1877-98. Died suddenly after a Vestry Meeting, April 20.
- Charles Marval, Undergraduate of the College; youngest son of the late F. C. Marval. Died November 13 at 2, Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, aged 20 (see *Eagle* xx, 448).
- Frederick Charles Maxwell (1870). Died November 7 at Colwyn Bay (see *Eagle* xx, 574).
- Rev Robert Rickersteth Mayor (1842), died at Frating Rectory, August 15 (see *Eagle* xx, 441).

- Rev Wallace Metcalfe (1833), Curate of Wilncote, Staffordshire, 1834-39, of Redenhall, Norfolk, 1839-47, of Skeyton, Norfolk, 1847-51, of Brockdish, Norfolk, 1851-59; Vicar of St Andrew's, Ilkettshall, Suffolk, 1859-86. Latterly resided at Harleston, Norfolk; died there November 9, aged 88.
- Rev William David Morrice (1839), Curate of Leeds, 1840-42, of Clovelly, North Devon, 1842-47, of St Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, 1847-49, of Westbury, Wilts., 1850-51, of Oldland, Gloucestershire, 1852; Vicar of Longbridge Deverell, w. Monckton Deverell, and Crockerton, Wilts., 1852-74; Rural Dean of Wyllye Div. 2, 1860-74; Vicar of St Thomas, Sarum, 1874-85; Rural Dean of Wilton, 1880-85; Canon of Lyme and Halstock in Sarum Cathedral, 1863-98. Latterly resided at Trinity Vicarage, Weymouth; died there January 18, aged 80.
- Rev Herbert Charles Moxon (1884), son of the late Herbert Moxon, Esq., and Helen Mary, his wife. Curate of High Wycombe, 1885-88, of St Mary Boltons, West Brompton, 1889-91; Assistant Chaplain at St George's, Cannes. He had a high reputation as a preacher, and while at Cannes preached on several occasions before the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Died at Brighton, October 26, aged 41.
- Rev Joseph Newton (1847), Assistant Master at Brighton College, 1847-57, Vice-Principal, 1857-89. Died December 22 at his residence, 15, Chesham Place, Brighton, aged 74.
- Rev William Parkinson (1838), educated first at Louth Grammar School, Lincolnshire, entering in 1827; in 1830 he was removed to Shrewsbury School. He was elected a Fellow of the College April 6, 1840, vacating it in 1843. He was Curate of Caunton, Notts., 1841-43, and Rector of Langenhoe, Essex, 1843-98. He died at the Rectory, December 8, aged 83. He published a volume of Poems.
- Frederick Pontifex (1850), died April 19 at Coomreth, Bodorgan Road, Bournemouth, aged 70.
- Rev Edward Henry Price (1845), Curate of Lutterworth, 1845-53; Vicar of Kimbolton, Hunts., 1880-84; Curate of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, 1887-88; Rector of Willey, near Lutterworth, 1888-98. Died September 22 at Barnstaple.
- Rev Viner Moorhouse Smith (B.A. 1895), eldest son of the late Rev William Joseph Smith (Perpetual Curate of St Thomas, Pendleton, Manchester); Curate of Broughton, Manchester, 1897; Curate of St Thomas, Pendleton. Died August 10, aged 24.
- Rev Robert William Snape (1859), son of the Rev Dr Snape, for many years Headmaster of Newcastle Grammar School; M.A. of Durham, ad eundem, 1884; Curate of Kensington, 1860-66, of St Mary, Warwick, 1866-68. In 1868 he was presented by the Earl of Ravensworth to the Vicarage of Lamesley, near Gateshead, which he held until his death. Died at the Vicarage, February 23, aged 63.
- Right Rev John Martindale Speechly (Bishop) (1859), died January 20 aged 62 (see *Eagle* xx, 218).
- William Sutton (1865), died August 14 at Kingswood, Clapham Common, aged 56 (see *Eagle* xx, 572). Mr Sutton was married January 8, 1867, at St. John's, Birmingham, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Alfred Hobson, of Birmingham.
- Rev Richard Francis Tompkins (1844), Curate of Bignor, Sussex, 1846-54; Vicar of Tortington, 1854-97. Died at Treherne, Arundel, March 10, aged 75.
- Rev Grainger Laurence Towers (1847), Curate of Burwash, Sussex, 1847-57; Travelling Secretary of the S.P.G., 1857-85; Vicar of St Margaret at Cliffe with Westcliffe, near Dover, 1885-98; Organising Secretary of the S.P.G., Diocese of Canterbury, 1885-97. Died at St Margaret's Vicarage, February 12, aged 76.

- John Bradbury Turner (Mus. Bac. 1865), died April 14 at 36, Abercorn Place, St John's Wood, aged 64 (see *Eagle* xx, 337).
- Rev George Wilkinson (1858), Curate of Wold Newton, Yorks., 1857-59, of Cherry Burton, Yorks., 1859-73, of St John's, Kingston-on-Hull, 1873-74; Vicar of Waghen or Warne, near Hull, 1874, till his resignation in 1898. He was well-known in the East Riding as a genial gentleman, an earnest churchman, and an ardent Conservative. Died April 20 at his residence, Fairbank House, Hornsea, near Hull, aged 62.
- Percival Spearman Wilkinson (1842), eldest son of the Rev Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, by Sophia, daughter of the late Major Philip J. Anstrother. Born 1819, married 1860 Adela Julia Kirkby, eldest daughter of the late Kirkby Fenton, Esq, of Caldecote Hall, co. Warwick (she died in 1870). Mr Wilkinson was a J.P. for County Durham and the West Riding. He was at one time a Captain in the North Durham Militia. Died at his residence, Mount Oswald, Durham, August 14, aged 78.
- Rev Alfred Wrigley (1841), M.D. of the University of Glasgow, 1842; Professor at Addiscombe College; Headmaster of Clapham Grammar School, 1862-82. Author of *Examples in Pure and Mixed Mathematics*, 1844; *An Arithmetic*, 1862; *A Companion to the Examples*, 1861. Died January 30, aged 81.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

- John Hornby (1833), fourth son of John Hornby, of Blackburn and Raikes Hall, co. Lancaster, by Alice Kendall, his wife, widow of Daniel Backhouse, of Liverpool. Born August 19, 1810. He married in 1844 Margaret, daughter of the Rev Christopher Bird, Vicar of Chollerton, Northumberland. Mr J. Hornby was returned a M.P. for Blackburn, Lancashire in 1841 and 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the election of 1852. He died suddenly, December 5, 1892, at 74, Cambridge Terrace, London.
- Charles Orchard Dayman (1824), second son of John Dayman, of Mambury, co. Devon, by his first wife Jane, only daughter of Nicholas Donnithorpe Arthur, Esq, of St Columb, Cornwall. Born July 6, 1803, he married May 12, 1860, Sarah Emily Mc Winnie. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn, February 5, 1825, and was called to the Bar, November 27, 1829. He was for some time Police Magistrate for Wandsworth and Hammersmith. He died January 22, 1892, at Millbrooke, Southampton, and was buried there.
- Richard Walmsley (1839), fifth son of John Walmsley, of Cheltenham. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, May 3, 1839, and was called to the Bar, November 18, 1842. He was a J.P. for Wilts. Died at his residence, Lucknam, Coleheine, Wilts, May 26, 1893, aged 76.
- Rev Robert Lethbridge King (1845), eldest son of the late Admiral King. He was born at sea in 1823 while his parents were on their way to Australia. After taking his degree (as a Senior Optime), he was ordained in Australia in 1847. He was Curate of St Philip, Sydney, 1847-55; Incumbent of St John, Parramatta, 1855-68; Chaplain to the Bishop of Sydney, 1858-82; Canon of St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, 1867-77; Principal of Moore Theological College, 1868-78; Incumbent of Gladesville, 1878-80; of Holy Trinity, Sydney, 1880-93; Chaplain of Dawes Point, Battery, 1881-93; Archdeacon of Cumberland, 1881-95; Rural Dean of Balmain, 1881-97, all in N.S.W. He was also Secretary to the Church of England Mission to Seamen, in Sydney, 1894. He died at his residence, Stanmore, New South Wales, July 24, 1897. He leaves three sons, Robert Raymond King (B.A. 1881, of St John's), Vicar of Gordon, Rev Cecil John King, Vicar of Camden, and Rev Copland King, a Missionary in British New Guinea. We are indebted for these details to *The Sydney Churchman* of August 6, 1897.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Lent Term 1899.*

Mr W. F. R. Weldon (B.A. 1882) F.R.S., Professor of Zoology at University College, London, and late Fellow of the College, was on Monday, February 27th, elected Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Oxford.

Mr A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885) F.R.S., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of the College, and University Lecturer in Mathematics, was on Tuesday, February 21st, elected Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford.

Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883). Anderson Professor of Comparative Psychology at Aberdeen, formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Wyld Reader in Mental Physiology in the University of Oxford. Mr Stout is to incorporate at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a fact embalmed in the following epigram:

*Incorporas te, Corpulente, Corpori;  
Recte facis; fiasque Corpulentior.*

The list of New Year Honours included the name of Mr Henry Walrond Simpkinson (B.A. 1876), a Senior Examiner in the Education Department, who has been appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, to appoint Mr John Alderson Foote (B.A. 1872) to be Recorder of Exeter, in the room of Justice Bucknill, resigned. Mr Foote was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn January 26th 1875, and joined the Western Circuit; he was appointed a Revising Barrister in 1892, Counsel to the Post Office (Western Circuit) 1893, and Queen's Counsel in 1897.

At the meeting held, by invitation of the Chancellor of the University, at Devonshire House on Tuesday, January 31st, to consider the financial needs of the University and the establishment of a Cambridge University Association, the following

members of the College were appointed to serve on the Committee: Sir J. E. Gorst (B.A. 1857) Member for the University, Professor Liveing (B.A. 1850), and Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877).

Mr J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Thomson Lecturer in Natural Science at Aberdeen for the current year.

Mr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Wellington, New Zealand.

At a Congregation held on Thursday, 15 December 1898, a Grace passed the Senate that the Letter of thanks to Dr Taylor, our Master, for his gift of Manuscripts from the Genizah, Old Cairo, then read, be approved, engrossed, sealed with the Common Seal of the University and presented to Dr Taylor. The following is the letter referred to:

*Viro Reverendo Carolo Taylor Sacrae Theologiae Professore  
Collegii Sancti Iohannis Evangelistae Magistro  
S. P. D.*

*Universitatis Cantabrigiensis Senatus.*

Quod codicum Hebraeorum multitudo ingens in Aegypto reperta bibliothecae nostrae nuper accessit, tibi inter primos, vir liberalissime, acceptum rettulimus. Etenim incepti magni, quo codices illi et reperti et ad nos perlati sunt, tu praesertim patronus exstitisti. Tu munificentia singulari litterarum Rabbinicarum Lectoris nostri peregrinationem non modo facilem sed etiam iucundam reddidisti. Tua et inventoris ipsius liberalitate codicum fragmenta fere quadraginta milia nobis donata sunt, inter quae (ut alia omitamus) primum inventum est scripturae Hebraeae, cuius quidem aetas accurate definiri potest, exemplum omnium antiquissimum; deinde Veteris Testamenti ab Aquila in linguam Graecam totidem verbis redditi reliquiae, quae et Origenem et Sanctum Hieronymum vera scripsisse testantur; libri denique Ecclesiastici capitum complurium fons Hebraeus, Sancto Hieronymo non ignotus et a viris doctis usque ad tertium abhinc annum desideratus. Haec omnia, quae tibi, vir doctissime, quam nobis notiora sunt, spem non mediocrem excitant, fore ut in thesauro tam amplo etiam plura memoratu digna in posterum reperiantur. Interim, ut ex ipso libro, cuius fons antiquus nuper repertus est, verba quaedam mutuemur, novimus esse donum alterum quidem quod non sit utile, alterum autem cuius duplex sit remuneratio. Tuum vero donum, viris doctis utilissimum, confitemur nos non posse munere ullo remunerari; gratias tamen ob liberalitatem tuam in nos collatam et agimus et habemus maximas. Vale.

*Datum in Senaculo  
mensis Decembris die xv<sup>o</sup>  
A.S. MDCCCXCVIII.*

On December 10th the Whewell Scholarships for International Law were awarded to Ds J. E. R. de Villiers (B.A. 1897), First Scholar; and Ds H. M. Adler (B.A. 1897), Second Scholar. Though members of the College have frequently gained one or other Scholarship, this is the first occasion on which both come to the College.

The Yorke (University) Prize for 1898 has been awarded to Mr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College. The subject of the Essay was *The nature and evidence of title to Real Property*.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Physical Society held on February 10th, the following members of the College, being past Presidents, were elected Vice-Presidents: Professor W. G. Adams F.R.S. (B.A. 1859), Professor R. B. Clifton F.R.S. (B.A. 1859); Mr W. Baily (B.A. 1860) was elected a member of the Council.

Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883), Fellow of the College, was on Friday, February 17th, elected President of the Cambridge Entomological and Natural History Society for the present year.

At the Annual Meeting of the Folk-Lore Society, held on January 18th, Mr J. Jacobs (B.A. 1877) was elected a Member of the Council of the Society.

We take the following from the London *Daily News* of Thursday December 8, 1898:

Brontë lovers will be interested to know that there is, at present, on view in the windows of one of the Church furnishers in Covent-garden a memorial brass of the Rev Patrick Brontë, the father of the creator of "Jane Eyre." The tablet bears a graved medallion portrait of the quaint-looking old man, and underneath it the following inscription:

In Memory of  
The Reverend Patrick Brontë, B.A.,  
S John's College, Cambridge.  
Born at Elmdale, County Down,  
S Patrick's Day, 1777.  
Died at Haworth Parsonage,  
June 7, 1861.  
Curate of Withersfield, Essex, 1806-1809,  
Wellington, 1809; Dewsbury, 1809-1811;  
Incumbent of Hartshead, 1811-1815;  
Thornton, near Bradford, 1815-1820;  
Haworth, 1820-1861.

Erected by admirers of him and his talented daughters,  
Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë.

The Bishop of Oxford dedicated, on Sunday, February 12th, a chancel-screen in St Mary's Church, Mortimer, Berks, erected as a memorial of the late Mr Richard Benyon (B.A. 1833, see *Eagle* xx, 83) and designed by Sir Arthur Bloomfield. The screen is of English oak, surmounted by a border of tracery, from the centre of which rises a cross of simple but effective design, the whole being in harmony with the existing embellishments of the Church. The brass tablet affixed bears the following inscription:—

To the  
greater glory of God  
and in memory of  
RICHARD BENYON.  
Lord of the Manor of Mortimer,  
this Chancel Screen is erected by those who desire  
to record their gratitude for his generosity in rebuilding  
this House of God,  
A.D. 1869,  
and their appreciation of his constant endeavour  
to promote the welfare of the parish.  
February, A D. 1899.

The service was taken by the vicar, the Rev C. Lovett-Cameron, the Revs B. B. Woolryce, A. L. White (of Mortimer West), and A. G. Baines, assisting. The musical portions of the service were rendered by the combined choirs of St Mary's and St John's. The *Bishop* took his text from the Epistle for the day, 1 Cor. xiii. 8, "Charity never faileth," and in conclusion said:—"That good man, to whose memory this beautiful screen has been erected in this Church, illustrated in all his lifetime the Christian grace of which I have been speaking. He did great things; he did them all with individuality of purpose, with simple unpretentiousness, not merely as a rich man or a great landowner, or even as a liberal and faithful Churchman, but as one who showed, in the whole of his character, a genuine devotion to God's service and love of his fellow-men. May God enable us to follow his example." The Bishop then proceeded to the dedication of the screen, the following prayer being used:—

Accept, we humbly beseech Thee, O Lord God, the gift for the adornment this Church which is now offered by the parishioners of Mortimer, and dedicated by our office and ministry to Thy greater honour, and in memory of Thy faithful servant, Richard Benyon, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Dr F. Watson, January 15th; Professor J. E. B. Mayor, January 22; Mr A. J. Poynder, Vicar of St Michael's Burleigh Street, Strand, February 12th; Mr C. F. Hutton, Head Master of Pocklington School, February 26th, and by the Junior Dean, Mr H. T. E. Barlow, March 12th.

By the death on February 23rd of the Rev J. R. Lunn, the Vicarage of Marton-cum-Grufton, Yorkshire, is vacant. We hope in our next number to have an adequate obituary notice of Mr Lunn, in many ways a very remarkable man.

We take the following item from a catalogue, of Messrs Macmillan & Bowes, of Cambridge, issued in December last:

**Cambridge—**

334 *St. John's Coll. The Eagle*: a magazine supported by members of St. John's College. Printed for subscribers only. Vols. I.—XIX., Nos. 1—113 and Index (except Nos. 66 and 71). From Lent Term, 1858, to June, 1897. 8vo. 6l. 6s.

Giving much information about the College and its former members, with an obituary and various extracts from MS. records. Among the contributors have been E. A. Abbott, T. G. Bonney, E. W. Howling, S. Butler, Arthur Holmes, Jos. B. Mayor, J. E. B. Mayor, Herbert Kynaston (afterwards Snow), J. E. Sandys, F. C. Wace, and J. M. Wilson.

Professor Meldola, the Honorary Organizing Secretary of the Sylvester Memorial (see *Eagle* xx, 206), states that this Fund has now been closed, the subscriptions amounting to £890. The capital sum has been invested by Lord Rothschild, the Treasurer of the Fund, and the dividends will be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Royal Society. The engraving of the dies has been entrusted to Mr John Pinches, and it has been decided that the material of the medal shall be bronze; that the medal be triennial and irrespective of nationality, and that the recipient of the medal shall receive the accumulated triennial interest of the Fund, after deducting the cost of striking the medal.

We have to correct two mistakes in the last number of the *Eagle*. At p. 350 it is stated that the late Bishop of Hereford was a son of Richard Atlay, Headmaster of Stamford School. For *son* read *grandson*. Bishop Atlay was the son of the Rev Henry Atlay, Rector of Great Casterton, and also a Fellow of the College. The portrait of Bishop Atlay presented to the College (p. 449) was presented by Mrs Atlay and her children, not by Mrs Atlay alone.

Non-resident readers of the *Eagle* may be interested to learn that two well-known mathematical features of Cambridge scenery have disappeared. Once upon a time there were two long straight footpaths between high hedges familiarly known as the *yd's*. Both ran through College property, and both are now gone. The one leading from Newnham to the Grange Road (this even, at one time, was called the Parallelogram Road) was a few years since closed and thrown into the grounds of Newnham College. The other by the Trinity cricket ground on the footpath to Coton is merged in a forty foot road laid out

this year on the College Building Estate. As this new road is to be called "Adams' Road" after the great Astronomer, it will retain its mathematical savour.

We take the following from the *Spectator* for Dec. 17th 1898:

A "BULL" INDEED.

[To the Editor of the *Spectator*].

SIR,

Your correspondent, "S.G.," suggests the subjoined "bull" as the subject for an epigram. Is the enclosed attempt worth a place in your columns? "A. Was Michael Flaherty your grandfather? B. He was, Sir, till a bull killed him":—

"Idem Latine reddimus.

'Nonne tuos olim Cornuti nomen habebas,'

Causidicus testi dixerat, 'inter avos'?

Cui juvenis, nam mira loqui se assuevit Hibernus,

'Donec eum tauri cornua sustulerant.'

Infelix! quoties tollunt te cornua! taurum

Fallere nec vivi, nec morientis erat."

I am, Sir, &c.,

C. STANWELL.

*Ipsden Vicarage,*

*December 12th.*

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of England held on Thursday, January 26th, the following members of the College having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licences to practise physic granted to them: Francis J. Nicholls (Guy's); Harold V. Pryce (St Bartholomew's, B.A. 1895); Francis L. Rae (Guy's, B.A. 1893); Frank A. Rose (St Bartholomew's, B.A. 1895); John H. Tallent (St George's, B.A. 1896).

Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1875, M.D. 1884), Medical Officer of health of the Temple and Southwark, has been appointed Millroy Lecturer by the Royal College of Physicians of London for the year 1900. The subject of the lectures will be "Summer Diarrhoea, with Special Relation to Causation and Prevention."

Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), F.R.C.P., formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Physician to St George's Hospital, London.

Dr Waldemar S. West (B.A. 1887), M.D., B.C., has been appointed Surgeon to the Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital, Aylesbury.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894), M.B., B.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., has been appointed Assistant House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Mr E. E. Prest (B.A. 1895), M.B., has been appointed House Surgeon to the London Hospital.

Mr N. B. Harman (B.A. 1897), M.B., has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Annual Dinner of the Cambridge Graduates Club of St Bartholomew's Hospital was held on Thursday, Nov. 24th, 1898, at Frascati's Restaurant. Dr Howard H. Tooth (B.A. 1877) was in the chair.

Ds M. A. Williams (B.A. Lincoln's Inn on Thursday, January 26th.

Mr L. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), late an Editor of the *Eagle*, has been re-appointed (by the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn) a member of the Joint Board of Examiners established by the Four Inns of Court to conduct the Examinations of Candidates for admission as students to the Inns of Court.

He has, also, by special appointment of the Executive Committee of the Navy League (bearing date 20 Jan. 1899), as a mark of their "appreciation of the very earnest efforts which he has consistently made for the welfare of the League," been appointed an Hon. Vice-President of the said League for life.

Mr Alan Freeman Walker Ogilvie (B.A. 1893) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in January last.

A resolution was in December last issued by the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, which acknowledged the excellence of the work of the Department during the year, and the indefatigable supervisions of the Meteorological Reporter, Mr John Elliott (B.A. 1869), over all branches of work and the value of his labours.

The services of Mr. J. F. Gruning (resided 1893-4) of the I.C.S., Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam: Mr Gruning has been posted to Nowgong.

Mr F. X. D'Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Mr C. G. Leftwich (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., who had been Assistant Commissioner at Jubbulpore is transferred to Hoshangabad.

Mr J. A. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., who has been Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Bakerganj, is transferred to Nadia, Bengal, and is to have charge of the Kushila sub-division of that district.

Ds C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and is posted to Umballa, Punjab.

Ds W. Gaskell (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and has been posted to the Agra District, North-West Provinces.

The Rev F. W. Tracy (B.A. 1880), who has been Head Master of the South-Eastern College, Ramsgate, since 1891, has been appointed Head Master of the United Service College, Westward Ho.

Mr H. W. Hartley (B.A. 1889), who has been a Master at the Grammar School, Launceston, Tasmania, has been appointed a Master at the Grammar School, Sydney, N.S.W.

Mr St J. B. Wynne Willson (B.A. 1890), formerly one of our Editors, lately a master at the Leys School, Cambridge, has been appointed a master at Rugby School.

Ds J. H. Hayes (B.A. 1897), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed to a Mastership at The Leys School, Cambridge.

Ds O. F. Diver (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to a Mastership at Glenalmond School, Perthshire.

At the annual election for the Naden Divinity Studentships held on January 27th Ds W. L. Walker was elected to the studentship (for one year) vacated by Ds P. Greeves, who has gone out of residence. Di C. Elsee and J. H. A. Hart were bracketted equal for the studentship (for three years) vacated, in the ordinary course, by Ds G. W. H. Harding.

On January 27th Ds H. M. Adler was elected to a Mc Mahon Law Studentship. Mr Adler got the first Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship for Hebrew in 1895, was in Class I, Div. 2, of the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1897, Class II (third of the list) in the Law Tripos, Part I, 1898, and second Whewell Scholar in 1898. Mr Adler is now a member of the Middle Temple.

The Exhibition for Mathematics, awarded at the conjoint Examination for B.A. and B.Sc., at the University of London has been gained by Ds R. H. H. T. Hudson (B.A. 1898), Scholar of the College.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, March 7th, for the election of a Secretary and member of the Standing Committee of the Union Society, E. W. G. Masterman was elected Secretary, and G. H. Shepley a member of the Committee.

An examination for the election of three Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, 3 May, beginning at 9 a.m. Two studentships will be awarded to *Tenor* Singers, and one to a *Bass* Singer. Further information may be obtained from the Senior Dean, the Junior Dean, the Organist, or from any one of the Tutors.

#### COLLEGE EXAMINATION IN THEOLOGY.

With the view of bringing the College Examination in Theology into harmony with the scheme of Examination for the Theological Tripos the following changes have been made by the Council on the recommendation of the College Lecturers in Hebrew and Theology.

I. Changes to take effect at the Examination in March 1899:

1. The paper on Early Church History, like the paper in the Tripos, to contain questions on the History of Doctrine.
2. The paper on Creeds and Doctrines to be for the future a paper on the Creeds and Documents recommended by the Theological Board for special study.

II. Further changes to take effect at the Examination in 1900:

1. For Men of the First Year an elementary paper on Church History up to the year 325 A.D. will be set, so lightening the work in Church History.

2. Men of the Third Year (*except those who are candidates for the Hughes Exhibition*) will no longer be required to take, for the third time, papers on the Old Testament and on English and Early Church History.

3. Instead of one combined paper, two separate papers will be set on the Portion of Patristic Literature selected for special study, and on the portion of the Old Testament special study.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Cassels, J. W.	(1869)	Chaplain, Madras	
Phillips, W. I.	(1877)	Missioner, L. M. Vicar- age, Wandsworth	V. Stonelouse, Gloucs.
Pratt, Ri.	(1887)	C. Norris Bank, Stock- port	V. Norris Bank, Stock- port
Thorman, R.	(1882)	R. Marton, Skipton	V. Christ Church, Skipton
Wadson, E. G.	(1881)	V. Thonnton le Street, as PUNCH Thirsk	V. Bramham, Yorks.
Hutton, W. B.	(1891)	C. St Peter's, Birkdale	R. Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex
Eastwood, C. J.	(1892)	V. Wickham-Skeith, Eye, Suffolk	R.N. w. S. Lopham, Nor- folk
Harrison, E.	(1888)	C. Wingerworth, Ches- terfield	R. St Chad's, Cloughton
Appleyard, J.	(1885)	C. Standish	R. St Mary, Moston, Failsworth

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures at Gresham College during Hilary Term, 1899. The subject of the course was "The World's Preparation for the

Gospel." The separate Lectures being as follows: (1) January 31, General Character of the Preparation; (2) February 1, Growth of the Conception of God; (3) February 2, Belief in the Soul and its Immortality; (4) February 3, Belief in a Future State.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev J. Bamber (B.A. 1890), Vicar of Crowle and Huddington, near Worcester, to the Benefice of Boughton Hackett, a small parish with no habitable parsonage. Mr Bamber, at the request of the Bishop of Worcester, will resign the living of Huddington, which will be joined to the adjacent parish of Himbleton.

The Rev Canon J. Mayne (B.A. 1862), Rector of Christian Malford, Chippenham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Chippenham.

The Rev H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Dewsbury and Honorary Canon of Wakefield, has been appointed Rural Dean of Dewsbury.

The Rev B. E. Dudley (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Precentor of Grantham Parish Church.

The Bishop of Rochester has appointed the Rev A. J. Robertson (B.A. 1890), Curate of Market Harborough, to be Vicar of the College Mission in Walworth.

We have to correct a statement in our Chronicle of last Term, p. 457. Amongst the ecclesiastical preferments it was stated that the Rev. Henry Vyvyan (B.A. 1845), formerly H. Vyvyan Robinson, late Vicar of Dawlish, had been appointed Vicar of Grade with Ruan Minor, Cornwall. The name should have been that of the Rev Henry Vyvyan (B.A. 1877 as Vyvyan Robinson), Vicar of St Mary, Castlegate, York.

The following members of the College were ordained on Sunday, December 18, 1898:

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Griffiths, W. J.	(1896)	Durham	Coxhoe
Smith, A. D.	(1897)	Durham	St. John's, Sunderland
Angell, C. C.	(1895)	Carlisle	Dalston
Bone, P.	(1892)	Chichester	Hurstpierpoint College
Harding, G. W. H.	(1897)	Llandaff	St Mary the Virgin, Cardiff
Foster, J. R.	(1897)	Manchester	St Jude's, Preston
Scarlin, W. J. C.	(1896)	Manchester	All Saints, Elton
Clarke, W. F.	(1897)	Newcastle	Jesmond, Newcastle
Field, F. G. E.	(1891)	Truro	St Mary, Truro

And on St Thomas's day:

Cole. T. E.	(1893)	Norwich	N. and S. Lopham
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The following were ordained on Sunday, February 26, 1899:

Butler, H. T. W.	(1898)	York	Wentworth
Nutley, C. E.	(1897)	Lichfield	Wombourn

The following were ordained on Sunday, December 18, 1898:

PRIESTS.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Kefford, W. K.	(1897)	Canterbury
Keymer, E. H.	(1897)	London
Woffindin, H. L.	(1896)	Carlisle
Hutton, A. R. R.	(1893)	Exeter
Clarke, K.	(1896)	Rochester
Müller, J. S.	(1895)	Rochester
Mullineux, M.	(1896)	Rochester
Robinson, C. D.	(1896)	Rochester

The following were ordained on Sunday, February 26th, 1899:

Lord, A. E.	(1896)	Manchester
Long, W. A.	(1894)	St Albans

We omitted to chronicle in the December number of the *Eagle* that E. M. Benson (B.A. 1897) was ordained Deacon in the Diocese of Carlisle on June 19. Mr Benson was licensed to St Mark's, Barrow-in-Furness. Mr Benson was 'Gospeller' in the Bishop's Examination.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Syndicate for conducting Examinations in Agricultural Science; Mr H. Woods a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Mr H. F. Baker a member of the Observatory Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister a member of the Special Board for Medicine; Mr H. S. Foxwell a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr A. C. Seward a member of the Board of Electors to the Woodwardian Professorship; Mr H. T. E. Barlow an Examiner in Paley's Evidences for the Previous Examinations in 1899; Mr W. A. Cox an Examiner in German for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examinations held in 1899; Professor A. Macalister as an Additional Examiner for the Second Examination for the M.B. degree; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology, and to be a member of the Degree Committee of that Board; Mr J. Larmor to be an Examiner for the Adams Prize in 1901; the following appointments to the Boards of Electors to certain Professorships have been made, the term of office extending till February 20th 1901: Mr R. Pendlebury to that for Music, Mr P. T. Main to that for Chemistry, Professor Liveing to that for Anatomy and for Experimental Physics, Dr T. G. Bonney to that for the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology and to that for Mineralogy, Professor A. Macalister to that for Zoology and Comparative Anatomy and also to that for

Physiology; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an Examiner in the Mathematical Subjects of the General Examinations for 1899; Mr H. R. Tottenham to be an Examiner in the Classical Subjects, the Acts of the Apostles, and Latin Composition for the General Examinations for 1899; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Political Economy in 1899.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The Principles of Stratigraphical Geology*, by J. E. Marr (University Press); *Sixteen Years' Experience of Voluntary Church Councils, a Paper read before the Chapter of the Rural Deanery of St Pancras*, by Rev W. A. Whitworth (Temple & Co. 69 Wells Street, Oxford Street, W.); *Te Deum Laudamus, a Hymn to Christ, the English Text; the Latin Text; a metrical English Version; Notes of instruction given at All Saints, Margaret Street*, by Rev. W. A. Whitworth (Temple & Co. 69 Wells Street, Oxford Street, W.); *The Ornaments Rubric, a Word for Peace, delivered at the Annual Meeting of a Branch of the English Church Union*, by W. A. Whitworth (Truslove & Hanson, 143 Oxford Street, W.); *Monumental Brasses*, by Rev Herbert W. Macklin. 4th Edition. (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.); *Our Prayer Book: Conformity and Conscience*, by the Rev Canon W. Page Roberts (Smith, Elder & Co.); (1) *Cholera in Cantonment, and how to deal with it. Written for the use of Cantonment Magistrates, Medical Officers, and others interested in the question.* (2) *The prevention and cause of Cholera: a pamphlet written for natives, containing full directions for disinfecting wells, and an explanation of its object.* Editions in English, Urdu and Hindi. (3) *The Bacteriological test of the purity of water*, by E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh (The Pioneer Press, Allahabad); *Volcanoes, their Structure and Significance*, by the Rev T. G. Bonney (Murray); *The Gospel of Atonement*, by the Ven. J. Wilson (Macmillan).

Lady Meux has presented to the Library a copy of the Lives of *Mabá Sýón* and *Gabra Kréstós*, translated from the Ethiopic MS. by Dr Wallis Budge, of which 300 copies only have been printed for private circulation. It contains a large number of illustrations from Ethiopic MSS., which possess a peculiar value, inasmuch as Dr Budge gives it his opinion that "the Ethiopian artist copied the familiar things which he saw round about him; and that the birds, the beasts, the reptiles, the dress of the people of his country, &c. represent objects which he knew at first hand."

A small MS. volume which has recently been acquired by the College is an interesting memento of the experiences of the Society in the time immediately preceding the Commonwealth. In the year 1642 the College was turned into a prison,

and the recalcitrant fellows writing to Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham, subscribed themselves "*Paternitati tuæ devinctissimos*" (adding in parenthesis) "*quod et facile crediturus es si forte quicquam ne Johannensi Carcere subaudieris.*" The volume in question is an abstract of the Old and New Testaments made by Sir John Bailey (one of the imprisoned), who thus relieved the tedium of his confinement. On the flyleaf is written:

*My deare Father Sr John Baileys collection of Schripture, writt by his owne hand when imprison'd by the Rebels in St Johns Colegd, Cambridg in those Fatal times of the late sinell war in England.*

ELIZABETH LENTHALL alias EL: MILWARD.

Mr L. Horton-Smith has recently composed a long and interesting Latin poem, after the model of Lucretius, on *Galileo*, which was presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts in Padua on January 15th. The poem was introduced to the Academy by Professor A. Favaro, the editor of the national edition of *Galileo Galilei*. The Professor refers in eulogistic terms to Mr Horton-Smith's literary and philological work, and pays a tribute to the "*profunda collura classica che così sapientemente si mette a fondamento degli studi nelle università inglesi.*"

#### JOHNIANA.

[We take the following account of a former Fellow of the College from Samuel Cowling's *History of the Temperance Movement in Great Britain and Ireland; from the earliest date to the present time with Biographical Notices of Departed Temperance Worthies*, London 1862]:

SPENCER, Rev Thomas, M.A. born October 14th 1796 at Derby; and died in London, January 26th, 1853 in the fifty-seventh year of his age. In 1816 he entered St John's College, Cambridge and was elected Fellow in 1823, which fellowship he maintained till his marriage in 1829. In 1826 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, which he held for nearly twenty two years. His parish was small, containing about 700 inhabitants. Here he showed the firmness and integrity of his character, the benevolence of his disposition, and the soundness of his judgment. Schools, libraries, clothing clubs, allotments, now sprang up, crime and pauperism diminished, and where he found a wilderness he left a garden. On the first introduction of the British and Foreign Temperance Society into the City of Bath, he signed the pledge, and became one of the Secretaries of the Bath Auxiliary. In September 1839, he signed the pledge of total abstinence, and formed a society in his parish, and ever active in the onward and upward movements of the age,—he promoted the cause of peace, education and temperance. In 1845 he visited America for the benefit of his health, but upon returning to England in 1846, his health was so little improved that he resigned his benefice at Hinton Charterhouse. Mr Spencer now devoted himself to writing and publishing numerous tracts on the Corn Laws, on the Poor Laws, on Church Reform, and other kindred topics. These were circulated by hundreds of thousands, and many of them did much good. In March 1851, he was requested to become the Secretary of the National Temperance Society, which office, together with the editorship of

the *National Temperance Chronicle*, he readily undertook. In addition to his official duties, he was accustomed generally to lecture four or five times a week, and these exertions soon told upon his strength. He was ill for some time, but only confined to his bed one day, and then he passed away. His remains were taken to Hinton Charterhouse for interment, and were followed by the teetotallers of Bath, and by most of his former parishioners.

Prof Mayor sends the following additional particulars: T. S. Married 5 Sept. 1829, at Malahide, near Dublin, to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late Major Brooke, of the Bengal Artillery (*Cambridge Chronicle* 18 September 1829). Died on Wednesday morning 26 January 1853 at his residence at Notting Hill. His father kept a large commercial school in Derby (*Cambridge Chronicle* 5 February 1853, where there is a biographical notice; *Gentleman's Magazine* 1853, I. 317-8).

He was uncle of Herbert Spencer (H. S. *The coming Slavery*, cited by Mill, *Poverty and the State*, 71). He is not the author of 'Twenty one Sermons' 1829, 8vo. This was a Liverpool Dissenting Minister. See the British Museum Catalogue.

The *Parish Register* of Romaldkirk, co. York, has the following entry among the burials for the year 1607:—"27 Aug. Gabriel Horne, batcheler of Artes, of the Colledge of St John's in Cambridge, and sonn of Jo. Horne, of Baldersdale, bur."

[A correspondent sends the following note with regard to a seventeenth century Fellow of the College. The interest of such notes as this and the preceding is that they give personal details with regard to members of the College, who joined it before the Admission Register was commenced (January 1629-30). Timothy Higginson was admitted a Fellow of the College 25 March 1602, his county of birth being Leicester. He was probably therefore a comparatively young man at the date of his death].

Timothee Higginson "Mr of Artes and fellowe of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge," gives a tenement in Claybrook in the County of Leicester "with two yarde landes arable, and all the howses and closinges with all other appurtenances belonging thereunto" which he held by lease for divers years to come and yet enduring and all the rest of his goods and chattells to his beloved sister Elizabeth Higginson whom he makes sole executor (*sic*).

Dated 20th May, 2 James, 1604.

Proved at Leicester the last of September 1606.

Leicestershire Wills: Bundle for 1606 No 57.

*Note*: The Act Book fails to give the place of abode of the testator, but in the Calendar he is described as "de Claybrooke." John Higginson, possibly a brother of the testator, became Vicar of Claybrook in or about 1571, and so remained until his death in 1623-4. He was father to Francis Higginson of Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1609-10; M.A. 1613), who took orders, emigrated to New England in 1629, was a preacher at Salem, now in the State of Massachusetts, and was probably the grandfather of Francis Higginson "born in New England, son of John Higginson, clerk, a native of Leicestershire" admitted to St Johns from Sedbergh School 1 July 1678.

The Higginson family belonged to Berkswell, Warwickshire.

[From Baily's *Life of Fisher*, ed. 1655, p. 31].

For a perpetual memory of his hearty good will, and love towards this College, he caused a little chapel to be built near unto the high altar of the great chapel, where there was a tomb set of white marble finely wrought, where he intended to have laid his bones, if God had not so disposed of him otherwise. But he was otherwise disposed of; and (as if) because this

martyr's body was not permitted to be brought among these men, these Fellows brought their bodies to his martyrdom. For those famous martyrs Mr Greenwood, Richard Reynolds, Doctor in Divinity, a professed monk in Sion of the rule of St Brigit, and Mr William Exmure, a Carthusian, professed in London: the first whereof came out of St John's College, the other two came from Christ's; all three, suffering death under King Henry VIII in the cause of supremacy, that they might still be of his foundation though not of stone and mortar, yet of blood and fire.

[Corresponding passage in the Original MS. Life of Fisher, by Dr Richard Hall].

It is come to pass that these two colleges, by which Cambridge is since that time much beautified, have not only in a short space brought forth a great number of learned men, well instructed in all sciences and knowledge of the three learned tongues, to the singular benefit of the Church of God, and commonwealth of this realm, but have also sent out of them some holy martyrs. For in our time we may remember that famous learned Father, Mr Richard Raynolds, Doctor of Divinity, a monk professed in Sion, of the rule of St Bridgit, and Mr William Exmure a Carthusian professed in London, both which came out of Chust's College, and suffered martyrdom in the time of King Henry VIII. From that place sprang also that most reverend and grave doctor Mr Nicolas Heath, archbishop of Yoik and after Chancellor of England, and Mr Cuthbert Scott, Bishop of Chester. Likewise out of the College of St John came that famous martyr Doctor Greenwood who suffered death under King Henry for the supremacy. And of bishops came Mr George Day, Bishop of Chichester, Mr Ralph Bayne, Bishop of Lichfield, Mr Thomas Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, Mr John Christopherson, another Bishop of Chichester, and Mr Thomas Boucher, Bishop elect of Gloucester, and before that Abbot of Leicester.

[From a Latin translation, or rather Paraphrase of Hall's life made by a Cambridge man, living in Paris in the later days of Elizabeth.—From *Harleian MSS 7030*].

E collegio Christi martyres duo, Ricardus Reynoldus Graecae pariter et Hebraicae linguae peritissimus, et regulam S Brigittae in monasterio Sion professus, sub Henrico 8vo. martyrii palmam promeruit, et Gulielmus Exmure A. M. regulam Carthusianorum in monasterio Londinensi professus. In eodem Collegio enutritus erat Episcopus Cestrensi Cuthbertus Scott, qui tum Lovanii agens, quando sacrum illud bellum a D. Hardingo et sociis feliciter inchoatum erat, auctoritate sua et opibus sine dubio haud mediocriter jurit. [N.B. Scott died in Louvain in 1565]. In eodem etiam Collegio educatus Nicolaus Heath vir prudens et moderati ingenii, qui et Episcopus Eboracensis et summi cancellarii officium simul administravit. Collegium D. Joannis suos agnoscit D. Doctorem Greenwoodum, ordinis Carthusiani monachum, quin causa primatus regii, cum reliquis sui ordinis sub Henrico 8vo martyrium subiit; D. Dayam Ep. Cestrensem, Rod. Baynum in hac [N.B.] incluta Parisiensi Academia Hebraicae linguae Professorum regium, et postea Ep. Lichfield: Th. Watsonum insignium theologium et Ep. Lincoln: D. Joannem Christophersonum Ep. Cicest cuius laus est et in historia ecclesia: Thomam Boucherum primo Abbotum Leicestrensum olim Ep. electum Gloucestriae. Liceat mihi alium licet dignitate inferiorum his adnumerare, acutissimum viram Joannem Wrightum qui post septenii in castro Hullensi incarcerationem, crebris cum doctissimis illius provinciae hoereticis concertationibus victor evadens, tandem missus in exilium Decanus Contracensis in Flandria plenus dierum obdormivit in Domino [As Wright was exiled in 1585, this was written some years later].

*Polydorus Vergilius Urbinos Joanni Roffensi episcopo S.D.*

Dominican precem quoties, optime episcopo, recito, recito autem saepissime, non possum non alios ignaviae, alios temeritatis condemnare, quod eam uelut iciumam et uulgo communem facile patermittant, uel forma olim a patribus

data minus contenti; varios in singulos dies precandi modas multo post hominum memoriam uerbosiores introducunt, ut sacerdotes praesertim infinitum psalmorum numerum, ac bene multorum diuorum uitas, tametsi parum interdum ad fidem scriptas, recitando, ne oecientur, perinde quasi ita negociantes multum proficiant, qui saepenumero fessi magis recitandi finem cupere, quam quod legunt, attendere coguntur: quos si tale munus secundum Christi praescriptum, breuiloquentes faceret, plus omnino oecii haberent, quod sacris literis darent, quas in primis populum docere debent. Et illud quidem facere, quem admodum diuus Cyprianus affirmat, non ignorantiae solum est, sed etiam culpae, dicente ipso seruatore: Reijcitis mandatum Dei, ut traditionem uestram statuatis? At et Tertellianus hunc orandi neodum legitimum appellat, quem Christus omnibus iuxta dedit, quo pro se quisque posceret a Deo, quod ad humanae pariter atque diuinae uitae rationem pertineret, quem profecto nemo homo satis unquam planum facere poterit, ut mysteriis quae in eo insunt cognitiss, non sint, qui secus quam Christus docuerit, orandum indicent. Igitur cum nuper animi gratia, ruri essen, uenit mihi in mentem eam dominicam precem interpretari: quod quanquam iam inde firme ab initio orti euangelii, diuus Cyprianus, deinde Augustinus ac plerique alii facere, tamen cum aliena facilius quam nostra obliuiscamur, ex usu meo id futurum duxi, ut cum ita orarem, mysteria longe equidem sanctissima quae in ea prece insunt, sua quasi sponte in meam influerent animum. Et quia secundum te optime Rossensis episcopo, non est quisquam omnium, cuius integritatem, grauitatem, probitatem magis mirer, obseruem, colam, quam mei Rossensis, uiri cum omnium bonarum artium studiis eruditissimi, tum hominis cunctis caeteris rebus multo ornatissimi, statui hunc nostri rusticani oecii fructum, si quis sit saltem bonis adolescentibus, ut ne mihi cum opiniosissimis sophis res ulla in hac parte esset, tuo nomine impertiri. Quod aequi bonique facias, iterum atque iterum oro, cum alia nulla ratione possim officium erga te meum praestare. Si igitur hoc quicquid est commentarioli, postquam gustaueris, tibi stomachum non mouerit, iam tuto foras dem, licebit. Vale.

Londini, Nonis Nouembris, MDXXIII.

[The above is printed before the "commentariolum" on the Lord's Prayer at the end of an edition of Polydore Vergil's book *De rerum inuentoribus*, Basle, 1546.]

It has several points of interest: it shows what the author thought Fisher would relish; it also speaks of his *officium* to Fisher—perhaps the latter had been able to render him some service; the date is that of the busiest time of Fisher's life. There is an account of P. V. in the Camden Society's edition of his History of England.]

#### MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION, December 1898.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>		<i>First Class.</i>
Eckhardt	Second Year men who obtained a First Class in the College Examination in June are excused this Examination.	Cama, C. N.
Paranjpye		Cama, B. N.
Bloom		Kidner
Wills, J. J.		Gharpurey
Allen, A. R.		Race
Browning, G. A.		Chalmers
Field, A. B.	<i>Third Class.</i>	Franklin
Rudd	Beechey, C. R.	Rose
	Wiles	Scott
<i>Second Class.</i>		<i>Second Class.</i>
Chadwick		Stradling
Beachey, B. R.		Roseveare
		Webb
<i>Third Class.</i>		
Linney		
Clements, T.		
Sills		

#### RECOMMENDED FOR THE HERSCHEL PRIZE.

Eckhardt

LAW.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
	Alexander	De Mel
	Russell	
	Treherm	
	May	

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

At a General Meeting held in the Reading Room on December 7th, the President in the chair, the following were elected as officers for the ensuing term—

*President*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.  
*1st Captain*—E. Davidson. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Beuth. *Hon. Sec.*—F. Fletcher. *Juni. Treas.*—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. Briggs.

The Lent Races were rowed on February 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th. A Third Division having been formed, the Club had three boats on the river.

The distances between the boats was this year reduced to 150 feet.

The crews were as follows—

<i>First Boat.</i>		st. lb.	<i>Second Boat.</i>		st. lb.	<i>Third Boat.</i>		st. lb.
1	M. H. Robinson ( <i>bow</i> )	9 8	1	A. K. Macdonald ( <i>bow</i> )	9 9	1	J. F. L. Southam ( <i>bow</i> )	9 10
2	S. Barradell Smith	10 12	2	P. H. Winfield	10 12	2	E. H. Pascoe	10 1
3	W. Kerry	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	F. Worthington	10 0	3	C. A. L. Senior	11 0
4	W. M. Royds	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	G. Hazlerigg	11 0	4	S. M. Douglas	12 1
5	W. H. Roseveare	11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	F. Fletcher	13 9	5	F. J. Wyeth	13 0
6	J. M. Gaskell	12 11	6	A. E. K. Kirk	11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	H. E. D. May	11 5
7	G. A. Ticehurst	11 1	7	F. A. Hepworth	10 8	7	E. Johnston	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	P. B. Haigh ( <i>stroke</i> )	10 2		J. H. Towle ( <i>stroke</i> )	11 2		M. C. Cooper ( <i>stroke</i> )	11 10
	C. Steele Perkins ( <i>cox</i> )	9 5		A. G. W. Hinde ( <i>cox</i> )	7 6		H. Bentley Smith ( <i>cox</i> )	8 13

*First Night.* The First Boat was caught by Pembroke I., undoubtedly the fastest boat on the river to Ditton, at Grassy.

The Second Boat got within half a length of First Trinity III., but did not make their bump.

The Third Boat bumped Emmanuel III. at First Post Corner.

*Second Night.* The First Boat was caught by Emmanuel I. in the Plough Reach.

The Second Boat again failed by half a length to reach First Trinity III.

The Third Boat bumped Hall IV. at First Post Corner.

*Third Night.* The First Boat rowed over, finishing a length in front of King's I.

The Second Boat caught First Trinity III. at Ditton.

The Third Boat overhauled Fitzwilliam Hall before First Post Corner.

*Fourth Night.* The First Boat rowed over.

The Second Boat were just making their bump (Clare I.) at Ditton, when they were pulled up by a bad crab, and so only rowed over.

The Third Boat made their fourth bump (Downing) at Grassy.

Taken as a whole these results may be regarded as satisfactory. It is true that the First Boat went down two places, but their defeat was by no means a disgrace. The new rule, allowing second year May men in the Lents, gave us a very disproportionate share of additional talent—numerically, at any rate—though it assisted some other Colleges. There is no doubt that the First Boat found itself in company distinctly too fast for it; but the crew rowed very pluckily on the first two nights, and admirably on the third. It was certainly a testimonial to Mr Bushe-Foxe's coaching to see them steadily drawing away, with a stroke which seemed to get longer every minute, from a crew whose rate of striking (taking a rough average throughout the boat) varied from forty to infinity.

The Second Boat were a taking crew in practice, but lacked life in the races. A bump on the first night would have set them going well. As it was they just failed at critical moments.

The Third Boat made four bumps. They were not set particularly hard tasks, but what they had to do they did admirably. They never got round Grassy, being averse to anything in the shape of gallery bumps at Ditton. They and their coach are to be congratulated on each other.

Appended are the characters—

#### *First Boat.*

*Bow*—Neat and an honest worker.

*Two*—Unsteady forward and so misses the beginning badly. Might do more work. Smart with his hands.

*Three*—Improved greatly. Swings out well and uses all his weight. Has an awkward finish.

*Four*—Has an easy and natural style, but is late getting hold of the water, slow with his hands. Has the making of a good oar if he took trouble.

*Five*—Improved towards the end of practice. Needs to be smarter getting hold of the water, and to use his legs evenly and more.

*Six*—Powerful and rough. Will be useful when he learns to use his weight more and his arms less. A consistent digger.

*Seven*—A thoroughly good worker. Should sit up at the finish and steady his swing forward. Backed Stroke up well in the races.

*Stroke*—A plucky little oar. Rows long and hard, but lacks life. Deserves great praise for his stroking on the third night.

*Cox*—Steers well, except for a tendency to take corners too soon and too close.

#### *Second Boat.*

*Bow*—Works well at times, but is inclined to lose control over his body, especially when he gets done. Should be smarter with his hands.

*Two*—Digs badly and fails to get hold of the water. Very slow with his hands.

*Three*—Works very hard, but is short in his swing and rushes forward.

*Four*—Gets hold of the water well and works hard, but is short forward and slow with his recovery.

*Five*—Fails to get hold of the water behind the rigger and so cannot use his weight to advantage.

*Six*—Rushes forward and consequently is often late on stroke. He tries very hard, but cannot row his weight until he learns to use his legs.

*Seven*—Rows very hard and keeps it long. He cannot keep his outside hand on his oar when right forward, and so misses the beginning. He backed Stroke up well in the races.

*Stroke*—Keeps it long and steady, and generally marks the rhythm well. He has a bad habit of dropping his body away from his oar at the finish, and consequently is slow with his recovery.

*Cox*—Steered exceedingly well, but is inclined to go to sleep in practice.

#### *Third Boat.*

*Bow*—Always rows very hard and gets a good firm beginning, but does not swing from his hips. Tugs the finish down with his arms, and so is short in the water.

*Two*—Misses the beginning through dropping his hands over the stretcher. Should shove much harder with his legs. Very slow with his hands.

*Three*—Works very hard, but is short in his swing and given to tearing the finish when rowing. Does not take his shoulders far enough back. Has greatly improved.

*Four*—Like Five, tumbles forward and is generally late. Should learn to use his weight and shove harder with his legs, and keep his eyes in the boat.

*Five*—When he remembers to sit up and swing his body, which is not often, does a fair amount of work, though not enough for his weight. A very bad timekeeper through tumbling forward.

*Six*—Is very stiff, and does most of his swing behind the perpendicular, going much too far back at the finish, though he has improved in this respect. Rows hard.

*Seven*—Keeps good time and swings well, but rows his blade into the water gradually instead of covering it at once, and does not hold the finish out long enough.

*Stroke*—Has improved very much during the term, getting a smart beginning, and generally keeping the finish long. Is slow with his hands and apt to get short forward, but swings steadily and works hard.

*Cox*—Steers a fairly good course and did well in the races, but is much too noisy.

#### The Forster Sculls.

The Forster Sculls, for the prize annually presented by Mr R. H. Forster, took place on Friday, March 10th. There was a moderate entry, and the first prize was ultimately won by J. F. L. Southam, with 30 secs. start. E. H. L. Hadfield was second.

#### The Non-Smoking Smoker.

On the last Saturday of training (February 18th), hearing that another Non-Smoking Smoker was to be given to the boats, we commissioned our special sporting reporter to be present at that function. He sent us the following report:

#### By our Special Correspondent.

On Saturday, February 18th, took place a function which for the last two years has formed an important part of the training for the Lent Races, whereat the officers of the L.M.B.C. entertain the members of their crews with wine and song.

Our representative was fortunate enough to be among those who, though not in training, were kindly honoured with an invitation; and, on presenting himself at the appointed hour, he was cordially welcomed by the genial courtesy of the first captain, who saw him comfortably settled in a luxurious arm-chair, and served with fruit and wine *ad lib.* Our representative made a somewhat unfortunate *faux pas* by innocently smoking one of his fragrant Havanas as he entered the room; but on being politely informed that smoking was not allowed, as being deleterious to the staying powers of the stalwart young oarsmen present, he instantly threw away half-a-crown. After a few minutes' pleasant conversation the real business of the evening began.

With Mr Scott in the chair, and such an excellent programme on the cards, the success of the entertainment seemed assured. The frolicsome humour of the youthful students had produced a most amusing programme; for the most part playing upon the nicknames of their *confrères*, but a few of the jokes were perhaps a trifle strained. We were certainly somewhat startled to learn in the course of the evening that Handel and Jock o' Chapel Court were one and the same person, and that Mozart was a prominent member of the First Lent Boat: but there can be no doubt that the result of this classic combination was a great success, being enthusiastically encored. Mr Edwards' fine voice was well suited to the Chansonette; but those who were hoping for a *risqué* element in the performance

were doomed to disappointment, strict propriety being the order of the evening. Lack of space forbids us to mention all the items in detail: suffice it to say that each one was tumultuously encored, and deservedly so. Special mention may be made of the fine row by the scratch four, who performed with a precision of attack and a delicacy of expression which completely took their audience by storm; also of Dr Kempthorne's masterly conducting during the chorus of Signor Occelli's cantata. The Doctor always had his men well in hand, kept them together from start to finish; and, putting in a brilliant *accelerato*, in rowing parlance termed a spurt, finished up amidst much enthusiasm fully three bars ahead of the accompaniment. In the ninth item we were doomed to disappointment, the celebrated extravaganzists failing to appear. However, later in the evening the Rim was gently led on to the platform by the President, and there gave a delightful rendering of "The Jewel of Asia."

Mr Scott was, as usual, an ideal chairman, appearing to fully appreciate both the music and the youthful jokes on the programme, many of which he was kind enough to enlarge upon with his maturer and more subtle wit.

At the conclusion of the musical part of the programme the President, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, eloquently proposed the health of the chairman and of the Lent crews, who were all drunk with musical honours. Mr Scott and the three strokes replied in suitable terms, Mr Cooper's oratory being, as it always is, brief and to the point; and an extremely enjoyable entertainment was thus brought to an end at 10.40 p.m., when the training members retired to bed.

Appended is the programme in full, together with the words of the songs by Jock o' Chapel Court—

#### PROBABLE STARTERS.

1.	..	..	.. <i>Octave Bumping</i> ..	..	..	..	..
			by Titus.				
2.	..	..	.. <i>Solo</i> ..	..	..	..	..
			by W. H. Rowsfive.				
3.	..	..	.. <i>Extra Turn</i> ..	..	..	..	..
			CHANSONNETTE				
			par M. Edouard de Risqué.				
4.	..	..	.. <i>Ditty</i> ..	..	..	..	..
			by O. M. T. Ottie.				
5.	..	..	<i>A fine Row</i> (pronunciation optional) ..	..	..	..	..
			by the Scratch Four.				
6.	..	..	.. <i>Comic Entrée</i> by ..	..	..	..	..
			'Arry Payne' the Clown of private life,				
			with his 'Zucking Pig.'				
7.	..	..	<i>Cantata à l'Italienne</i>	..	..	..	..
			Signor Occelli.				

8. .. .. Doctor Kemphorne .. ..  
will prescribe for the Colic. .. ..
9. .. .. Rim & O Kelly will give .. ..  
their celebrated .. ..  
*Extravaganza.*
10. .. .. .. Patter by Pat .. ..
11. .. .. .. Senario in Z .. ..  
by Handel. .. ..
- Additional Accompaniment by Mozart.*  
*Noise by Jock o' Chapel Court.*
12. .. .. .. Song of Solomon .. ..  
by David. .. ..
13. .. .. .. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN .. ..
- Gentlemen in training are requested not to throw oranges at the performers,  
*They are doing their best.*

*Song (Exclusively published, at enormous expense, for the first time).*

JEEMS McNAB.

Noo Jeems M'Nab, o' Cambridge College, had a frugal mind;  
He saved whate'er his een they fell upon:  
And he'd cry, when asked the use o' useless things of every kind  
"Och, they'll come in gey an' useful later on!"  
He collected, in accordance wi' his inmost soul's behests,  
Those paper rings that good cigars hae on,  
And he put them round some penny weeds, and gave them to his guests—  
So they came in gey and useful later on.

He'd a brither, at Fitzwilliam Hall, his brither's name was John;  
He was cap'n o' their boat—he *was* a lump!  
And he said tae Jeems in May Week:—"Stand at Ditton, my wee mon,  
And ye'll see the braw Fitzbilly mak' a bump.  
Jeems stood. He saw the ithers boats gae racin' past in flocks,  
But he said:—"Where has the braw Fitzwilliam gone?"  
Cried the people:—"They have lost three oars and haena got a cox—  
But they'll finish like the ithers—later on!"

When a fresher, Jeems aince dressed himself 'tae dae a K.P. crawl,  
So he bought a new and lovely licht-blue tie,  
With a new Leander waistcoat, and he went tae pay a call  
On his brither John. John cried, wi' hands on high:—  
"Until ye've rowed at Putney, lad, in something more than dreams,  
Don't wear that bit o' Blue your chest upon:  
You maun send it back tae Buttress." "Not a bit," said wily Jeems:  
It'll come in varra handy later on!

Noo Jeem's College gave a ball; and, in case they should be short  
Of ready cash, Jeems paid a guarantee:  
But, when the ba' was over, he went roond tae I, New Court,  
And said:—"Please give ma money back tae me."  
Said the Treasurer:—"I'm jist like you: I'm a Scot mysel' you see,  
And I'm not the man tae be imposed upon:  
We're buildin' a New Boathouse, and I think your guarantee  
Will come in grand and handy later on!"

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

*President*—Mr Bateson. *Treasurer*—Mr Lister. *Hon. Sec.*—F. D. Cautley. *Committee*—F. N. Skene, W. P. G. McCormick, G. B. Bryan, A. R. Ingram, A. C. Norman, E. Davidson.

A Committee Meeting was held in Mr Lister's rooms, on January 31st. Mr Bateson was in the chair, and nine of the Committee were present. The following estimates were agreed upon:—

L.M.B.C. £117; C.C. £95; L.T.C. £60; L.C. £2.

Mr Bateson then proposed "That the Fives Club should be amalgamated to the G.A.C." For the proposal, 8 votes; against the proposal, 1 vote; Majority, for the proposal, 7 votes.

Mr Skene then proposed "That half the expenses of the visit of the Athletic Club to Wadham College, Oxford, be paid by the Club." Mr Bateson proposed, as an amendment, "That £4 should be advanced to the Athletic Club on the understanding that the £3, over from the estimate, be returned." The amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr Skene then proposed "That the G.A.C. Committee approve of accepting the Hockey Club on the Amalgamation, when free from debt." Mr Norman seconded the proposal. The proposal was carried unanimously.

At a General Meeting, held on the following Tuesday, it was agreed to accept the Hockey Club on the Amalgamation, when free from debt.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Athletic Club, with characteristic modesty, have refrained from sending us any account of their doings, but we have taken the following from the daily press:—

WADHAM, OXFORD *v.* ST JOHN'S, CAMBRIDGE.

Teams from the above met at Oxford yesterday, when St John's proved easy victors by eight events to one. Details:—

100 Yards Race—J. E. Pellow (St John's), 1; A. R. Ingram (St John's), 2. Time 11 1-5th secs.

High Jump—F. W. Dees (St John's), 5 ft. 4 in., 1; J. W. Chell (St John's), 5 ft. 1 in., 2.

Quarter Mile—A. R. Ingram (St John's), 1; R. A. Flond (Wadham), 2. Time 55 1-5th sec.

Putting the Weight—C. Crew (Wadham), 29 ft. 2 in., 1; H. E. H. Oakeley (St John's), 26 ft. 11 in., 2.

Long Jump—J. W. Chell (St John's), 19 ft. 6½ in., 1; B. V. Edwards (Wadham), 19 ft., 2 in.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—H. E. H. Oakeley (St John's), 1; F. N. Skene (St John's), 2. Time 19 4-5th secs.

Half-Mile Race—A. L. Cheeseman (St John's), 1; A. Lymbery (St John's), 2; L. Moore (Wadham), 3. Time 2 min. 10 3-5th sec.

*Throwing the Hammer*—F. J. Wyeth (St John's), 73 ft. 3 in., 1; A. M. Morley (Wadham), 67 ft. 4 in., 2.

*One Mile Race*—J. Sterndale Bennett (St John's), 1; R. T. Scott (Wadham), 2. Time 4 min. 54 sec.

We congratulate F. W. Dees on being chosen second string for the High Jump against Oxford.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

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

The only college match arranged for this Term was against Jesus, which we managed to win fairly easily. Three other matches were also won, viz. Yorkshire Schools, Old Merchant Taylors, and Devonshire Schools. We hope to arrange a match for next year with St Mary's Hospital.

At a meeting held in the Secretaries rooms, on Monday, March 4th, the following officers were elected for Season 1899-1900 :—

*Captain*—O. V. Payne. *Hon. Sec.*—J. R. C. Greenlees.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Greenlees on his Blue, and his subsequent successes in trial matches.

The Nines were won by the following team, who had no difficulty in disposing of their five sets of opponents.—F. N. Skene, J. H. Beith, J. R. C. Greenlees, H. E. H. Oakeley, J. E. Pellow, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, W. T. Gibbings, D. H. G. Sargent, J. C. Cameron.

#### CRICKET CLUB.

*President*—Mr Tanner. *Treasurer*—Dr Shore. *Captain*—W. P. G. McCormick. *Hon. Sec.*—A. C. Norman. *Committee*—W. A. Rix, C. H. Moore, F. D. Cautley, A. C. Chapple, T. B. Sills, W. Sneath.

At a General Meeting held on February 8th, Mr Tanner and Dr Shore were re-elected President and Treasurer; W. P. G. McCormick was elected Captain and A. C. Norman Secretary. James Covill has been elected custodian of the Cricket Field in place of Deane, who has resigned after 35 years of faithful service.

#### LACROSSE CLUB.

*Captain*—W. P. D. Pemberton. *Secretary*—S. F. S. Atkinson.

The fate of the Inter-Collegiate Cup has not yet been decided. We have met Clare and Trinity successfully, but were unfortunate in losing twice to King's.

Colours have been awarded to T. S. W. Fox and F. W. Armstrong.

Congratulations to E. F. D. Bloom on obtaining his First Varsity Colours, and to E. F. Carliell, J. L. Moore, T. S. W. Fox, and W. H. Allen on obtaining the Second Varsity Colours.

#### EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

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

At a meeting of the Club held on February 8, W. P. McCormick was elected Treasurer and A. C. Norman, Secretary.

The following new members were elected: J. D. Cradock, H. Hardwick Smith, F. F. Leighton, and O. L. Scarborough.

#### LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of Wednesday, March 8th, the following officers were elected:

*President*—Mr R. F. Scott. *Captain*—J. D. Cradock. *Hon. Sec.*—C. Kingdon. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Committee*—A. R. Ingram, A. Chapple, G. B. Bryant.

#### HOCKEY CLUB.

A Hockey Club has been started in the College this term chiefly through the instrumentality of W. L. Murphy. A General Meeting of all those who wished to play was called, at which Dr Sweeting took the chair, and consented to become President of the Club.

The following officers were also elected—

*Captain*—W. L. Murphy. *Secretary*—J. R. C. Greenlees. *Treasurer*—W. P. G. McCormick. *Committee*—H. E. H. Oakeley, F. D. Cautley, E. H. Vigers.

Several practise games and four matches were played, of which we lost three and won one. Ridley beat us by 3 goals to 2, Caius by 2 to *nil*, and Selwyn by 4 to 3. In the return match with Ridley we beat them by 5 goals to 1. More practise games would have been held had the state of the ground permitted.

#### CHESS CLUB.

At a General Business Meeting the following officers were elected for this term:

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

The following is the list of this term's matches, with results, where completed:

St John's College, Team	I. . . . 1	Trinity College,	Team	I. . . . 4
" "	II. . . . 1	" "	" "	II. . . . 3
" "	I. . . . 4½	Conservative Chess Club	" "	I. . . . 1½
" "	II. . . . 4	" "	" "	II. . . . 2
" "	II. . . . 1½	King's College	" "	II. . . . 3½
" "	I. . . . 3	Selwyn College	" "	I. . . . 2
" "	II. . . . 3	" "	" "	II. . . . 3
" "	I. . . . 3½	King's College	" "	I. . . . 1½
" "	I. . . .	Caius College	" "	I. . . .

Mr Gunston kindly consents to give an exhibition of simultaneous play on Saturday, March 11th.

The first prize in the Handicap Tournament has been won by R. A. Chadwick.

We were severely handicapped this term by losing A. W. Foster B.A., who was Vice-President of the Club, and newly-elected President of the University Chess Club. To this cause in part may be assigned our ill-success against Trinity in the final round of the Inter-Collegiate Challenge Board Tournament.

We again have a representative in the University team; C. C. Wiles has played in all matches up to date, and we have to congratulate him on being selected to play against Oxford on March 24th.

#### FIVES CLUB.

On Wednesday, February 8th, at a General Meeting of the Amalgamation, a motion was passed to include the Fives Club in the General Athletic Club.

The following matches have been played:

- Feb. 4..v. St John's Hall, Highbury (won).  
 „ 8..v. Sidney, on Eton Courts (lost).  
 „ 16..v. Christ's (lost).  
 Mar. 3..v. Christ's (won).  
 „ 11..v. Bedford Modern School.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

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

The practices of the Chorus for the May Concert have been continued this term on Monday evenings under the able direction of Dr Sweeting. The attendance at these practices has however, up to the present, been scanty. It is hoped that there will be an improvement in this respect next term. It is curious that in a large College there are not more who are able and willing to sing.

On account of the early date of the Lent Races it was thought advisable to postpone both Smoking Concerts until they were over. The first was held on February 27th, and, although the room was not as full as it has been, was quite successful.

Appended is the programme:

#### PART I.

- 1 QUARTET..... "Beware" ..... *Hatton*  
 W. P. G. McCORMICK, H. E. H. OAKELEY, G. A. TICEHURST,  
 N. W. A. EDWARDS.  
 2 SONG..... "I fear no Foe" ..... *C. Pinsuti*  
 A. RABY.  
 3 'CELLO SOLO..... "Chant sans paroles" ..... *Tschai'kowski*  
 A. W. BARNICOTT (Christ's).  
 4 SONG..... "Those dark green leaves" .... *E. Meyer Helmund*  
 N. W. A. EDWARDS.  
 5 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Deuxième Mazurk" ... *Benjamin Godard*  
 H. L. MILLNER (Christ's).

#### PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Skye Boat Song" ..... *Songs of the North*  
 N. W. A. EDWARDS.  
 7 SONG..... "Song of the Bow" .....  
 A. L. CHEESEMAN.  
 8 'CELLO SOLO..... "Arlequin" ..... *Popper*  
 A. W. BARNICOTT (Christ's).  
 9 SONG..... "She wandered down the mountain side" ..... *F. Clay*  
 W. P. G. McCORMICK.  
 10 QUARTET..... "I loved her" ..... *Hatton*  
 W. P. G. McCORMICK, H. E. H. OAKELEY, G. A. TICEHURST,  
 N. W. A. EDWARDS.  
 11 COLLEGE SONG ..... *Garrett*  
*Chairman*—MR. TANNER.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—J. H. A. Hart B.A. *Ex-Presidents*—W. H. Walter B.A., E. H. Vigers. *Hon. Treas.*—H. P. V. Nunn. *Hon. Sec.*—C. Elsee B.A. *Committee*—W. Browne, W. E. Robinson.

The following papers have been read during the Term:

*Jan. 27*—"The Life of an Angelican Religious." By W. Browne.

*Feb. 3*—"I believe... in the Holy Catholic Church.' Some common misconceptions of this doctrine." By Rev. A. M. Knight M.A.

*Feb. 10*—"The University and the supply of candidates for Holy Orders." By the Rev Professor Ryle D.D.

*Feb. 17*—"Charlemagne and the Church." By W. L. Walter B.A.

*Feb. 24*—"Sunday: Theory and Practice." By the Rev F. H. Chase D.D.

*Mar. 3*—"Dr Dollinger." By Professor Mayor.

*Mar. 10*—"A few legal points concerning ritual." By E. H. Vigers.

#### DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—D. Linney. *Vice-President*—W. Browne. *Treasurer*—A. F. Russell. *Secretary*—G. H. Shepley. *Committee*—F. W. Armstrong, E. W. G. Masterman. *Ex-Officio*—Mr H. F. Baker M.A., J. E. Purvis M.A., T. F. R. McDonnell B.A., P. L. Babington, T. A. Moxon.

The Debates during the term have been as follows:

*Jan. 22*—"That the academic advantages granted to women in connection with this University are to be deeply regretted." Proposed by P. L. Babington, opposed by T. F. R. McDonnell. Result—For 8, against 15.

Jan. 28—"In the opinion of the House the time has now come for the Disestablishment of the English Church." Proposed by F. W. Armstrong, opposed by J. H. A. Hart. For 9, against 16.

Feb. 4—"Money spent on the Volunteers is practically wasted, and they should be abolished." Proposed by R. A. Chadwick, opposed by G. H. Shepley. For 7, against 13.

Feb. 11—"That this House does not believe in International Morality." Proposed by A. E. Barnes, Trinity; opposed by J. R. P. Sclater, Emmanuel. For 6, against 16.

Feb. 18—"That Competitive Examinations are a failure." Proposed by W. Rosenhain, opposed by A. F. Russell. For 5, against 16.

Feb. 25—"That life appointments in University, in Church, and in State are a mistake." Proposed by W. Browne, opposed by C. Elsee. For 8, against 3.

Mar. 4—"That the House views with complacency the disorganization of the Liberal Party." Proposed by E. W. G. Masterman, opposed by T. A. Moxon. For 7, against 10.

Mar. 11—"That the writing of poetry should be prohibited by law." Proposed by D. Linney, opposed by J. H. Field.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev P. H. Mason, Rev Professor Mayor, Rev C. E. Graves. *Committee, Senior Members*—Rev H. T. E. Barlow (*Senior Secretary*), Rev W. A. Cox, Dr Sandys, Mr Tanner, Rev J. T. Ward, Rev Canon Watson (*Senior Treasurer*); *Junior Members*—J. D. Coe, J. D. Cradock, H. F. E. Edwards, N. W. A. Edwards, C. Elsee B.A., G. T. M. Evans B.A., W. T. Gibbings, J. R. C. Greenlees, A. R. Ingram (*Junior Treasurer*), J. L. Moore, H. E. H. Oakeley B.A., W. H. Roseveare, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior (*Junior Secretary*), F. N. Skene, B. P. Waller.

The Rev W. I. Phillips has been presented to the Crown living of Stonehouse, near Gloucester. The loss to the Mission is great. Mr Phillips has been Head of the Lady Margaret Mission from its very start, fifteen years ago, when he had nothing but a small mission room. His labours have been untiring, so that he has not only been able to build the large well-furnished Church, the Vicarage, the Parish Room, Club Rooms, and Hostel, but he has also won for himself a lasting place in the affections and regard of the people of Walworth. We sincerely hope the change to a parish in the country may give him the renewed health he has so long needed.

Our new Missioner is already at work in Walworth. The Rev A. J. Robertson took his degree in 1890, and has since been working as a Curate, latterly as Honorary Curate, in Peterborough Diocese.

A Special Service was held in the College Chapel on the Eve of Quinquagesima at 10 o'clock, when the Bishop of Rochester solemnly commissioned Mr Robertson to represent the College as Missioner in Walworth.

On the following Monday a meeting was held in Lecture Room IV, Professor Mayor presiding. Speeches were made by the Revs H. T. E. Barlow, R. P. Roseveare, and A. J. Robertson. It is to be hoped that members of the College will convince Mr Robertson of the reality of their welcome by visiting him in the Easter Vacation and giving him a helping hand in his parish.

J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, and B. P. Waller have been elected to represent first year men on the Committee.

#### SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

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

*Committee*—Rev F. Watson D.D., Rev J. T. Ward M.A., Rev H. T. E. Barlow M.A., 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.

Lent Term 1899—List of Addresses.

Jan. 21. Mr Barlow.  
 " 28. Mr E. A. Stuart, Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater.  
 Feb. 4. Dr Watson.  
 " 11. The Bishop of Rochester (Special service for installation of Mr A. J. Robertson as College Missioner at Walworth).  
 " 18. Mr C. L. Carr, Lecturer at Ridley Hall.  
 " 25. Mr. C. G. Griffinhoofe, Rector of Stretthall.  
 Mar. 4. Mr H. MacC. E. Price, C.M.S. Missionary in Japan.  
 " 11. Dr Chase, Principal of the Clergy Training School.

#### *New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 117.*

Allen, A. W.	Greenlees, J. R. C.	Morrison, D. C. A.
Armstrong, F. W.	Hadfield, E. H. L.	Patton, G. S.
Barradell-Smith, S.	Hannam, R. A.	Perkins, C. S.
Bennett, C. W.	Hart, E. P.	Race, R. T.
Bennett, F. A. S.	Harwood, S. F. D.	Rawles, L. A. G. L.
Bowdon, W. S.	Hill, W. N.	Scott, E. L.
Cameron, H. C.	Hinde, A. G. W.	Sheriff, S. M.
Chalmers, S. D.	Isawa, K.	Sidebotham, C. E.
Chell, J. W.	Jarchow, C. J. F.	Smith, H. B.
Cooper, M. C.	Johnston, E.	Southam, J. F. L.
Crofton, R. H.	Jose, C. H.	Stevenson, C. M.
Denham, H. A.	Josa, H. J. S.	Stradling, W.
Douglas, S. M.	Kelynack, W. S.	Strangeways-Pigg, T.
Feignoux, R. M. F.	Kidner, A. R.	Van Zijl, H. S.
Field, J. H.	King, L. A. L.	Wakeley, L. D.
Franklin, J. H.	Latif, A. C. A.	Waller, B. P.
Gaskell, J. M.	Masterman, E. W. G.	Webb, F. S.
Gathorne, J. N.	Martin, G. A.	Williams, G. W.
Gooding, S.	Macalister, G. H. K.	Worthington, F.
Gregory, R. P.	Moore, J. A.	



## THE JOHNIAN DINNER

1899

THE Ninth Annual Dinner will be held on Wednesday, April 19th, at the Holborn Restaurant, Holborn, W.C., at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by the Rev Canon McCormick D.D.

The Dinner is not confined to those whose names are on the College Boards, but is intended to be a gathering of all who have at any time been Members of the College. As there must be many old Johnians whom we have hitherto been unable to reach, we shall be glad to receive the names and addresses of any with whom you may be acquainted, and to forward them copies of this circular.

If you desire to do so, you are at liberty to bring friends, who are not connected with the College, as guests.

The price of tickets is 7s. 6d. each (not including wine). We shall be glad of an early intimation, if you intend to be present, in order that we may estimate the number to be provided for.

Any communication with regard to the arrangement of seats, reaching us not later than April 18th, will be attended to.

R. H. FORSTER,

Members Mansions, 36, Victoria Street, S W.

E. PRESCOTT,

76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

*Hon. Secretaries.*

## THE LIBRARY.

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

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

### Donations.

#### DONORS.

*Hunt (Rev A. L.). The King's Table of Blessing; or, Thoughts for Communicants. 2nd Edition. 24mo. Lond. 1893. 11.12.69 .....	}	The Author.
— Unto Life's End; or, before and after Confirmation. 3rd Edn. 24mo. Lond. 1898. 11.12.70 .....		
Charles V., Emperor of Germany. Les Actions heroiques et plaisantes de l'Empereur Charles V. 2de Edition. 12mo, Bruxelles, 1690. M.15.32 .....	}	Rev A. W. Greenup, M.A.
Bible. The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments translated out of the original Tongues: being the Version set forth A.D. 1611 compared with the most ancient Authorities and revised. 8vo. Oxford, 1898. 9.7.20 .....		
Rychlak (Joseph). Commentarius in Librum Osee Prophetæ. 8vo. Cracoviae, 1897. 9.3.17 .....	}	The Author.
*Bridgett (Rev T. E.). Sonnets and Epigrams on Sacred Subjects. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 4.8.43 .....		
Aristophanes. Clouds. Edited with Introduction and Notes by C. E. Graves.* 8vo. Camb. 1898. 7.24.49 .....	}	The Editor.
*Abbott (Dr E. A.). St Thomas of Canterbury, his Death and Miracles. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 11.22.63,64 .....		
Dalton (John). A new System of Chemical Philosophy. Vol. I. Parts i. and ii. Vol. II. Part i. (all published). 8vo. Manchester, 1808-27. 4.42.*51-53 ....	}	Mr Foxwell.
Budæus (Gulielmus). Commentarii Linguæ Græcæ. fol. Paris, 1548. I.3.29 ..... <i>(Contains on the title page the Autograph of Sir Ric. Morysine, Ambassador to Germany, with whom Roger Ascham went as Secretary.)</i>		

- Ramsay (E. B.). *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*. 7th Edition. 8vo. Edin. 1861. 4.10.39.....
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- University College of Sheffield. *Calendar for the Session 1898-99*.....
- A Catalogue of MSS. formerly in the possession of Francis Hargrave, Esq., now deposited in the British Museum. 4to. Lond. 1818. L.7.40.....
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- Middlesex Hospital Journal. Vol. II. No. 9. October, 1898.....
- Hymns for use at St Olave's Grammar School. [Edited by the Head Master, W. G. Rushbrooke\*]. 8vo. Privately printed, 1898. 11.19.53.....
- Freeborough (E.). *Select Chess End-Games from actual Play*. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 10.16.43.....
- Rowland (T. B. and F. F.). *The Problem Art, a Treatise on how to solve and how to compose Chess Problems*. 2nd Edn. 8vo. New Barnet, 1897. 10.16.44.....
- Jaenisch (C. F. de). *Traité des Applications de l'Analyse mathématique au Jeu des Echecs*. 3 Tomes (in 1). 8vo. St Pétersbourg, 1862-63. 10.13.43.....
- Gossip (G. H. D.). *The Chess-Players' Manual*. Revised and edited with an American Appendix by S. Lipschütz. 8vo. New York, [1874]. 10.12.77.....
- A. (F. S.). *Bassingbourne in the olden Time*. 12mo. Royston, 1865.....
- Beldam (Jos.). *The Origin and Use of the Royston Cave*. 4th Edn. 8vo. Royston, 1898. 10.33.34.....
- A Reform Festival Pamphlet, containing the Particulars in commemorating the passing the Reform Bill at Bedford, Royston, Hitchin, &c. 12mo. Royston, 1832.....
- Palmer (W. M.). *The Puritan in Melbourn, Cambridgeshire; Gleanings from History concerning a Country Parish, 1640-88*. 8vo. Royston, 1895.....

Professor Mayor.

C. Reissmann, Esq., M.A.

The Editor.

Mr Pendlebury.

- Georgian Folk Tales. Translated by Marjory Wardrop. (Grimm Library, No. 1). 8vo. Lond. 1894. 4.8.10.....
- Hartland (E. S.). *The Legend of Perseus. A Study of Tradition in Story, Custom, and Belief*. 3 vols. (Grimm Library, Nos. 2, 3, and 5). 8vo. Lond. 1894-96. 4.8.11-13.....
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- [Blake (John L.)]. *The English Home of Mr Timothy Dalton, B.A., the Teacher of the Church of Jesus Christ in Hampton, N.H., from 1639 to 1661*. 4to. Privately printed, 1898. 10.29.69.....
- \*Bashforth (Francis). *Replica di Krupp alla Protesta del Signor Bashforth*. Translated with Notes by F. Bashforth. 8vo. Camb. 1898.....
- The Mathematical Gazette. Nos. 13, 14, and 15. February, June, and Oct. 1898.....
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- Plutarch. *T' Leven der doorvlchtige Grieken ende Romeynen*. Overgeset door M. Jaques Amyot. fol. Delft, 1644. Dd.3.46.....
- \*Radford (Rev L. B.) and \*Caldecott (Rev A.). *The Relationship of the Parish Priest to the Ordinary*. Two Papers read Oct. 27, 1898. 8vo. Norwich, 1898.....
- \*Marr (J. E.). *The Principles of Stratigraphical Geology*. 8vo. Camb. 1898. 3.27.37.....

Mr Pendlebury.

John). The Life and a Selection

The Author.

The Translator.

W. J. Greenstreet, Esq., M.A.

Percy L. Babington, Esq.

The Authors.

The Author.

## Additions.

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- Babrius. *Fabulae Aesopaeae*. Recog. O. Crusius. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1897.
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- Cosin (James). *The Names of the Roman Catholics, Non-jurors, and others who refus'd to take the Oaths to his late Majesty King George*. 8vo. Lond. 1745; reprinted, 1862. 5.27.25.
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