

THE CHAIN OF GOLD.

Words by
R. H. FORSTER.

Music by
E. T. SWEETING.

PIANO.

The piano introduction is written for a grand piano in treble and bass clefs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 6/8. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The piece concludes with a trill in the right hand and a final chord in the left hand, marked *8va.....*.

1. Sing of the ship,— . . . that ship of fame, . . . The
2. Sing of the Crew,— . . . that crew of note, . . . The

The musical notation for the first two lines of the song. The vocal melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature remains three sharps. The first line of music is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second line of music is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

first . . . to car - ry the Foundress' name ;
crew . . . of the La - dy Mar - garet boat, Who

The musical notation for the final line of the song. The vocal melody continues in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment continues in the bass clef. The key signature remains three sharps. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

First of a thou - sand eights she came To rouse the Cam . .
vowed that the Banner of Red should float Proud - ly up . . .

. . . from his slee - py ways :
at the riv - er's head ; Who

Big as a barge she may seem to you, But her planks were sound, and her
fal - ter'd nev - er for storm or sun, But swung to the stroke, — eight

lines were true, And stout were the hearts of the stur - dy crew, That
blades like one, Till the thing they had vowed to do was done, And the

rall.
rowed in the old - en days.
fore most flag was red.
a tempo.
rall. *cres.*

CHORUS.
Then fol - low the men of long a - go

Pesante.

Thorough the thick and thin; Row as hard as
they used to row, And you'll win . . as they used to win.

Sva.

3. Sing of the giants of long ago,
Merivale, Selwyn, Trench, and Snow,
As long as the river they loved shall flow,
Their wreath of laurel shall still be green.
Sing to the same triumphal tune,
Of Berney, Shadwell, and Pat Colquhoun;
Never has eye of the wand'ring moon
Better or braver seen.
4. Sing of the days of fifty-four,
When Wright and Kynaston drove the oar,
And raised the flag to the head once more.
There for a four years' reign to wave.
Sing of the oarsmen true and strong,
Whose pluck has carried the flag along;
And Goldie's laurel shall crown the song,—
Goldie, the great, the brave.
5. Sing, and think of the place you hold:
You are a link in a chain of gold,
Joining the glorious days of old
With the glorious days that are yet to be:
Seventy years are calling you,
Bidding you wake, and work and do.
Grip the beginning, and drive it through,
And answer them "Si je puis!"
Then follow the men of long ago
Thorough the thick and thin;
Row as hard as they used to do,
And you'll win as they used to win.



THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1899.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xx. p. 654.)

THE history of College and University Reform can hardly yet be written, at least in anything like a complete form. The Statutes of the Colleges and of the University of Cambridge remained essentially unaltered from the days of Elizabeth to the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria. We have seen in a previous instalment of these Notes how the County restrictions had weighed on St John's College, being rendered peculiarly burdensome when taken in connexion with the private foundations. In the present instalment of Notes, some documents are given which foreshadow the coming changes and illustrate the difficulties which retarded reform at the first. The documents fall into two groups. First a correspondence and other documents with regard to the earlier movements for a change.

The Earl of Radnor had introduced a Bill into the House of Lords entitled "An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire respecting the Statutes and Administration of the different Colleges and Halls at Oxford and Cambridge."

The preamble to the Bill commences as follows :

Whereas the Colleges and Halls at Oxford and Cambridge are possessed of great Estates and Funds, which were bestowed with the Intention of providing for poor and indigent Persons, of promoting Religion and Virtue, and of encouraging Learning and the Liberal Arts : And whereas many of the said Colleges and Halls were founded in Times of remote Antiquity, and nearly all of them before the Reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and the Statutes prescribed by the original Founders of most of the said Colleges and Halls have been altered, and latterly many even of their most recent Statutes have also been long and habitually disregarded in the ordinary Administration of the Affairs of divers of the said Colleges and Halls : And whereas it is highly expedient that an Inquiry should be made, by Commissioners to be specially appointed, into the Amount, Nature, and Application of all such Estates and Funds, and into the said Statutes, and the ordinary Administration of the Affairs of each and every of the said Colleges and Halls, and also how far the said Estates and Funds may be made more conducive to the Objects intended by the Founders and Benefactors, and for which they were endowed, and to the Diffusion of Religion and Virtue, and the Encouragement of Learning and the Liberal Arts.

The Bill then proceeds to enact that the King shall appoint Commissioners under the Great Seal who were to inquire into the revenues and management of the Colleges and Halls and to report the result of their inquiry to the King and to both Houses of Parliament,

Successive University Commissions have done all these things and recorded the results of their labours in portly Blue Books. St John's and other Colleges have had several new sets of Statutes given to them since then. But in 1837 the proposals excited great hostility and opposition.

The chief persons whose names occur in the letters were the following. Mr Henry Goulburn and Mr Charles Euan Law were the Members for the University. The latter was of St John's. He was a son of

Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of England and was Recorder of London. He took the degree of M.A. in 1812. The *Annual Register* for 1811 (*Chronicle* p. 175) has the following item : "Married 8 March 1811 at Gretna Green the Hon Charles Evan (*sic*) Law, second son of Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth Sophia daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale." Mr Law's portrait hangs in the Combination Room. Mr Pryme (or Prime as he is called in the Marquis Camden's letter) was of Trinity College, he was Professor of Political Economy in the University and M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge. The Bishop of Norwich was Dr Edward Stanley, father of Dean Stanley. Dr Wood was Master and Dr Tatham President of the College.

Letter from Lord Camden, Chancellor of the University, to the Master of Jesus College.

My dear Sir,

It was thought the debate on the 11th did not pass satisfactorily by many of the good friends of the University. Lord John Russell told Mr Goulburn that he thought Government would advise the King to issue a commission of enquiry into the Statutes of Colleges, but was doubtful if he should support Prime's motion, which is for an address to the King from the House of Commons for that purpose.

Lord Radnor told the Bishop of Llandaff yesterday, that in consequence of his suggestion he should move for a committee of the House of Lords to examine the Statutes.

All these circumstances induced the Duke of Wellington to wish that those who are interested about Oxford and Cambridge should meet at his house yesterday. Mr Goulburn and I, the Duke, Sir R. Inglis and Mr Estcourt were there—the Recorder could not come.

The King, if advised, can issue his commission thought if the friends of the Universities could state that the Colleges through their Visitors were seriously desirous of amending the Statutes, it might prevent such Commission being issued. I am not very sanguine, but I have written to The Vice Chancellor and I doubt not he will shew you mine and

Mr Goulburn's letter as he meant to write to him. There is a general feeling that the taking of Oaths to obey Statutes that are obsolete, or evaded, should be done away with.

yours &c
CAMDEN.

April 18, 1837

Lords summoned for Monday 1st May.

Notice of the Earl of Radnor to move that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of such of the several Colleges and Halls in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as have Statutes enjoined by their respective founders and benefactors in so far as relates

1. To the provisions of the said Statutes and the practice relative thereto.

2. To the oaths by which the Members of the Institutions are bound to obey the same.

3. To the power which may be vested in their respective Visitors or others to alter, modify or amend them.

And to report to the House their opinion of the expediency or necessity of a legislative measure on the subject.

1837, 22 April. At a meeting of the Seniors the above notice from the Minutes of the House of Lords was read, and at the same time a communication was received from the Vice Chancellor requesting to be informed 1. Whether St John's College possesses through its Visitor or otherwise the power of altering or amending their Statutes. 2. If so whether the College is desirous of exercising such power.

Whereupon it was agreed that

1. The Statutes of St John's College do contain a provision by virtue of which the Crown on the Petition of the College with the concurrence of the Visitor may alter, modify or amend the said Statutes; and that this power was so exercised in the year 1820 under the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown.

2. That the Master and Fellows of the College are desirous that such power should be so exercised in all cases in which it shall appear to them on a careful review of the said Statutes to be necessary or expedient.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Vice Chancellor.

Deanery, Ely
April 24, 1837

Dear Tatham

It seems probable that the Ministers may advise the Crown to issue a Commission for the examination of University Statutes, and I think a hint of that kind has been thrown out. It will therefore be prudent to turn our attention to this point and consider the outlines of a Petition to the King against such a measure. I know nothing of the form or management of such a Petition and I wish you would mention the subject to the Master of Jesus College and your other friends; and let us not be too late in expressing our strong objection to so impolitic and destructive a course of proceeding. I am very glad to see by the Papers that Lord Lyndhurst is returned. His advice and assistance will be invaluable.

I have written to our Visitor and also to the Duke of Northumberland, whose letter I had before answered but slightly.

Believe me

Dear Tatham

very truly yours
J. WOOD.

Addressed: The Rev R. Tatham, St John's College, Cambridge.

Northumberland House
3rd May 1837

My dear Sir

The Great Law Officers stated in writing to the D. of W. the inconvenience which would arise from an investigation on Oath and that the enquiry should be stayed off. I conclude that he would not venture to enter into Debate against his own Party, but we must be thankful for his advice, and apparently good feeling towards the University.

The Colleges however must be upon the alert and must charge their Chancellor with all the information necessary to repel future attacks, which I have no doubt will be attempted in subsequent Sessions.

In an answer which Sir R. Inglis shewed me it appears that the MS of Plato was purchased from Dr Clarke by the U. of Oxford after the U. of Cambridge had refused to buy it. The

writer however acknowledged that he had heard his Predecessor say that they had (or had had) a Manuscript in the Bodleyan Library which had once belonged to the U. Library at Cambridge. Perhaps you could ascertain which that Manuscript was, and whether it has ever been returned. I put in a claim to Sir R. Inglis of any and all the MSS and books which were belonging to Cambridge Library.

Rev R. Tatham
President
St John's College.

Believe me
yours very truly
NORTHUMBERLAND.

16 Hereford Street

5 May 1837

My dear Sir

Accept my most sincere acknowledgment for the valuable notes with which you were so kind as to furnish me; and which I should have found most serviceable, if the debate had not come to an abrupt termination in consequence of Pryme yielding to the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to withdraw his motion.

Mr Goulburn went very fully into the subject, and the rest of the Members for each University were prepared to follow when it was intimated to us that the Motion was about to be abandoned. I own the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was by no means satisfactory, holding out, as it did, the probability of the direct but unsolicited interference of the Government—but it was thought wiser to allow the motion to be withdrawn without combating the question of the interference of the Crown, than to prolong the discussion at the moment. The House was becoming a little impatient, and as we are still threatened with a renewal of the discussion in some other shape, perhaps it was as well to reserve ourselves for another opportunity. In the meantime the University will have an advantage in considering whether it is expedient to originate any alterations that may obviate the pretended necessity of issuing a Commission—a measure in the present temper of the times to be greatly deprecated. I shall feel most grateful for any suggestions you may be good enough to impart to me, and I remain, My dear Sir,

Most faithfully
your much obliged
CHAS. E. LAW.

Dear Master

I send you a copy of a letter which I received from the Duke of Northumberland this morning, and from which you will be glad to learn that we have not been damaged by Lord Radnor's last attack. I have written to thank the Duke for his letter and for his exertions in our behalf; but as the question which he asks respecting our Fellowships &c will require much consideration, I have promised to write to him on these matters at a future time. The Bishop of Norwich was admitted to the degree of D.D. this morning, and he appeared to feel himself quite happy and at home in his old College Hall. We invited the Vice Chancellor, the Master of Jesus, Prof Sedgwick and Mr Adeane to meet him at dinner. I told the Bishop we should be happy to pay our respects to him at Norwich or in London at any time that he would appoint after the long vacation.

I have some rather extensive repairs going on at my Rectory House at Colkirk which require my attention, and I think of proceeding thither by the Fakenham coach which leaves Cambridge at twelve o'clock on Friday next.

Mr Law in a letter which I received from him after Pryme's motion in the House of Commons, urges the expediency of our originating such alterations in our statutes as may obviate the pretended necessity of issuing a Commission.

I remain Dear Master
yours very sincerely
R. TATHAM.

Northumberland House,
9th May 1837.

My dear Sir

Although I had not left my couch I was determined to attend the Debate last night in case I should have been wanted. Lord Radnor was even more dull than usual and although he repeated some of his former arguments his speech was very feeble when compared with his former attack. I was quite prepared to refute his statements as quite inapplicable to St John's, but I found that the Duke of Wellington was most anxious to make his statement in the hopes of putting an end to the Debate without any Division; Lord Camden made the same statement on behalf of Cambridge.

Both of them considered Lord Radnor's confused misstatements as not worthy of notice, and seemed to fear lest some topic of irritation might prevent Lord Radnor from withdrawing his Motion. The three Bishops of Llandaff, Lincoln and Gloucester with the Archbishop of Dublin followed: Lincoln made an excellent speech commenting on Lord Radnor's misstatements, consequently my occupation was gone, which I was not sorry for, in the impatient state of the House, after one of the dulllest Debates I almost ever heard.

Lord Brougham could not resist answering the Bishops and Lord Radnor withdrew his Motion at least for the present—he and his party can never allow themselves to be satisfied with any improvements which the Colleges and Universities can effect for themselves. What you now do, you must do honestly and manfully, but with great caution and judgment. Your defenders in Parliament must be furnished with every local information from each College in order that they may be enabled to refute, and to do it with confidence, any random general attacks which may be made on a future day. Where in a random statement of abuses sometimes one College is named and sometimes another, it is not easy to understand how much Lord Radnor intends to apply to one and how much to another College. I know not what impression his speech may make out of doors but I am convinced that he made none in the House. Should you be enabled to furnish me hereafter with any further information as to your Foundation and other Fellowships, the number of Fellows recommended to absent themselves as Preachers for the diffusion of Religion, with the sums allowed for that purpose. The Foundation and other Scholars, the sums that can be allowed them by the College which will nearly pay the expenses of *indigentes* it will hereafter be most useful information.

yours very truly

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Revd
The President
St John's College.

Dear Tatham

In addition to the letter
from the Duke of Northumberland, I have been favoured with

one from Mr Law which expresses somewhat more distinctly the points on which our conservative friends wish for precise information. He says: "The proceedings of the House of Lords seem strongly to point attention to the Questions—How far after the lapse of years and under altered circumstances the statutes of the College have been strictly complied with? Whether there exists and in whom vested the power to amend or to dispense with the observance of the Statutes, or any of them? Whether such power has been in due form acted upon in amending or dispensing with the strict observance of any of the statutes? If upon examination of the cases in which a departure from the Letter or Spirit of the Statutes without due authority, may be objected, anything can yet be done under the authority already possessed by the Colleges, their Visitors, or the University at large to effect a strict conformity between the Laws by which they profess to be governed and the actual practice under these laws, not only would the pretended necessity of a Commission be obviated, but in the apprehended event of such a Commission being actually issued, the University at large and the Colleges respectively would occupy a defensive position impregnable to the attacks of the Dissenters and of a Government unhappily leagued with the Dissenters."

To save myself trouble I send you a rough copy of Mr Law's letter which I hope you will excuse. By to-morrow's post I will state to Mr Law as distinctly as I can the circumstances in which we Johnians are placed, having a Visitor with plenary power to correct all or any abuses or offences against the Statutes and from whose authority there is no appeal. That on application to the Crown in concurrence with the Visitor we are enabled to obtain new Statutes when from the progress of Science and Literature new regulations become necessary. That this has been done in more than one instance, by which the College has received great benefit and the cause of learning been much promoted.

I wish you would consider with the Master of Jesus College or any other head, what steps we can take to meet the wishes of our conservative Friends. If this violent attack should be warded off; I am disposed to think that we ought to look over our Statutes carefully by ourselves and then submit our opinion to the Visitor, and request him to make, in conjunction with us, such alterations as may quiet the public mind, which is at

present a little excited against us. Let me hear from you as soon as you conveniently can. Believe me

ever truly yours

J. WOOD.

Pray give your attention to the last clause and give me your opinion whether the suggestion may not be mentioned to the Duke of Northumberland.

Addressed: The Revd. R. Tatham, St John's College, Cambridge. *Postmark,* Ely.

The document which follows, in the handwriting of Dr Wood, is probably the commencement of a Petition to the House of Lords which was never proceeded with.

To the right honourable the House of Lords in Parliament assembled:

The humble Petition of the Master Fellows and Scholars of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge sheweth:

That your Petitioners learn with the utmost surprise that a measure is intended to be proposed to your Right Honourable House Intituled &c., which if passed into Law is calculated to effect the subversion not only of individual Colleges but of the whole system of academical education.

From the Preamble of the proposed Bill it is sufficiently manifest that the necessity of the measure is founded on allegations the accuracy of which your Petitioners, as far as they relate to their own society, have good reason to deny. On the most prominent of these allegations we beg to be allowed to make a few observations to which we most humbly, but earnestly request the attention of your Right Honourable House.

There are three principal points on which the Preamble of the proposed Bill seems to rest the necessity of the interference of the Legislature:

First. It is alleged that the original Statutes of most of the Colleges have been altered.

Secondly. That many of the most recent Statutes have been long and habitually disregarded.

Thirdly. That to correct these irregularities, and habitual misconduct in divers of the Colleges, it is highly expedient that Commissioners should be appointed to inquire into the amount, nature and application of the Estates and Funds, Statutes, interior administration &c of every College.

With respect to the first allegation, that the original Statutes have been altered, your Petitioners have to observe that the Charter of the Foundation of St John's College was given by Henry the 8th in conformity with the will of Lady Margaret Tudor our Foundress and on the petition of her executors. The Charter was given on April 9th 1511 under the Authority and Patronage of Henry 8th, the License of the Pope, and the consent of the Bis

begun. The College was opened in the year 1516, Statutes framed, a Master and Fellows appointed, and sworn to observe the statutes. These statutes cannot so much be said to be antiquated as inconsistent with the spirit of the reformation. In the progress of the reformation, it was found necessary to remodel the Statutes, the observance of which must in a certain degree presume the reestablishment of popery. Accordingly a new body of Statutes at the instance of Lord Burleigh was granted by Queen Elizabeth. By this code, which in the Preamble of the measure now proposed to your Right Honourable House seem to be designated by the epithet "most recent statutes," the Master Fellows and Scholars of St John's College have ever since been governed. And your Petitioners deny that they have been either long or habitually disregarded in the ordinary administration of their affairs. The Statutes are before the public having been printed by order of the Honourable the House of Commons in the year 1818; and any notorious violation of them would excite public complaint, specific cases would be pointed out, and examination into such cases called for. In the Preamble of the intended Bill no such instances are produced, nor such general complaints alleged or as we believe ever heard of. Even any mistake or error in the construction or administration of them may be corrected in an easy and summary way; with little trouble, expense, or delay.

The mode of correction is fully explained in the Statutes now before the Public. In the 51st chapter of the said Statutes, *De Visitatore*, The Lord Bishop of Ely is appointed our Visitor with plenary power to correct all abuses, in such manner and to such

extent as may be necessary, even to the deprivation of the Master, Fellows or Scholars who have been the Offenders; and from his decision there is no appeal. The Powers thus given to the Lord Bishop of Ely have from time to time been exercised, and we are not aware that any Visitor ever declined the Office or refused to hear a complaint preferred by any man or set of men against the acts of the College. Your Petitioners therefore conceive, that it is neither necessary or expedient to appoint Commissioners with powers to supersede the authority of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

In the third place, it is declared in the Preamble to the proposed measure, that in order to remedy the abuses and irregularities which are presumed to exist, it is necessary to appoint Commissioners with powers most extraordinary and unlimited. They are required to call for accounts of the Estates and Funds of each College and examine into the management and application of them: To suggest a new application of them: To recommend new Statutes and Ordinances. What benefit is to be derived from such a total change of academical Institutions does not appear; but it may be prudent to consider what inconveniences may arise from the grant of such extravagant powers to men who may have some political bias on their minds, or experimental scheme in view. By a new code of Laws, the Master and Fellows may have new duties assigned them; and the Colleges made nurseries of dissent and Romanism. But the evil most to be dreaded and which will be the obvious consequence of such a Bill as is proposed, should it become a Law, is the establishment of a principle which renders all property insecure.....

Active proceedings in Parliament or elsewhere were now dropped. The death of the King and the summoning of a new Parliament no doubt assisting in turning men's minds in other directions. Dr Wood himself died in 1839, and was succeeded by Dr Tatham. But the subject of University and College Reform was not really allowed to sink out of sight. Dean Peacock's "Observations on the Statutes of the University of Cambridge" were published in 1841. In these we learn from one who was no unfriendly critic the antiquated

nature of the rules under which members of Colleges lived. As all were sworn on oath to obey the statutes, the endeavour to work under them must have been a severe strain on conscientious men.

At St John's, and probably at other Colleges, steps were taken to have new Statutes passed. The Petition to the Bishop of Ely which is printed in what follows shews the difficulties which some minds felt even at this step. Mr Crick was President of the College from 9 May 1839 to 5 May 1846, and was Rector of Staplehurst in Kent from 1848 to 1876.

The copy of the Reply of the College to Mr Crick's appeal, which has been preserved in College is in the handwriting of the late Dr W. H. Bateson, then Senior Bursar, afterwards Master of the College.

The Appeal of Thomas Crick, Fellow, to the Visitor of Saint John's College.

My Lord Bishop

In conformity with a provision in the Statutes of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge which appoints the Lord Bishop of Ely sole arbiter of disputes and supreme Judge of all differences that may arise between any members of the College, by reason of diverse and conflicting interpretations of the laws, by which they are governed, I beg most humbly and respectfully to submit to your Lordship certain extracts from the said Statutes, which appear to me to impose an obligation different from that, which is understood and recognised by the present Ruling Body, and I crave your Lordships patient examination of the grounds, upon which I am constrained at this time to dissent from an opinion entertained and expressed by the Master and Seniors, upon a grave and most important question.

In bringing the matter in dispute under your Lordship's notice, I disdain every other motive than the one by which I am truly actuated, which is—a sincere desire to maintain and uphold the Statutes of the College, and to avoid all unnecessary and gratuitous violation of the Oaths which were administered to me at the time of my election, either as Scholar or Fellow,

and although the declaration of my own views of the meaning of the controversial clauses may appear to convey an indirect censure of the interpretations adopted by others, yet, as it is my object, so shall it be my earnest endeavour to set forth the whole controversy, in such manner, as may not unnecessarily impugn the judgment of those, from whom I differ, but at the same time may not prejudice the interests and the cause of truth. To state, without note or comment, the particular clauses, either in the Statutes, or in the Oath, which have occasioned my present embarrassment, and merely to petition your Lordship's exposition and interpretation of the same, would not, I apprehend, be agreeable to the Statute, which prescribes, that the whole matter in dispute *Tota controversia* be fully exhibited to the Visitor, and an opportunity be thus afforded him, of balancing the arguments on both sides of the question, and of deciding the controversy accordingly, rather than of pronouncing an independent judgment.

I propose therefore, in obedience to the Statute to explain freely and without reserve the objections, and the grounds of objections, which the Statutes suggest to my mind, against the course adopted by the College in reference to a question, that is now before them, and I shall endeavour to put your Lordship in possession of the difficulties, which seem to lie in the way, and which induce me (with the sanction of the College) to bring the whole matter under your Lordships consideration. The main question upon which I am constrained to differ from my College is this—Whether we have any power to originate, suggest, or propose alterations in our Laws, which question has been determined in the affirmative by the present Master and Seniors, but from which I have deemed it right to declare my dissent, resting my objection upon a clause, which is here cited from Cap. XIV. "*Jusjurandum electi Socii*": *Item juro quod non impetrabo dispensationem aliquam contra juramenta mea vel statuta praedicta, vel contra aliquam particulam in eis contentam, nec dispensationem hujusmodi per alium vel alios palam vel occulte impetrari vel obtineri procurabo, directe vel indirecte; neque ab aliis quaesitam et oblatam accipiam.* The conclusion that the College has a power of altering or rather of proposing alterations in its Statutes, is based, as I conceive, upon an erroneous assumption, viz. that the reservation of a power to the Crown of imposing new Statutes, under certain limitations, is identical with the

enjoyment of a liberty by the College of suggesting, originating, or in any way compassing the introduction of changes in its Code of Laws.

Now it is apparent, that some power is reserved to the Sovereign of these Realms, to alter and amend our Statutes, if any amendment shall be needed, but in every such alteration of the Laws attempted by the Crown, the requirements and provisions of the Oath binding us to observance of the existing Statutes would demand our attentive consideration, and no new ordinance could be justly imposed by the sovereign, or honestly received by us which involved a violation of the Oaths administered at our election as Scholars or Fellows. Notwithstanding then the obligation that is laid upon us to receive new Statutes from the Crown, still the Crown cannot impose Statutes, the admission of which by the College would involve a violation of the Oaths of election, for the authority of the Crown, in this matter, is only derived from the Statutes, and the same Statute cannot be so interpreted as both to bind us to observe and to violate the Oaths which it prescribes shall be taken by all who are elected on the Foundation.

In regard however to the College having any power to move the Crown for alterations or revision of its Statutes, I believe I am expressly forbidden by the Clause in the Oath already cited, to take any step in that direction, and although I acknowledge that the obtaining the sanction of the Crown to the changes we ourselves suggest will acquit us of the disrespect for the power over the Statutes reserved to the Sovereign, yet it cannot acquit me of the guilt of perjury if I indeed violate (as I apprehend I should) my Oath of fidelity to the College in first soliciting the Crown to dispense with, or repeal, the Statutes.

The question of a power reserved to the Crown to impose new Statutes upon us, appears to me to be entirely distinct from the question of any liberty granted to the College of compassing or promoting any alteration of the laws by which it is governed, and whereas I find in the Statutes sufficient warrant for acknowledging the one, I find in the Oath a clause obliging me to obey the other. The distinction appears to me very necessary to be observed, as involving the question of the violation of an Oath to those, who interpret as I do, and moreover tending to maintain the strongest, if not the only barrier against all undue and arbitrary exercise of the Power of the Crown over the Statutes of the College.

For in the event of any violent exercise of that power I should appeal (and it appears with reason) to the terms of the Oath required of me at my election as a Fellow, but if I first violate that oath, in moving the Crown to dispense with the Statutes, I can no longer appeal to the same Oath in justification of my reluctance to accept any Statutes which the Crown may see fit to impose upon me.

The clause in the Oath, which I understand to forbid every attempt to diminish, or weaken, the obligation of the Statutes is interpreted by some, as forbidding simply application to the See of Rome, for which rendering of the word *Dispensatio* there appears no foundation, except in the late conventional usage of the English word 'Dispensation,' but that it cannot be limited to that sense (even if the word at all admit of such meaning) is apparent from the addition of the indefinite adjective *aliquam*, and yet more evident from the enumeration of certain persons in the 50th Chapter of the Statutes, to whom the *jus dispensandi* of right belongs, or who may assume such power over the Laws, and in this enumeration there is not any allusion to the Bishop of Rome. By some it is supposed that the clause in question forbids only application to such persons, as pretend to, but do not possess, by the Statutes, the *jus dispensandi*, but in this plain broad renunciation of any effort to release myself from the obligation of the Statutes, I find no exception in favour of application to that Power which alone is competent to release me. I believe the spirit and intention of the Oath to be this. To restrain me from any attempt to weaken and impair the Statutes and I therefore cannot interpret the clause as forbidding me to apply to Parties, who have not the power, but allowing me to apply to Parties, that have the power of dispensing with the Statutes. I see nothing in the phrase *Non impetrabo Dispensationem aliquam* to warrant a conclusion that I am at liberty to seek a dispensation from those who can grant it, but tied up from asking it at the hands of those who have no authority in the matter.

If such were the purport of the sentence, the maintenance of the Statutes in their integrity would not be the object of this clause in the Oath, but the maintenance of the power of the Crown. Neither would the violation or abrogation of the Laws as such, be guarded against, but simply as wanting the proper sanction—which—that it is entirely at variance with the

intention and spirit of the Oath—may be gathered generally from the importance attached, in the Statutes, to the maintaining and upholding the Laws, and particularly from certain expressions in the Oath itself, all manifestly directing our allegiance to the College and enforcing obedience to its Laws, without reference or allusion to the Crown. *Deinde me omnia hujus Collegii statuta, praescriptiones, ritus, consuetudines laudabiles servaturum; praeterea me huic Collegii fidelem futurum dignum debitamque legibus et statutis omnibus reverentiam exhibiturum.*

Upon the whole there appears to me to be far greater reason for questioning the absolute and independent Right of the Crown over our Statutes, than for questioning the absolute and entire prohibition of the College from taking any step towards the repeal or alteration of its Laws; for the exercise of the *jus dispensandi* is limited by the addition of an important clause *si opus erit*, but the terms of the Oath are unequivocal and unconditional *Non impetrabo Dispensationem aliquam*. I cannot believe that in so distinct a renunciation of any effort to defeat the obligation of the Statutes, the indirect and least efficient methods of accomplishing that end are alone prohibited. To me it appears highly probable that all irregular and secret ways of eluding and stultifying the Laws are forbidden by the terms *indirecte, occulti*, but I am no less satisfied, that, by the expressions, *directe, palam*, is forbidden also any application to the Crown in which, according to the Statutes the *jus dispensandi* resides.

I have probably been betrayed into too great diffuseness in my anxiety to explain fully my view of the obligation imposed by the *Jusjurandum electi Socii*, but the question is one of great importance, both as regards the liberty which that Oath allows, and as, in reference to the present question, the Duty of receiving and obeying the New Statutes proposed by the College (though sanctioned and confirmed by the Crown) may be rendered precarious and uncertain and the authority of our Antient Laws entirely subverted, according to a clause Cap. 50: *Quod si forte Cancellarius aut Vice-cancellarius, aut reverendus pater Eliensis episcopus, aut demum quivis alius contrarium attentaverit et novum aliquod Statutum a praedictis adhibere molitus fuerit, ab ejus obligatione, auctoritate nostra, magistrum et caeteros omnes tam socios quam discipulos penitus*

absolvimus, eisque omnibus et Singulis interdiciamus ne ulli hujusmodi statuto aut ordinationi pareant admittantve quovis pacto sub poena perjurii atque etiam amotionis perpetuae a dicto Collegii ipso facto.

THOMAS CRICK S.T.B.
Collegii Div. Johan. Evangel. Socius.

11 Feb. 1847.

To the Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Ely, Visitor of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge.

We the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College most humbly and respectfully submit to your Lordship the following considerations in reply to the Petition and Appeal of the Reverend Thomas Crick B.D. one of the Senior Fellows of the said College on the question "Whether we have any power to originate, suggest, or propose alterations in our own laws," Which question the Appellant states has been determined in the affirmative by the present Master and Fellows, but from which determination the Appellant has deemed it right to declare his dissent.

This question, however, as it will presently appear, has not now for the first time been determined in the affirmative by the Master and Seniors.

Before answering the Appellant's objections it will be well to observe that both the body of Statutes granted by King Henry VIII. and that granted by Queen Elizabeth by which the College is now governed explicitly reserve to the Crown the power of altering or abrogating any of the Statutes thus given, or of granting new Statutes should circumstances render it necessary. In Statute Cap. 50 there are the following words:

"Reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si opus erit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus his statutis factis et juramento firmatis. Caeteris autem omnibus cujuscunque dignitatis, autoritatis, status, gradus, aut conditionis existant, ac magistro quoque ac scholaribus tam sociis quam discipulis omnibus hujus Collegii inhibentes ne cum aliquo dictorum statutorum alicui repugnabant, condant et decernant. Quod si

forte Cancellarius aut Vice-Cancellarius, aut reverendus pater Eliensis episcopus, aut demum quivis alius contrarium attentaverit et novum aliquod statutum a praedictis adhibere molitus fuerit, ab ejus obligatione, auctoritate nostra, magistrum et caeteros omnes tam socios quam discipulos penitus absolvimus, eisque omnibus et singulis interdiciamus ne ulli hujusmodi statuto aut ordinationi pareant admittantve quovis pacto, sub poena perjurii atque etiam amotionis perpetuae a dicto Collegio ipso facto."

The ground upon which the Appellant rests his objection to the course proposed to be pursued by the College in reference to a revision of its statutes is the interpretation which he puts upon a passage in Statute Cap. xiv, which interpretation in the judgment of the Master and Seniors the passage in question does not warrant.

"Item juro quod non impetrabo dispensationem aliquam contra juramenta mea vel statuta praedicta vel contra aliquam particulam in eis contentam, nec dispensationem hujusmodi per alium vel alios palam vel occulte impetrari vel obtineri procurabo directe vel indirecte; neque ab aliis quaesitam et oblatam accipiam."

The Master and Seniors humbly beg leave to submit to your Lordship that the word *dispensatio* here used has no reference to a suggestion from the College to the competent authority of such amendments in the Statutes as the lapse of time and altered circumstances may have rendered necessary, but merely to a prohibition of any attempt on the part of the Master, Fellows, or Scholars to obtain an exemption from the observance of any of the Statutes remaining in force and constituting the laws by which the Society is governed.

The Master and Seniors have further to represent to your Lordship that the course they propose to pursue has been previously acted upon by the College in more than one instance.

On the petition of the College in the year 1635 King Charles the First granted a royal letter so far repeating the 24th Chapter of the Statutes "De tempore assumandi gradus et sacros ordines" as to permit two of the Fellows to devote themselves to the study of Law and to be exempted from the obligation to enter into Holy Orders. This ordinance was accepted by the College and has ever since been acted upon as a legal statute.

On the Petition of the College in the year 1820 and with

the concurrence of the Visitor, His Majesty George IV. granted letters patent removing the restriction in the Statute "De Sociorum Qualitatibus" by which the College was prohibited from electing more than two Fellows from any one County in England or more than one from any Diocese in Wales.

It may be right further to state to your Lordship that the expediency of endeavouring to obtain a revision of the Statutes from the competent authorities was first suggested by the Marquis Camden, Chancellor of the University in consequence of proceedings in Parliament in the year 1837 as appears from the following extract of a letter written by his Lordship after a debate in the House of Lords on the 11th April 1837.

"It was thought the debate on the 11th did not pass satisfactorily by many of the good friends of the University.

* * * "This circumstance" among others stated by his Lordship "induced the Duke of Wellington to wish that those who are interested about Oxford and Cambridge should meet at his house yesterday. Mr Goulburn and I, The Duke, Sir R. Inglis and Mr Estcourt were there. The Recorder could not come.

"The King, if advised, can issue his commission; but it was thought, if the friends of the Universities could state that the Colleges through their Visitors were seriously desirous of amending their Statutes, it might prevent such a Commission being issued. * * * I have written to the Vice Chancellor and I doubt not he will show you mine and Mr Goulburn's letters, as he meant to write to him. There is a general feeling that the taking of Oaths to obey Statutes that are obsolete, or evaded, should be done away with.—April 18, 1837."

A communication was subsequently received from the Vice Chancellor respecting which we find the following entry in the College Conclusion Book.

"April 22, 1837. It having been considered by the Vice Chancellor and Heads to be desirable in reference to the Earl of Radnor's notice of a further motion relating to the Universities that the several Colleges should report to the Vice Chancellor, 1st. Whether they possess through their Visitors or otherwise the power of altering modifying or amending their Statutes; 2nd, if so, whether they are desirous of exercising such power.

"Agreed that the following communication be made to the Vice Chancellor;

"1st. That the Statutes of St John's College do contain a provision, by virtue of which the Crown on the petition of the College with the concurrence of the Visitor, may either modify or amend the said Statutes; and that this power was so exercised in the year 1820 under the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown.

"2ndly. That the Master and Fellows of the College are desirous that such power should be so exercised in all cases, in which it shall appear to them on a careful review of the said statutes to be necessary or expedient."

The Master and Seniors humbly conceive that what has been stated above will be sufficient to justify the course which they propose to pursue in reference to the contemplated petition to the Crown for a revision of their Statutes. They beg to assure your Lordship that it is their anxious wish that the Spirit of the Statutes and their very form and language should be strictly adhered to and that such amendments only should be made as the progress of learning, the more advanced age of the Students and the change of manners introduced by the lapse of nearly three centuries have rendered necessary.

For the reasons above mentioned the Master and Senior Fellows humbly and earnestly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to dismiss the Appeal of the Reverend Thomas Crick and to give your sanction to the course they are pursuing for the attainment of the object above stated.

27 March 1847

Signed R. TATHAM

Master.

(and sealed).

The Bishop of Ely's Decision on the Appeal of the Rev. Thomas Crick B.D. a Senior of Saint John's College.

Thomas by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Ely, the Visitor of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge, To the Master and Seniors, and to Thomas Crick, Bachelor of Divinity, one of the Seniors of the Said College, Greeting.

Whereas the said Thomas Crick hath, by Petition and Appeal to us, exhibited a certain matter in dispute between

the said Master and Seniors and himself, respecting an intended application to the Crown for an alteration or revision of the Statutes of the said College: And Whereas the said Master and Seniors have submitted to us their observations in reply to the said Petition and Appeal, together with a copy of their Statutes:

We therefore, having carefully considered the said Petition and Appeal, as well as the Observations in reply thereto, and having duly perused and examined the said Statutes, do hereby observe upon and decide the matter in dispute as follows: The Appellant's objections to the proposed application to the Crown for an alteration of the College Statutes are founded upon the Oath which he took on his Admission to his Fellowship; by which Oath he (1) was bound to the observance of the Statutes then existing and (2) was also restrained (to use the Appellant's own words) "from every attempt to weaken or impair those Statutes."

First then with regard to the Oath by which a Fellow Elect is bound to the observance of the existing Statutes: It is to be remarked that when the Crown reserved to itself (as in the body of the Statutes it hath done) the power of altering the Statutes and granting new ones, this was not done as if the stringent nature of the Statutes, and of the Oath requiring the observance thereof, had been at the moment forgotten, but is expressly stated to have been done *notwithstanding* those Statutes and that Oath: Cap. 50 "Quibus observandis tam Magistrum quam socios et Discipulos astringi volumus, reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutuandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si opus fuerit statuendi et edendi, *non obstantibus his Statutis factis et juramenti firmatis.*" And thus in order that the intention of the Statutes may be fulfilled, the Oath taken by a Fellow Elect must of necessity be understood in a sense consistent with the substitution (if it should thereafter so happen) of new Statutes by the proper authority.

Secondly with regard to that part of the Oath by which the Fellow Elect (as the Appellant contends "is restrained from every attempt to weaken or impair those Statutes": It is clear that the Fellow Elect is by his Oath prohibited from all attempts to release himself from the observance of any one or more of the Statutes; and in Cap. 50 where the alteration of the Statutes

is particularly treated of, the Master and Scholars (tam Socii quam Discipuli) are prohibited from devising and imposing new Statutes either for the observance of the College in general or any member thereof. Hence We conclude that as no individual Fellow is permitted to make any attempt to release himself from the observance of the Statutes, so neither are the Master and Scholars (vel Socii vel Discipuli) allowed to exercise the power of imposing new Statutes of any kind—that power being reserved wholly and solely to the Crown. But We cannot be induced to believe that by such restrictions it was the intention of the Crown to prohibit, during all succeeding ages, the Master and Seniors, to whom appertains the government of the Body, from gravely, cautiously and conscientiously deliberating upon the Statutes, with reference to such important changes in the state of Society as may have been produced in the course of time—and from humbly submitting the result of their deliberations to the judgment of the Crown.

We therefore, as the Visitor of the said College do hereby dismiss the Petition and Appeal of the said Thomas Crick (yet with great respect for the conscientious scruples of the Appellant); and We also sanction and approve the plan which the Master and Seniors have adopted, with a view to such alteration and revision of the Statutes of the College as the Crown in its wisdom may deem right. And We do this the more readily, on account of the assurance which the said Master and Seniors have given Us (upon which assurance We do most confidently rely) that "it is their anxious wish that the Spirit of the Statutes and their very form and language should be strictly adhered to; and that such amendments only should be made as the progress of learning, the advanced age of the Students and the change of manners introduced by the lapse of nearly three Centuries have rendered necessary."

Given under our hand, at Ely House, London, this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and in the third year of our Consecration.

T. ELY.

(To be continued.)

R. F. S.



FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

A certain doctor brought his son to me
To read the Iliad and the Odyssey.
"Sing, Muse, the wrath," he read and "infinite woes;"
The third line brought his studies to a close—
"And many goodly souls to Hades bore."
So much he read and then he came no more
I met his father. "Much obliged," said he,
"My son can learn all that as well from me;
"With no Professor's aid, I'd have you know,
"I too send many goodly souls below."

xi. 401

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

Agathias (x. 69)

Straight the descent that leads to Hell
In Greece or wheresoe'er you dwell;
You die abroad? Weep not, all's well;
Some wind will always waft to Hell.

x. 3



IN HIGH COURT OF HELICON.



FRIEND, who was engaged as a Newspaper Correspondent during the late Graeco-Turkish war, told me not long ago that one night, while defending himself against the attacks of certain minute but pertinacious nocturnal assailants, who occupied a strong position on the sack of rubbish, which covered the only bed of the only tavern of the village of Murioi Koreis in Boeotia, he happened to rip up the rotten covering of that apology for a mattress, and amongst the stuffing he discovered a large fragment of newspaper, which he had the curiosity to examine. To his great astonishment, he found that the language employed was sound classical Greek; but before he had time to read more than a few paragraphs, a fresh attack of his enemies forced him to stow the paper in his pocket book, and the whole matter slipped out of his mind till a few days ago, when he happened to come across the paper again. My friend has kindly lent me the original fragment, which is printed in clear type upon good paper. The title of the journal and the approximate date of this particular issue are decipherable, but the most careful investigation has failed to discover anything relating to the history of the paper: in fact no other copy or fragment is known to be in existence. The find is therefore one of considerable importance, and its contents ought to be given to the world: with the assistance of certain hazy recollections of my Little Go days (I do not wish to divide the honour by calling in any of the recognised experts), and also of the worn Liddell and Scott, which in former times materially

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helped me to master the rudiments of fixed-seat rowing, I have prepared a free translation of the only article which is tolerably complete. Here it is.

The Helicon Herald and Muses Morning Post

Saturday [figure erased] August 1859

The Aeschylus Murder Case.

Trial of the Prisoner.

Graphic account by our Special Correspondent.

This remarkable case, which has caused so much excitement in ethereal society, in spite of the fact that more than twenty-three centuries have elapsed since the tragedy took place, came on for trial before the High Court of Helicon yesterday morning, and as Special Correspondent of this paper I was early upon the scene. Following the official directions printed on the back of my ticket, I presented myself at the gateway of the Muses' Garden, where a good-looking Nymph in an elegant white uniform examined my credentials, and passed me on to another Nymph, equally good-looking and similarly attired, who was to show me the places reserved for the Press. Before long I found myself standing on a lawn of exquisite turf, surrounded by masses of the most brilliant flowers, behind which rose a dense grove of glossy-leaved laurels. At the further end of the lawn, supported by a tier of broad white marble steps, rose the Temple of the Muses,—a stately structure of the same glistening stone with a roof of burnished gold. Facing the temple, several rows of marble seats had been placed, for the accommodation of counsel and others engaged in the case; and in the centre of the second row from the front stood a large black marble urn, which was to serve as the prisoner's dock: a neat pedestal of porphyry stood near the right hand corner of the temple steps,—this was the witness-box; and facing it was a long bench of the same stone, which was presently to be occupied by the jury.

The Judges had not yet made their appearance, when at the Nymph's direction I took my seat upon one of

the back benches; but the Clerk of Assize (his ex-deity Dionysus now holds that post; the cellar of the circuit mess is said to be exceptional) was already seated at his desk in front of the temple, and the front benches were filled by a brilliant array of counsel, amongst whom were the shades of most of the famous orators of antiquity. Conspicuous amongst the seniors of the front-bench were Marcus Tullius Cicero, who was briefed for the prosecution, and that well-known advocate Demosthenes, brought in at great expense on a special retainer to conduct the case for the prisoner. Many distinguished personages occupied seats at either end of the bench: most of their ex-majesties of Olympus were there, looking (I regret to say) somewhat the worse for wear, since they retired from the active practice of their professions; and on the highest of the temple steps, which was set apart for the accommodation of ladies, I observed several well known goddesses, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The back of the court was occupied by a crowd of gracefully dressed Oreads, Hamadryads, and other nymphs, who reclined in artistic attitudes upon the grass.

Presently Echo (the crier of the court) emerged from the temple and commanded silence. The whole assemblage rose, as the fair Justices came forth in stately procession: their ladyships, who were robed in white and wore golden fillets in their hair, bowed to the audience, and took their seats on the temple steps (third step from the bottom) with Lady Chief Justice Cleio in the centre; and scarcely had they arranged their gowns to proper advantage, when the Eagle was led into court in custody of two stalwart nymphs (specially selected for their muscular power from amongst the former members of Artemis' company), and placed in the dock, or rather on the edge of it; for by special permission of the court he was allowed to perch himself on the rim of the urn, while his chains were made fast to the handles. The prisoner, who wore his ordinary feathers, presented a somewhat

dejected appearance, but seemed to follow the proceedings,—the earlier part, at any rate,—with the closest interest: he had frequent whispered conferences with his counsel, whose attention he would attract by pecking him on the back of the head.

The Clerk of Assize now rose to read the indictment, which was long and verbose; but in effect it charged the prisoner with having on such a day and at such a place killed and murdered one Aeschylus, the son of Euphorion, with a tortoise of the value of two obols, contrary to the peace of the Republic of Letters, and against the form of the Statutes in that case made and provided.

"To this indictment," the Clerk concluded, addressing the prisoner, "do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

But before the prisoner could reply, Demosthenes rose and took exception to the indictment. Surely, he urged, the lapse of so many centuries should bar this vexatious prosecution.

"If my learned friend will pardon me," Cicero interposed, "I should like to remind him that no time runs against the Crown."

"Certainly it doesn't," answered Demosthenes with an alacrity which seemed to show that the eminent counsel was concerned for the immortality of his own greatest oration: "with your ladyships' leave, I withdraw the objection."

However, counsel for the defence was not done with yet. The tortoise, he said, was described as being of the value of two obols: the obol was no longer a current coin; and therefore he submitted that the indictment was bad. Cicero thereupon rose, and began to deliver an intricate discourse upon numismatics; but the Court very hastily declared that counsel need not trouble to address them on that point; they overruled the objection. The same fate befell seventeen further reasons which Demosthenes propounded for quashing the indictment: the prisoner then pleaded not guilty, and claimed to be tried by his peers.

After some difficulty a jury of birds was empanelled. Cicero challenged the hawk, who was supposed to be a distant cousin of the prisoner, and Demosthenes objected to the nightingale, who was known to be in high favour amongst poets; but eventually the following perched themselves on the seat which represented the jury-box: the Sparrow (who chose himself foreman with his usual impudence), the Swallow, the Cuckoo, the Pelican, the Goose, the Crow, the Dove, the Kingfisher, the Raven, the Cock, the Owl, the Swan, and the Stork. The jury were sworn by Iris (temporarily filling the office of Muses' marshal), who concluded the ceremony with the usual proclamation. If anyone, she said, could inform the Muses, or the Muses' Attorney General (here she sniggered, because as a matter of fact no such person existed) of any treasons, murders, felonies, misdemeanours, false quantities, faulty lines, or corrupt readings committed by the prisoner, let him or her come forward, and he or she should be heard. The prisoner was then given in charge to the jury: whereupon Cicero rose from his seat, hitched up his ghostly toga, and opened the case for the prosecution.

"Quonam meo fato," he began,—“by what fate of mine, birds of the jury, does it befall, that I am called upon to prosecute the Eagle? I who on battle-fields of Cilicia have beheld the Eagles of Rome crowned with laurel? I, who have been hailed as Father of my Country, and therefore Father of that Country's Bird?”

The eminent Counsel paused, ostensibly for effect; but it was painfully evident to many persons in court that the real reason was want of practice. Many centuries spent in the quiet atmosphere of the Elysian fields have probably impaired his powers; for oratory, I am informed, is not tolerated in that region of bliss: otherwise, as the happy ghosts most pithily remark, where would the bliss come in? However, the great man had not forgotten that free use of gesticulation, which once bored the Senate and amused the corrupt

juries of Rome: he struck an eloquent attitude, under cover of which he collected his thoughts; and presently he continued his speech.

The next passage consisted of violent abuse of the prisoner, and a brief summary of his immoral and pestilent career,—these were the orator's own terms. All the thefts ever committed by the whole race of magpies were without exception traced to the malicious instigation of the prisoner: slaughter of lambs and abduction of helpless infants were but minor episodes in his career of vice: it was he who, in return for a fixed percentage of the profits, lent the Sirens those feathers in which they were wont to disguise their unshapely forms; and if he were not actually consulting engineer to the Harpies, he was at any rate the accomplice of their outrageous crimes.

Then followed a somewhat involved account of the actual occurrence, which formed the basis of the indictment. It was in Sicily that these things happened, said the orator, who thereupon gave a tolerably full history of the Verres case, and recited several choice passages from his own speeches against that offender. The victim, he continued, was a poet; and in order that the jury might fully comprehend what a poet was, the speech included a recitation of the orator's own poetical works,—a dangerous step to take before that most critical of all courts, but one from which the orator was apparently unable to refrain. It is rumoured that a system of Local Option in poetry is in force in the Elysian fields, and that no poet is allowed to recite unless by leave of a two thirds majority. If this be true, it is doubtless many centuries since the last occasion when "O fortunatam" &c., was heard from its author's own lips.

However, in due time the description came to an end, and the speaker passed on to make general and special appeals to the feelings of the jury. Never before, he declared, had so distinguished, so talented a

company of birds been gathered together,—the Sparrow, beloved of Lesbia (this led to a digression on the political opinions of Catullus and the orator's reasons for approving them), the Goose that saved the Capitol (another digression on the subject of Catiline's conspiracy), the Cock, of whom the lion himself was afraid (elaborate comparison drawn from Antonius' inability to face the orator's invective), the Kingfisher, who knew which way the wind was blowing (special reference to his own political sagacity), and so on, till the list was exhausted.

Then came the peroration, which, as the orator had by this time talked himself back into something like his old form, was of considerable eloquence, and moved the speaker himself to copious tears. As an effort of oratory it was admirable, but for purposes of the prosecution its effect was marred by the fact that in the exuberance of his emotion the great Tully forgot where he was, and persistently addressed the jury as "patres conscripti," and the prisoner as Catiline, Verres, Clodius, and Antony successively.

There was a burst of applause as the eminent counsel resumed his seat, and the President sternly exclaimed that they were not there to celebrate the Greater Dionysia. As soon as order was restored, the examination of witnesses was begun; and naturally the first of these was the shade of Aeschylus, son of Euphorion, of the Elysian Fields and Niche No. 13 in the Temple of Fame, retired tragic poet, aged 2384 years. Witness distinctly remembered walking in the fields beside Gela in Sicily on the day mentioned in the indictment: before he had walked there twenty minutes, he felt a severe blow on the top of his head, and before he had time to determine whether the blow was the result of external violence or of a striking poetic idea, he suddenly lost consciousness: could not say how long he remained in that condition, but when he recovered his senses, he found himself in a disembodied

state, standing by the side of his own corpse, which had a large dint on the crown of the head. Witness observed a tortoise lying in the immediate neighbourhood of his late head: a large eagle, whom he recognised as the prisoner, was sitting beside the tortoise, glancing at it first with one eye and then with the other, apparently perplexed or disappointed. Shortly afterwards a goat-herd came running up, and the prisoner flew away. Witness then left the spot, as Hermes refused to wait any longer for him.

Cross-examined. Witness had never given the prisoner any provocation: he had, no doubt, called him the hound of Zeus, and represented him as eating the liver of Prometheus, but did not consider that derogatory in the case of an Eagle. Witness, however, was forced to admit that he had described the prisoner as coming as an uninvited guest and eating greedily: could not deny that such words might be taken to convey an imputation of bad manners. Witness had not seen the prisoner before he felt the blow, but was not prepared to swear that the Eagle did not call out before dropping the tortoise; was in the throes of composition at the time, and deaf to all merely mundane noises: considered that he had a right to walk in the fields, covered or uncovered, as he chose, and found such exercise stimulate the poetic faculties: had never seen the top of his own head before the occasion referred to, and could not say whether or not it looked like a stone, when seen from above; after the tortoise had dropped on it, it looked more like a damaged beef-steak. Witness had been bald for some years before the occasion in question: would swear that his baldness was due to intense thought, and not to domestic quarrels: had never thought himself under any obligation to try a hair-restorer, and strongly denied that he showed any negligence in not doing so. Witness would swear that the prisoner expressed no concern for his (the poet's) death: on the contrary, he abused the tortoise for not being broken.

Re-examined. Witness had never heard of hair-restorers till the present occasion, and therefore could not have used one in his life-time: he had never written a line with the intention of decrying the Eagle; the suggested imputation of bad manners was a mere matter of poetic convention: everybody, except heroines, eats greedily in poetry. Witness then made an attempt to explain his conception of the nature and functions of the gods, but was peremptorily ordered to stand down.

The next witness was Daphnis, son of Menalcas, age 2340, formerly a goat-herd of Gela, but latterly an inhabitant of the Elysian Fields (fifth class). Witness was minding his goats on the day in question, on a hill side not far from Gela: he remembered seeing an old gentleman walking in a field about two stadia away; took particular notice of him, as he was waving his arms about and did not appear to be quite right in his mind: could see the same old gentleman in court now,—him with the bald head, two from the end of the back bench but one on the left-hand side. Was still watching the old gentleman, when an Eagle came sailing overhead, and witness watched that, as the more interesting animal.

The examining counsel now tried to elicit the fact that the Eagle had a tortoise in its claws, but the witness was somewhat dense, and Demosthenes pounced fiercely upon the slightest attempt to put a leading question. Finally the witness was allowed to go his own way: he had been hoping for an omen with regard to a love affair (witness was with difficulty prevented from giving a detailed history of his courtship of a shepherdess named Chloe, including what he said to Chloe and what Chloe said to him in the course of a lovers' quarrel the evening before), which omen was to decide whether he should try to make it up with his sweetheart, who had threatened to break his head, if ever he came near her again. The omen came off

successfully: the Eagle dropped something from his claws; the something fell on the old gentleman's head, and knocked him flat. Witness ran to see what the damage was, and found the old gentleman lying dead, with a great dint in the top of his skull, from which he concluded that Chloe would keep her word. Saw the Eagle, whom he now recognised as the prisoner, sitting a few yards off, but on witness's approach, he flew away, muttering something which sounded like bad language: found a tortoise lying close at hand; applied it to the dint in the old gentleman's skull, and observed that it fitted exactly: was unable to produce that tortoise, having eaten it the next day for his dinner.

Cross-examined. Would swear that the Eagle he saw was the prisoner; knew him by the cut of his tail and the curve of his beak. Witness had nothing particular to fix that day in his mind, beyond the events narrated and the fact that he had onions for breakfast: he had come forward voluntarily, and had never talked the matter over with the last witness in the Elysian Fields: would swear that his memory was sound; he still remembered the names of all his goats, and could repeat them if necessary (the President remarked with emphasis that it was *not* necessary). Witness had never seen an Eagle drop anything on a man's head before or since, but would not swear that he had never seen one drop a tortoise on a stone: was ready to admit that such might be the ordinary method used by Eagles for breaking tortoises: he himself used a saw. Could not say whether the old gentleman's head was like a stone, when seen from above: was acquainted with a bald swine-herd whose head might perhaps be taken for a stone; but then he never washed it.

Re-examined. Never saw an Eagle drop a tortoise on the head of the swine-herd just mentioned, but he himself had dropped apples on it, when the swine-herd was asleep under a tree. Could not have talked this case over with the last witness in Elysium, as they moved in different circles.

No medical evidence was tendered, as the doctor, who had examined the deceased poet's remains, was at present out of the jurisdiction,—detained in Tartarus for impiety. Accordingly the next witness was Hermes, retired god, of uncertain age and no fixed abode, who was called to give evidence of arrest. The prisoner, he deponed, had voluntarily surrendered himself about three weeks before the present date, and as there seemed to be no one whose business it was to take him into custody, witness had consented to do so. After being charged with the murder and cautioned in the usual manner, the prisoner said that he had been lately employed as a crest or ornament by a certain college in Cambridge, where his duties were to sit on top of a gateway and look dignified: he had found the life irksome, mainly owing to the excessive impudence of the Cambridge sparrows, and also because at certain seasons of the year members of the college attempted to assault him with pots of red paint, and sometimes clothed him in a surplice, which made it impossible for him to look dignified to the satisfaction of the Junior Bursar: accordingly he was anxious for rest and change of air; hence his surrender.

The witness was not cross-examined, and this closed the case for the prosecution. Demosthenes unexpectedly announced that he called no witnesses except to character, and Cicero was forced to begin his closing speech at once,—a task, for which the eminent counsel seemed to be not wholly prepared. He made a desperate effort to gain time by claiming the right to reply on the whole case, after counsel for the defence had spoken, on the ground of his consular rank; but the court was dead against him: it was clear that their ladyships had not forgotten the bad quarter of an hour which that recitation of his own poetry had given them, and when the orator tried to expostulate, Miss Justice Calliope bluntly reminded him that to offend their ears with bad verses went perilously near to being contempt

of court. The covert threat had as disastrous effect upon the eminent counsel as that nervous hesitation which once helped the late T. Annius Milo to enjoy the mullets of Marseilles: the speech was a failure,—a dull, confused restatement of the facts, a number of ponderous compliments addressed to the bench, and a passionate peroration, in which he reminded the jury that he, Cicero, had saved the Republic and therefore the prisoner was guilty and deserved to die. Then the orator sat down, drew his toga over his head, and looked as though he had once more arrived, a sea-sick exile, at Dyrrachium.

Demosthenes, who had obtained leave to call his witnesses at a later stage, now rose to address the jury. After a modest opening, in which he made the usual complaint with regard to the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted, he passed on to the main line of the defence, which, he said, was that, so far as the prisoner was concerned, the unfortunate occurrence was a pure accident, and if anyone were to blame, it was the bald-headed poet himself. This cleared the way for a violent attack upon Aeschylus. Their ladyships themselves, he asserted, were and had always been celebrated as the well-haired Muses; Apollo, the inventor of song and patron of poetry, was noted for the golden profusion of his unshorn locks: what right then had one who claimed to be a poet, a chosen servant and special devotee of these hirsute deities, to go about in public places with a bald head? Was it not an example of the grossest and most culpable negligence? Was it not a wicked and audacious breach of the ordinary decencies of poetic society? Was it not an open and bare-headed defiance of that august and Pierian court? Did not such a man deserve that a thunderbolt from Zeus should light upon his obscene head? And was he to be allowed to complain, when he was let off with the gentler punishment of a tortoise accidentally dropped from the talons of the Cloud-Compeller's favourite bird?

His client, counsel continued, letting his voice sink from the sonorousness of anger to the tremulous tones of pathos,—his poor, maligned, persecuted client, whose mouth,—whose beak, he ought rather to say, the cruel dictates of the law had sealed (here the prisoner yawned portentously), would, if he had been able to give evidence, have told the jury that he had merely, in the ordinary practice of his vocation of Eagle, dropped a tortoise upon what he had considered,—and he felt sure the jury would say reasonably considered,—to be a stone. Witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution had endeavoured to throw doubt upon the resemblance, which the unfortunate poet's head bore to such an object; but the jury would know better: they were birds of high intelligence and accurate observation; they had, no doubt, had frequent opportunities of viewing the heads of bald persons from above,—a point of view, he would remind them, which those witnesses had never occupied,—and their own experience and knowledge of the world would tell them that nothing in all creation so nearly resembled a genuine stone, unless it were the hard hearts of the unfortunate prisoner's accusers.

At this point the orator paused, and was observed to produce from his brief-bag a phial, containing, as it appeared, the classical equivalent for egg-flip.

"Clerk," he exclaimed in a commanding voice, "read a law."

"What law?" the Clerk replied testily. The learned gentleman had been enjoying a comfortable nap, and seemed to resent this rude awakening.

"Any law," cried the orator: "you fool," he added in a hoarse whisper, "can't you see I want a drink?"

"So do I," said the Clerk, who by this time had grasped the situation.

"Halves then," whispered Demosthenes, and the Clerk nodded: whereupon the eminent counsel, under shelter of a dexterous wave of his gown (a device

formerly well known in the Athenian courts) refreshed his jaded palate, and then passed the phial under cover of a sheet of brief-paper to the Clerk, who had meanwhile been reading from Digest lib. 12. tit. 1. l. 22. "Vinum quod mutuum datum erat," etc.

The orator continued his speech with a pathetic description of the prisoner's home,—the wind-swept cranny of some tremendous crag, where the poor little fledgling Eaglets (as a matter of fact the Eagle had no family, but the jury didn't know that) were gaping eagerly for the food that was not, and squawking in piteous tones that wrung their fond parent's tender heart, and drew the sad salt tears like an April shower from his eyes. Suddenly, as he bows his birdly head in a paroxysm of grief, his gaze lights upon a small brown object a thousand feet below: surely, he thinks, this is a succulent pork-pie, or at least a loaf of nourishing whole-meal bread; in an instant he swoops down upon it, and—oh the heart-breaking agony of that moment of disillusionment!—finds it to be a wandering tortoise,—excellent food, no doubt, but encased in a horny integument of almost adamant hardness. It is the torture of Tantalus ten times multiplied: Tantalus hungered only for himself; he had no children crying for the food that eluded his eager fingers. But even thus the noble bird does not give way to despair. The plaintive voices of his dear ones float down to him through the ambient atmosphere, and inspire his soul with courage and resolution: come what may, cost what it may, that horny integument shall be broken, and his little ones shall be fed. His mathematical knowledge informs him that a falling body acquires an ever increasing momentum in the course of its descent: hastily but accurately he works out the necessary calculations, grasps the tortoise firmly in his talons, rises majestically into the air, and gazes anxiously upon the plain below, to find some stone of sufficient durability to resist the impact of the fall, and open the scaly receptacle which

contains his children's food. Far beneath him he suddenly espies just such a stone as he requires,—a smooth, convex lump of waterworn white marble; with skilful motion of his wings he poises himself above it, and allowing for windage with nice exactitude, he lets the tortoise fall.

"Birds of the jury," the orator continued after a slight pause, "you know what followed. You who are birds yourselves, and doubtless have dearly loved nestlings of your own, must surely feel the deepest sympathy for my most unfortunate client; for even thus the tale of his sorrows was not complete. He had toiled for his children's food, and he had toiled in vain: the tortoise was unbroken."

At this point uncontrollable emotion compelled the eminent counsel to remain silent for some seconds; but at length he so far recovered his composure as to be able to wipe his eyes with a corner of his gown, and proceed with the closing passages of his speech.

"And so," he concluded, "with respectful confidence I leave the matter to your hearts and consciences. I ask you by your verdict to declare that the prisoner may have been unfortunate, but never criminal, mistaken but never malicious, worthy of pity but not deserving of punishment. For more than twenty three centuries this stigma has cast a blot upon his character, this shadow has darkened his life. It is to you that he looks to dissipate the shadow and wipe away the stain. I ask you by your verdict to restore him to his former sphere with the stamp of your approval on that unblemished character, which will presently be given him by the witnesses whom I am about to call."

Another burst of applause greeted the eloquent counsel as he resumed his seat. The President angrily declared her intention of having the public gallery cleared, if such unseemly demonstrations were repeated; but since there was no such place in existence, the crowd at the back of the court were not greatly impressed by

the threat: it was only from the tittering of her learned sister, Miss Justice Thaleia, that the President discovered her mistake; and, in order to cover her confusion, she hurriedly requested Demosthenes to call his witnesses, so that the case might be finished before lunch.

The first witness was no less a personage than Zeus himself, who mounted the witness-stand with an air of affected indifference, such as a witness with a past will often assume to conceal his fear of cross-examination. The witness described himself as a retired Cloud-Compeller and general deity, formerly of Olympus, Dodona, and other country seats, but now living as a paying guest with the blameless Hyperboreans: he had lost count of his age. He had known the prisoner for at least a thousand years prior to his retirement from business, and swore that during all that time the prisoner had borne an excellent character, and was generally reputed a model of civility, honesty, sobriety, and other assorted virtues. Cross-examined as to certain episodes in his own career, the witness assumed an Olympian frown, and declared that he had not come there to be bullied, but under threats of committal he was forced to acknowledge that the abduction of Ganymede had been carried out by the prisoner.

Reexamined. In that case the prisoner had acted under the witness's stringent orders: witness would have thunderbolted him, if he had presumed to disobey.

Pindar, son of Daiphantus, retired poet and bump-supper-entertainment-impresario, was next called. Examined as to his knowledge of the prisoner, the witness refused to attend to the question.

"The Bird of Zeus," he chanted, "sleepeth upon his perch, having let fall his swift wing on both sides, leader of birds; and a black-faced cloud upon his crooked head, sweet bolt of his eyelids, hast thou poured out."

And, sure enough, the prisoner was fast asleep. The court and jury were convulsed with laughter; and though

Demosthenes was piqued to find that his glowing periods had produced so soporific an effect, he was still Athenian enough to enjoy a joke, even at his own expense. As soon as the laughter had subsided (the President herself had taken a dignified share in the merriment, and this time there was no reference to unseemly demonstrations), Demosthenes repeated his question as to the prisoner's character.

"Swift is the Eagle among flying fowls," answered the poet oracularly, "who took on a sudden, chasing from afar, a blood-red prey with his feet."

Demosthenes sat down in a hurry, and put no more questions, lest a worst thing should happen. Cicero rose with a bland smile of triumph on his face; but the witness seemed to discover, or imagine, some resemblance to Bacchylides in the eminent counsel's features; in reply to the very first question he scowled, and declared that chattering daws inhabit low places. Cicero petulantly appealed to the court for protection, but the court laughed immoderately, and the great man sat down in a huff. The witness then made a determined attempt to sing an ode in honour of the Muses, well haired daughters of Zeus; but knowing his propensity for the minute details of family history, the court ordered him to stand down. Eventually he was removed by the two nymphs who acted as ushers, and escorted to the back of the court, jocularly desiring his custodians to hold him tighter, and suggesting that he could easily escape, unless they put their arms round his neck.

Demosthenes thought it wise to call no more witnesses, although the shade of Horace was in court, prepared to swear that the prisoner had never been the father of an unwarlike dove. Accordingly the Lady Chief Justice proceeded to sum up the case. After paying the usual compliments to counsel on either side on the able manner in which the trial had been conducted, her ladyship remarked that the case was one of considerable importance, and the jury would do well to give it the most

anxious consideration. The facts, she said, were scarcely, if at all, in dispute: it was admitted that the unfortunate poet met his death by the prisoner's act; the question for the jury to determine was whether or not that act amounted to criminal homicide.

First then, did the prisoner wilfully drop the tortoise on the poet's head, knowing that the head *was* a head, with intent to break it? She thought the jury would have no difficulty in saying that such was not the case, and accordingly directed them to dismiss the charge of murder from their minds, and confine themselves to the lesser charge of poet-slaughter. Secondly, did the prisoner drop the tortoise on the poet's head, knowing that the head *was* a head, not with malicious intent, but with some mischievous, though not felonious motive, *e.g.* for sport, as an extravagant form of booby trap? As this suggestion had not been put forward by either side during the trial, she thought the jury might safely neglect it, and confine their attention to this third question, viz:—did the prisoner drop the tortoise on the poet's head under the impression that such head was not a head, but some inanimate object, *e.g.* a stone? The evidence did not throw any very clear light on the matter, but on the whole the jury might reasonably come to the conclusion that some such idea was in the prisoner's mind: such a supposition supplied a motive for the act, which otherwise seemed to be lacking.

That brought them to the fourth question, which was really the crucial point of the case: had the prisoner any reasonable ground for supposing that the poet's head was a stone, or did he recklessly and without due care, forethought, or consideration of the consequences, jump to a conclusion and act upon it? Concerning the likeness or unlikeness of the poet's head to a stone, the jury had heard the evidence; but the question was largely a matter of opinion, and the jury must be guided by their own: let them imagine themselves in the same position, and consider whether a bird of ordinary

common sense would have formed such a notion, or whether such a bird would not rather have taken precautions with a view to ascertaining the truth,—*e.g.* by crying out "Stand clear!" or "Below there!" or by dropping a small pebble and watching to see if the supposed stone jumped.

It had been suggested, however, on the part of the defence that the poet's death was due to his own negligence in walking about the fields with an exposed bald head, and she would not say that the fact of his walking uncovered in a solitary place might not be taken into consideration in determining the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the prisoner's act: stones are common in solitary places, whereas bald-headed poets are not. But to suggest, as counsel for the defence had in effect suggested, that if a bird saw any round white object below him, he was *prima facie* entitled to conclude that such object was a stone, and to drop tortoises on it, and that anyone who exposes a bald head in the neighbourhood of eagles does so at his own risk and must abide by the consequences, even when those consequences take the form of a hurling tortoise,—that, her ladyship was of opinion, was straining the law of contributory negligence too far, and might lay any bald-headed person open to the charge of attempting to obtain his death by false pretences, if he ever stirred out of doors without his hat. Bald-headed persons had their rights as well as other people, and were equally entitled to the protection of the law: nor was baldness necessarily evidence of negligence in a poet; a profuse growth of hair was conventionally regarded as the trade-mark or totem-symbol of such persons, but the rule, in its strict interpretation, applied only to minor poets with erotic tendencies. Her sister Melpomene informed her that it had never been the practice of the Tragedy Division of that court to require practitioners to wear their hair of any particular length. The jury would therefore recognise that the arguments, which counsel

for the defence had founded upon that aspect of the poet's baldness, fell to the ground: they would do well to ignore the plea of negligence on the poet's part, and confine their attention to the questions already laid before them. If they came to the conclusion that in taking the poet's head for a stone the prisoner only did what any reasonable bird would have done, they must bring in a verdict of not guilty: if on the other hand they should be of opinion that the prisoner omitted to take such precautions as a reasonable bird would have taken, they would convict him of the crime of poet slaughter.

The jury retired behind a large laurel-bush to consider their verdict, and for some considerable time a confused noise of twittering, cackling, and screaming filtered inarticulately through the branches. From an interview, which I had with one of the jury after the trial, I have ascertained that at first the larger birds were in favour of conviction,—possibly out of jealousy, and the smaller advocated acquittal, the Sparrow in particular declaring in his usual vulgar phraseology that the Eagle was a pal of his, and he wasn't going to see his pals sat upon. However, after a prolonged and fruitless discussion, the Pelican impounded the Sparrow, the Swallow, the Cuckoo, and the Kingfisher in his capacious pouch till they were on the verge of suffocation and glad to agree to compromise: they consented to a conviction, if the rest would join in recommending the prisoner to mercy.

In due course the jury returned into court, and in answer to the usual questions announced that they found the prisoner guilty of poet-slaughter: also that they desired most urgently to recommend him to mercy on the ground of the severe provocation which he had received. The President scratched her head with a golden stylus, and gravely informed the jury that she would forward their recommendation to the proper quarter,—the waste paper basket, as Miss Justice

Thaleia was heard to remark confidentially to one of her colleagues. Then for several minutes the members of the court gathered round the Lady Chief Justice, and engaged in an animated conversation with regard to the sentence: there seemed to be considerable difference of opinion on the subject, and their ladyships became so warm over the dispute that most of their remarks were distinctly audible in court, and some of them, sad to relate, were decidedly personal. Miss Justice Melpomene was understood to advocate a sentence of penal servitude for life in the Zoological Gardens, but this seemed to be considered too severe: her learned sister Thaleia suggested painting the prisoner pea-green and turning him loose; and when the rest rebuked her undignified frivolity, she actually made a face and called them a lot of dolorous old frumps. Miss Justice Terpsichore thought he might be sold as a slave to such music hall manager as offered the best price; and when this proposal was scouted, she took no more part in the discussion, and relieved her feelings by practising a new step. It seemed as though matters were at a deadlock, and the only solution would be to give the prisoner nine sentences or none; but at last Miss Justice Calliope snapped her fingers and exclaimed that she had got it: the nine shapely heads crowded together in closer confabulation for a moment, and then the fair Justices returned to their seats. The prisoner was asked whether he had anything to say in arrest of judgment, to which he replied by ruffling his feathers into a state of pathetic dishevelment, and throwing himself on the mercy of the court: he would promise, if the court dealt leniently with him, never to touch tortoise again, and never to drop anything on any stone without a statutory declaration sworn by three anatomical and three geological experts to the effect that such stone was not a poet's bald head. Lady Chief Justice Cleio then proceeded to pass sentence.

"Prisoner at the bar," she began, "you have been convicted on the clearest evidence of the serious crime of poet-slaughter,—a crime which it is our duty rigorously to repress, since poets are not so plentiful as they might be, and the race must be protected. Justice demands that we should pass a severe sentence upon you, but we are willing to give you an opportunity of making some compensation for the mischief which you have done to the world of letters. The sentence of the court is that you be taken to the place from whence you lately came, and there set to perform such literary work as the persons, whom from time to time we shall appoint to be your Editors, shall think fit and proper to be printed."

* * * * *

The rest of the report is torn away, but enquiries made at Cambridge (December 1899) have elicited the information that the prisoner is still "doing time."

R. H. F.



THE DEPARTING YEAR

(New Year's Eve).

Too quickly fades the all-encircling glow
Of sun that sets—yet fondly, ere it go,
Brooding regretful, fain around would cast
A hallow'd glory on the dying Past.—

Too quickly, now, the latest moments fly,
Telling another year hath fled by;—

Toll on! Toll on, then! Rightly may ye toll:
The Past inscribes the Present on its scroll.

'Tis well-nigh flown! and we—adrift again
Like flotsam on the Future's heaving main;
But stay! Look back! While still 'tis with us here,
Cast memory's glance upon the fading year:

Hath all been sunshine, as by fortune led
O'er life's gay ripples laughingly we sped?

Or have we, tempest-toss'd on trouble's sea,
Despair'd to 'scape from sorrow and be free?—

Sunshine or storm, the same; they may not stay,
They are as transient as the hurrying day,
Whose life's a seeming moment, as it were
Doom'd but to birth, and not to linger here.

All, all is fleeting.—All, save One alone,
Who, resting on His everlasting throne,
Recks not of Time and of Time's hurried flight,
Eternity His watch-word and His might.

L. HORTON-SMITH.



THE RACE TO THE NORTH.

The following was, unfortunately, omitted from last month's Bradshaw :—

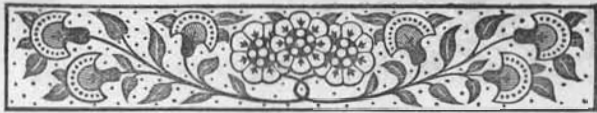
CAMBRIDGE, BARNWELL, AND BAITSBITE (L.M.B.C.).								
DOWN.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.
Cambridge (L.M.B.C.) dep.	2.30	3.0	3.15	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.10	4.15
Winter's Boathouse arr.	2.33	4.0E	3.20	{ (Rugger Eight—T., Th., and S. only) (Soccer Eight—M., W., and F. only) { F. F. { D { 5.5H 5.5H 5.5K 5.15 5.15 5.35 { I I { — — M { 4.5S — — 4.5S {	4.10	4.10	—	
Caius do.	—	Stop	3.25				V	
†Callaby's	—	A	—				4.20	
Foster's Boathouse	—	—	3.35				—	
First Trinity do.	—	X	—				X	
Goldie do.	—	—	3.50				—	
Jesus do.	—	—	4.0				—	
Downing Grind	—	2.55	—				J	
Gas Works	—	B	—				B	
Barnwell Pool	—	—	4.40				—	W
Big Horse Grind	—	3.20	—				G	5.0
†Pike and Eel	arr. 3.25	—	D				5.5H 5.5H 5.5K	5.15 N
	dep. 3.30	—	—				5.15 5.15 5.35	6.0
Railway Bridge	arr. 3.40	—	—				—	6.30 P
Red Grind	—	C	—				I I	6.6 L 7.7 Q
Grassy Corner	—	—	—				—	M 7.40 R
Little Ditch	—	—	—				—	—
Baitsbite	—	4.0S	—				—	—

For Notes see next page.



NOTES.

- A Stops ten minutes, while Cox discusses the rule of the road with grind-boy.
- B Stops five minutes for distribution of disinfectants.
- C *Via* Towpath.
- D Crew encamp here for the night.
- E Punctuality not guaranteed if the wind be up-stream.
- F Stops to pick up oars.
- G Stops to set down Stroke and Seven (and any others necessary).
- H Stops to enable crew to bail boat.
- I Sinks.
- J Stops to enable Bow to go home and get his hair cut.
- K Stops half-an-hour for repairs.
- L Slips Coach here.
- M Stops five minutes to allow passengers to drown cox.
- N Twenty minutes allowed for tea. (Passengers desiring to go no further may return to Cambridge by the Chesterton Omnibus.)
- P Stops half-an-hour, to enable Stroke to recover from an attack of indigestion.
- Q All disembark, to assist Coach to repair a puncture.
- R Get out and walk home.
- S Stern foremost.
- T Publishing day only.
- U Not guaranteed to stop at Baitsbite if the lock is open.
- V Puts back for more oars.
- W Fifteen minutes allowed to passengers wishing to bathe.
- X Does not stop unless it hits something.
- § = A.M.
- † Ambulance kept here.



SELF CONTROL.

COULD we but chain in bonds of will
 The writhings of the serpent sense,
 And live white lives of continence,
 In soul and body perfect still,
 As when with infant eyes we took
 Our first small view of human life,
 And, dreaming not of future strife,
 We turn'd on love our earliest look
 Unburden'd by a vain regret
 For broken aim and recreant thought:
 Unworthy word and weakness wrought:
 If with no baser cause to fret
 Than springs from sorrow for the dead,
 We could but trace, from youth to age,
 The record of a stainless page,
 For children yet unborn to read.
 Then from the hills of life might start
 A source of everlasting good,
 To cleanse the stream of human blood,
 And sanctify the human heart:
 And flow by broadening banks of time,
 A fount of peace in every breast,
 To that great sea, whose sinless rest
 Hath murmur'd from the darkest prime
 Faint in men's ears; as faintly sleep
 Echoes of ocean in a shell,
 Which yet to inland listeners tell
 The secrets of the distant deep.

C. E. BYLES.



A JOHNIAN RECTOR UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

IN our College Admission Register, as lately
 edited by Professor Mayor, the 18th entry for
 1633 is this:—

John Phillips, son of Ralph Phillips,
 'mercatoris Londinensis,' of Carleton in Lindricke,
 Notts; born at Carleton in Lindricke; school, Rother-
 ham (Mr Bonner) for 2 years; admitted pensioner,
 surety Mr Dand, 3 June, æt. 18.

This John Philips became Rector of his native
 parish, and left behind him some curious memoranda
 in the Parish Register, some of which, extracted by the
 present Rector, also a Johnian, may, it is hoped, interest
 the readers of the *Eagle*. Philips seems to have been
 much impressed with the fact that he was Rector of
 Carlton. His baptism was entered very briefly, "John
 Phillipps was Bap^dy^e vith of maie" [1615]. Underneath
 he has written, "The sonne of Raph and Anne Phillipps
 of Carlton"; and in the margin, which appears to have
 been cut since then by some careless binder, "Inductus
 Rector ejusdem oppidi—164[6] episcopis subl[atis]
 quorum ultimus fu[it] Williams Walli[anus or
 ensis]. Amongst the baptisms for 1633 he writes
 "1633 May the 23rd. John Philipps (afterwards Rector
 of this Church) went first to bee Admitted in St Johns
 in Cambrige." At the bottom of the page on which the
 Baptisms for 1646 had begun to be entered, after one
 dated "the 4th daye of Julie," several other entries have

been boldly scratcht out, and in their place appears the following, in Philips's hand-writing:

John Phillips M^r of Arts and Candidate of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge Schoolem^r in the ffree schoole at the City of Norw^{ch} was by & under the Greate seale of England made Rector of Carlton in Lynedricke the twentyth and seventh of september 1646.

Collatione Episcopali Eboracenci superadditâ.

Idem	{	Natus Maii undecimo 1615
		Inductus Sept. 27, 1646
		Maritus ad calendas Grecas
		Mortuus

Another hand and in other ink filled up the blank. But of this only "ffebr" remains. The remainder has been scratcht out, though traces of it are left, and a third hand has filled in "4, 1666." The same hand has, apparently, retoucht the word "Grecas." No attempt seems to have been made by our friend to preserve the entries of baptism which had to make way for the more important statements respecting himself. The first entry on the next page is dated 20 Sep. 1646, followed by

John Philipps M^r of Arts, and Native was inducted Parson of Carlton in Lindrick September the twenty seventh 1646; and of his age the thirty first.

Another entry has been made away with to make room for this. The baptismal entries are not in Philips's hand. He has made other though briefer entries of his appointment in other parts of the Registers. He did not come into regular residence for several years afterwards, and till then he probably had nothing to do with the Register.

The patronage of Carlton-in-Lindrick passed, according to Torre's MS at York Minster, from the Prioress and Convent of Wallingwells, 1 mile distant, to the Archbishop of York in 1289, by lapse. The Archbishops kept it till 1898, when Abp. Maclagan exchanged it with the Lord Chancellor for something in his own

diocese, Nottinghamshire being now in the diocese of Southwell.

Thoroton, the historian of Nottinghamshire, says that in Easter Term 1292 the Parson of Carleton-in-Lyndrike recovered damages, in the Court of King's Bench, of Richard Furneyes, Lord of that town, for destroying and depasturing his corn there, in a certain place then called Parson's Breck, with his cattle when it was ready to be reaped, which was manifestly injurious, so that it could not be sustained by Birlaw [Burgh-law, the law of the Township]. 'A certain place called Parson's Breck' is still part of the Glebe, and was doubtless in the possession of our friend John Philips. The Priory of Wallingwells had been founded by the "Lord" of Carlton's family, who had also made over to it the advowson of the Church. Could the "Lord's" nasty trick have been his way of venting his vexation, at the lapse of the patronage, upon the Archbishop's nominee? The word Brec occurs in the deed of foundation of Wallingwells. Can any reader of the *Eagle* explain it? Several fields in Carlton parish are still called brecks; all, I believe on what is called the forest. Can a *breck* have been a clearance? Sheep have fresh "breaks" in a turnip field.

By the kindness of the Rev O. W. Tancock, late Head Master of Norwich Grammar School, I learn that according to the Corporation "account ending Lady Day 1647 John Philipps was paid £62 10," so that, as his salary was £30 per an. he must have begun a month before Lady Day 1645. His predecessor was William Johnsons. Philips was paid to Michaelmas 1653, and Richard Ferror for the rest of the year. An almanack for 1892 publisht by Mr R. White, of Worksop, states with a reference to Dodsworth, vol. cxxxv., f.79b., that Farrer [Ferrar (Godwin)] the bishop of St David's who was deprived and burnt, had lands and tithe at Carlton in Lindrick, which he gave to a half-sister [... Tilton], mother of William Fisher, owner of that parsonage, who

married a daughter of Sir George Lascelles of Gateford; and that a tomb was raised to the bishop's memory in the Church of Carlton. No trace of this tomb can now be seen. Nor is the phrase "owner of that parsonage" quite clear, unless some trick was played with the endowments under Henry VIII or Edw. VI. There is no Fisher in Torre's list of Rectors. There is, however, no institution in that list between those of Galf. Wren in 1500 and Leonard Strafford in 1554. A Geoffrey Wren, Canon of Windsor, died in 1517, and was buried in St George's Chapel. If this was our Rector, Fisher may have followed him in 1517 to 1554—the year before Ferrar was burnt. Can there still have been some of Bp. Ferrar's family at Carlton or in the neighbourhood, and may Philips have recommended one of them, the above Richard Ferrer, as his successor at Norwich?

It is very likely that Philips got the living from Cromwell through his father's influence in London as a merchant there, a fact which we have already learnt from the College Register.

In 1653 the assembly known as Barebone's Parliament proposed to do away with tithes and all other fixt maintenance for the ministry, and actually enacted that marriages should take place before a magistrate, and that the parish registers should be managed by a "Register" chosen by the parishioners. The parishioners of Carlton chose their parson and townsman, John Philips. He was sworn in at Osberton before Samuel Bolles, one of the Justices of the peace for the County. The date given for this is Monday, the 20th April 1653. But this would have been before the new regulations were made. April is probably a slip for March. The first marriage under the new regulations was on the 20th of April 1654, and that was a Thursday. The 20th of March 1653 was on a Monday; the day of the week is much less likely to be wrongly stated in a case of this sort than the name of the month. The year 1653 ended on the 24th of March, and it is possible that

the record of the swearing in was not made at the time, the parish register not having been taken to Osberton perhaps. Besides, the record seems to have been written by Philips himself, though signed by Mr Bolles; and the new "Register" may have been a little flurried, especially as this was probably the first time he set his hand to the register, and the register is not of paper but of parchment.

It seems likely that the proceedings of Barebone's Parliament in the autumn of 1653 led to Philips's retirement at that time from Norwich, and thinking it was time to look after his flock—and his tithes—at Carlton. His 7 years' non-residence do not seem to have alienated the regard of the Carlton people; otherwise they would hardly have made him their Register. One of his entries in that capacity—a sample of many—stands thus:

James Ingoll singleman and Anna More singlewoman both of Carlton in Lyndrick (after their agreement for marriage published three Lord's Dayes successively in the Congregation of Carlton aforesaid) were maryed by Samuel Bolls Esq (one of the Justices of the Peace for this County at his house at Osberton, July the fifth 1655.

Sam. Bolles.

Thus a couple at Carlton who wisht to be married had, in those days of liberty, to make a journey of five miles, and take with them the parson, who till then could have married them in their own parish church. On the other hand, instead of being called bachelor and spinster they had the privilege of being called singleman and singlewoman; Sunday was scrupulously called the Lord's Day; instead of the church we hear of the congregation; and for banns of marriage, an agreement for marriage. Whether these advantages were worth their cost was perhaps a question.

Matters matrimonial went on thus at Carlton till 1658, when Samuel Bolles disappears. The first marriage entry of that year is very curious:

Anthony Cookson and Elizabeth Moore Single Persons both dwelling at Carlton after their agreement for marriage published three Lordes Dayes successively in the Congregation aforesaid without Lett or Molestation were Maryed before Henry Boote one of his Highness his Justices of y^e peace and Bayliff of the Borough of Eastretford uppon the first of May 1658 according to y^e Act. And stand there Registered by Rob^t Pinchbeck publique Reg^r.

Witness Jo. Philips.

Of course his Highness is Cromwell. The usage of Highness his for Highness's or Highness' reminds one of the "Christ his sake" in the prayer for all Conditions of men, which dates from 1661. In the margin is this note:

May 6. 1658. They came after to the church and there was a more solemne matrimony.

Had Bayliff Bootes' performance been specially lacking in solemnity? Or were people getting tired of Justice's marriages miles away, and wishing for the old-fashioned marriages again in their own parish? The next entry runs thus:

John Loversall and Elizabeth Rosington, single Persons after their agreement for marriage had been published three Lord's Dayes successively in the Church [note the old word] of Carlton were married at Blyth (as appears by a certificate kept in our vestry) by Thomas Spencer Minister the Ninth of October 1658.

Cromwell had died on the 3rd of September, and the next couple were married at Carlton, Nov. 2nd 1658, I suppose in Church "by John Philipps Rector and Register." So things go on till after Charles's return, 29 May 1660, and then we read:

1660. Robert Glossup Widdower of Wilford and Joane the Relict of George Cleark of Carlton were married the 14 day of September according to the Church of England. by Jo. Philips.

Great changes were impending; but they left our friend Philips where they found him. Eight days after he married the widow Cleark to the Widower Glossup with the Prayer-book service, the same most likely as both had been married with to their former partners, Accepted Frewen, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was elected Archbishop of York, and from him some time before St Bartholomew's day 1662, Philips must have received that episcopal collation which was not required when Williams the Welshman was looked back upon as the last of the bishops.

I cannot forgive Philips for obliterating entries in the register to make way for his bumptious records of his own induction. But other supererogatory entries of his are quite harmless, sometimes instructive, and on the whole incline an ex-school-master like myself to have a fellow-feeling for this ancient fellow-Johnian, pitiful pedant though he was. When he begins a new year in the Register, he cannot content himself, like his predecessors from 1559, with writing the date with simply Anno, Anno Domini, or A.D. His first year-date is Anno Christogeneias 1655. What he meant by this is obvious. But I must leave it to my juniors in the classical tripos to say what it does mean. The next year is headed Ffatali Anno Salutis 1656. Then The Yeare of X^t Jesus 1657; Æra Xti Domini Jesu nostri 1658; Anno Xti 1659; Annus Redemptionis Humanæ 1660; Ann^o Restitutionis Humanæ 1661; Annus Salutis 1662; {Æra Salutis 1663} in brackets; Æra Xti 1664; Annus Domini 1665. The next year is in another hand. The Burial Register is in the same style: 1659 appears to have been first headed Annus ab ære xti; the final e having been altered to a, perhaps before the ink was dry. Other headings are Annus Incarnationis 1662, and Anno Virginis Puerperæ 1666, this being the last. The Marriage Register, during the period of civil marriages, afforded no scope for this sort of thing, and

after that time the years are marked simply with the dates till we come to Philips's last year, which is headed *Annus fatalis Triumphalis 1666*. Whether the Rector had any premonition that this was the destined year of his own triumph one cannot say. But one thing comes out clear enough. Our old Johnian Rector had a firm hold on the fundamental doctrine of Christianity, and as I turn the brown parchment leaves which preserve his clear and much more modern handwriting than that of his predecessors, or of those who for some time follow him, I have a strong feeling of fellowship with him. Nay, one of our two communion cups, and much the handsomer of the two, was made in his time, and, I doubt not, by his direction. I believe it is what is called a Grindal Cup. Round the underside of the foot runs this inscription, "John Philipps Min^r. John Hare and Gervas Smith Churchwardens 1656." That was ten years before Philips's death, and two before Cromwell's. There is a small paten of the same date, which fits the top of the cup. There is no date on it, simply the word Carlton; but the hall marks are the same on both, and they agree with the date on the cup. Round the upper side of the cup is engraved "Carlton in Lindrick in Nottinghamshire;" and last, not least, round the bowl of the cup, near the rim, is written τὸ Ποτήριον τῆς εὐλογίας: 1 *chorin*: 10: 16 and a small star. I dare say we should have put a cross. But I am not sure that the star of the birth is not a better emblem of Him, in whose memory John Philips and I and fourteen other rectors have blest that cup, than the cross of His dying. Anyhow, some things remained in those puritan days. The bishops had been put away, mainly through their own unwisdom. But the Carlton people and their minister met as the Church of God that was at Carlton, as their fathers had met before them, and as some of their posterity meet now, and I trust the generations to come will meet, even if episcopal folly in these days should end as in those.

Among the Baptisms in 1664 is the following: "Edward the son of Edward Jepson and Ellenor (A Quaker) his Wife was baptized (which shee stiled Branded) upon May Vth." I can imagine the Rector writing this with some bitterness. The double e and the big B may have been accompanied with a tightening of the lips and a knitting of the brow which not all parsons, under the age of 50, like Philips, are able to dispense with when Nonconformity asserts itself to their face. Perhaps, however, "shee" was not so far wrong. To be branded as one of Christ's flock is no bad thing. Edward Jepson and his wife had another child baptized in 1666. The mother is again called a Quaker. But whether shee again spake of Branding the rector saith not.

In the Burial Register, on a blank space at the end of 1654, Philips writes "*Magnæ peribant Anserum Copiæ tempore vernali; et scaturigines aquarum et fontes exsiccantur: Præcipue Is qui Dicatur Virgini Mariæ in oppido altero pcurrente vicum: anglice Ladyes well: & ye Rundle ag^t Ralph Philipps his gate was dry till November was past in ye year 1654 when 6 dyed in a weake ut infra.*" I hope St John's in those days turned out some better Latin scholars than our Norwich usher and Carlton rector. His arithmetic seems also a little at fault. Six were buried in the month of November, but the dates will not allow of their all dying in a week. One of these November burials was on the 16th which he marks as "*die maxime nivosa.*" He had only come from Norwich a few weeks before to set to for good and all as rector of Carlton, and may not have taken kindly to churchyard work. He was inducted, as we have seen, in 1646.

Most of the entries occupy but one line: often the name and the date without even the age. But in 1657 we come to that day in John Philips's life which is to many of us the very saddest day of our lives, the burial day of his mother. Of her he writes, in his very best

hand, "Anna the wife of Ralph Philipps daughter to Humphrey Drabble of Edensor (neere Chatsworth) and Mother of Gervas, Elizabeth, John and Edward Philipps, was Buried the twelfth of August 1657 and in the year of her age seventy and six or seven." And he fills up the line, lawyer-fashion, with little flourishes. This is the year next after that which the cup is marked with; and we may be pretty sure that from that same cup the son had communicated the mother before she died. Her gravestone is good to read in the chancel to this day; but more of this afterwards.

In the same year we read "Elizabeth Preston daughter of Richard Preston the Elder (who was blinde three years with the Kings Evill and lame of her hands and recovered both uppon Prayer and receiveinge the Sacram^t at Easter 1654 was buryed November the 29th." Easter day fell on the 26th of March. As we have seen, there are reasons for believing that Philips was sworne in as "Register" at Osberton on Monday, the 20th of March that same year according to our reckoning. He was certainly present at a wedding at Osberton on the 20th of April. It is only reasonable to suppose that he was himself at Church and administered the sacrament that Easter to this Elizabeth Preston. There are entries in the Register in his writing in April, May, June, and July. And from October in that year till within a few months of his death all the entries are his. This makes him very like an eye-witness to the cure. If in so small a place as Carlton there was at least one Quaker, though only a woman, within fifteen years of Fox's first preaching, we may be pretty sure that there were some republicans to whom a cure of the King's Evil without a King would be a considerable triumph, even though the poor girl died only three years and eight months afterwards.

In 1661, four years after his mother, Philips lost his father. This is the entry: "Ralph Philipps, son to Henry Philipps and Elizabeth, and Husband to Anne

the Daughter of Humphry Drabble of Edensor near Chatsworth in Derbyshire, ffather to Jervas, Elizabeth deceased, to John (now the unworthy Min^r of Jesus X^t in Carlton) and Edward in the same town surviveinge; was Buried by Anne his wife under the first ancient stone next the midle of the Chancell June the 20th xxth beeing aged almost Eighty years borne in the towne March y^e 4th 1581." In the margin is a figure of a hand with a long forefinger pointing to this entry. The "ancient stone" lies now, as it probably did then, just inside the chancel door, now the entrance from the vestry. It has a floriated cross, the size of the stone. Part of the inscription, as also the head of the cross, being just inside the door, is much worn; and in these days of surpliced choirs the wearing goes on much more rapidly than of old; so much that I think of asking leave of the Bishop to take the stone up, fix it to the wall, and put down another stone with just the names and dates. The inscription runs round the edge of the stone in Old English letters, and reads thus: "Hic jacet Henricus Bland, quonda' fermari' mann' de Carlton i' ly'drik qui obiit xx^o die mens' augusti a^o do'i m^o cccc^o lxxxiii cvi' a'i'e ppciet' de." The year is that of the birth of Luther, and of Savonarola's first preachings at Florence; since which some things have happened. The will of this H. Bland is registered in the Exchequer Court of York, vol. 5, p. 203. The witnesses were Thomas Bothe, Rector; Sir Henry Medilton, Chaplain; and John Estfield. The Chaplain is gone into space, probably through the confiscation of his endowments. But a side-chapel remains, the property of the Lord of the Manor; and the present Rector, now in his 8th decade, may be pardoned for wishing the Chaplain were here to help him. In the centre of Henry Bland's stone and across the shaft of the cross, is cut the outline of a sort of shield within which are the words: "Ralph Philipps, buryed iune the 20, being aged 80 years, 1661." The next stone to this also had an inscription round the

edge, but except these words, "Here lieth the body" and "[Wa]terhowse," it is entirely gone. Under this our rector had buried his mother.

John Philips, though he survived his parents, died comparatively young. For some years before he died, the clear bold hand with which he made his earlier entries lost some of its firmness, though it remains legible to the end. On the 10th of September 1666 he writes: "Honest George Nicolson, born at Grasthorpe beyond Tuxford, Maryed, Died, and buried in the Church yard betweene the foot path and Dr Benson's grave in the corner." Two more burials, on the 6th and 22nd of that month, are in Philips's hand; also a baptism on the 11th of October, and a marriage on the 1st of November, in entering which he sports his Latin to the last, describing the couple as *Cælibes*; and then the pen passes to another and worse writer, who a few lines lower down than the last burial entered by Philips, writes: "Mr John Phillipps, person of Carleton was Buried the 4 day of ffebruary, 1666." I need not explain how Philips could be buried in February, and yet be burying others in the autumn of the same year. But I should like to know whether anything is known as to the current pronunciation of "person" in those days. My father, who was born in 1796, used sometimes to repeat the first few letters of the alphabet to his children, and he always called them Ah, Be, Ce, De, A (as in able). Philips, in the shorter entry of his induction, given above, writes "parson."

The slab which we must believe covers Philips's own grave lies close to his mother's, just in front of the Table, but outside the rails. It has been worn by the feet of his 15 successors and their assistants till the greater part of it is illegible. His next successor but one was John Lake, appointed in 1670, the same, I suspect, as he of that name whose arms used to be in one of the windows of our old college chapel, and are now, I suppose, in one of those of the hall. If so, the rectors of

Carlton have had one of the famous seven Bishops among their number. The inscription over Philips, as far as I can make out, is this. The letters in Italics are not quite certain. Those in small capitals are guess-work. The I's are dotted in the original.

NE AVGVSTIORA DESINT IOANNI PHILIPPO
MNEMOSVNA EN TOTA HÆC ECCLESIA CARL-
TONIÆ INVICEM CIVI EIVS CONCIONIBVS HABENDIS
LIBERALIVS EXORNATA EIVS EXVRGIT MONVMENTVM
PHILIPPO
ANNO SALVTIS 1666
IVE
RESVRGIT
REGNA CÆLESTIA
CARLTONIA ILLIS GAVDET DILEXIT

I strongly suspect brother Philips wrote this himself, and therein anticipated the idea of Sir Christopher's monument in St Paul's.

There are some valuable fragments of stained glass in the East window, perhaps what remained after carrying out the Ordinance of Parliament of 28 Aug. 1643 for taking away and defacing images and pictures in churches. I like to fancy that Philips was the means of collecting the fragments and reglazing them. I have lately had to re-glaze them myself; and, in so doing, I have re-arranged them. One whole roundel reminds me, as it must have reminded Philips, of the old College. It shows an Eagle, and Sts Johanes. The gravestone seems to suggest other and more extensive works or renovations. There was a curious proviso that the Ordinance was "not to extend to any image, picture, or coat of arms in glass, stone, or otherwise...set up or graven only for . . any . . dead person which hath not been commonly reputed or taken for a saint." So I suppose our East window was full of saints. Another view of the inscription might be this: Philips died without a will; for administration of his goods was granted in the Exchequer Court of York, 21 March 1666. I could

imagine that one who asserted himself so emphatically in the registers—an old bachelor too—might not always be a pleasant man in his family relations. Did the extra expense caused by his dying intestate determine his brother Edward and the rest to spend nothing on a gravestone? Were the parishioners a little indignant, and themselves “restored” the church in his memory by collections made twice a Sunday for a whole year after the new Rector or his Curate had read one of the deceased Mr Philips’s sermons? It is a puzzle. But the inscription could, I suppose, be thus translated:

LEST DULY HONOURABLE MEMORIALS SHOULD BE WANTING TO JOHN PHILIPPS, BEHOLD THIS WHOLE CHURCH OF CARLTON, THROUGH HAVING 104 OF HIS SERMONS PREACHT ONE AFTER ANOTHER [being right liberally beautified] RISES UP AS HIS MONUMENT.

I have mentioned Philips’s Latin, and pointed out that it was not always correct. Whatever joy I may have felt in thus asserting my superiority over my distant predecessor, in this respect, he seems to have felt the like with regard to his immediate predecessor. In 1632 there is this entry “.....Susanna Benson uxor Thomæ Benson Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor sepult erat Vicesimo Octavo Die mensis Martii;” and Philips has written in the margin “ffalse Latine Dr.” I should have liked him better if, in this case, he had let the poor Doctor’s ffalse Latine alone. In the like manner he airs his scholarship and shows his knowledge of village gossip, by affixing a Latin stigma to the names of several poor children whom his predecessors had left undescribed. In a small blank space near the entry of Dr Benson’s funeral he has copied from a fly-leaf of the Register, there described as Incerti Auctoris, this odd conceit:—

Didymus Hebræo, materno ffilius ore
Rec : Carlton’ Vica : Wath, præb = Suth : Cap :
Archipis : Ebor.

Distichon de nomine D. Tho : Benson et ejus dignita
[tibus]

In a vacant place above he has also copied :

Didymus i e Thomas {filius ore Hebræo} Ben
materno ———— } son

As a pluralist, however, Dr Benson was nothing compared to Williams, of whom Philips writes on the first page of the Register:

“Reverend^s Episcopus Eboracensis Indubitatus hujus Ecclesiæ Patronus. Hee was to give upp these places when hee petitioned ye Duke of Buckingham to be but Bpp of Lincolne: 1 Deanery of Westminster 2 Rectory of Dinam [Qu : Denham, Bucks ?] 3 Rectory of Walgrave 4 Rectory of Grafton 5 Preb : of Peterborough 6 Chanter of Lincolne 7 Preb : of Asgarby 8 Preb : of Nonnington and lastly The Residentiary’s place of Lincolne.”

How much of all this he actually gave up “to be but Bpp of Lincolne” I cannot say. But he was the last dignitary who occupied at once an Archbishopric and a Deanery, I suppose that of Westminster. These were the good old times.

There are other works of supererogation done by our Johnian in these old registers; but I fear what I have here collected may be fitter for what the Scotch call a Toom, then for our *Eagle’s* flight. And I will add but one more; one, however, which I think the *Eagle* will like to carry.

At the end of the Marriage Register is this curious entry:

Aug the 6th 1666.

I sent to Cambridge for the visited of the Plague twenty and two shillings and four pence to Mr Tho^s ffothergill President of St Johns I say sent i^l 2^s. 4^d.

By mee Jo Philipps.

Had Philips persuaded his parishioners to make a collection for the sufferers from the plague in his old College, and been accused, as I believe we clergymen are sometimes accused, of keeping the money for his own use? He seems to write with something of the same indignation as in the entry of the baptism "which shee stiled Branded." But I have found a very similar form in the churchwarden's accounts for 1715. It is a receipt given by the outgoing Warden to his successor.

"May 18, 1716, Recd of Robt. Hasting Ch:
Warden ye sum of one pound seven shillings and
four pence in full of what I was out of pockett for
ye year 1715 1. 7. 4.
I say recd by me,

Hugh Sherman."

Philips must have heard of the plague at London in 1665, and at Eyam in the adjoining county of Derby, which began on the 3rd of September in that year, and was still raging in that August 1666 when Philips sent the £1. 2. 4 to Cambridge. On the 3rd of September, Philips's last September, the fire of London broke out. So our Johnian Rector of the Commonwealth days, after living all his life in a time of political and ecclesiastical storm and conflict, had his last days saddened by accounts of fire and plague. But the Church of England lived through his 52 years. It has lived through my 72. But I wish and pray that it may have a more abundant life. The bulk of the working classes, and many of all classes are lost to it. Thousands of the clergy, perhaps myself among the number, are as pedantic in their way as Philips was in his. What I said in the pulpit of Great St Mary's in 1881 still remains true: "While everything else has changed in England, the Church is trying to grapple with the complicated problems of the nineteenth century under the simple arrangements of the seventh; except that

what was then, according to the best institution of that age, a system of patronage, has, for want of correspondence with the best institutions of our age, degenerated too often into a matter of merchandize." But, as Bishop Lightfoot said, there is much comfort in history.

J. FOXLEY.

A CITIZEN of Lilybaeum
Was taken to see a Museum;
When he'd got through the function
He said with some unction
"And now let us sing a Te Deum."

οὕτω πολίτην φασὶ Λιλυβαίου ποτέ,
γερονταγωγηθέντα Μουσείου δία,
σεμνόστομ' ἀντλήσαντα τὸν πόνον λέγειν,
"Τήνελλα καλλίνικος ἀναβαλώμεθα."

There was an old Hebrew called Philo
Wrote lots of great works with a stilo;
When they questioned him why
He would smile and reply
"Your sad heart tires in a mile, oh!"

Φίλων τις ὦν Ἑβραῖος ὡς ἤκουσά που
συνέγραψε πλείστας χρώμενος στύλῳ βίβλους
γελάσας δ' ἀνείπεν, ὡς ἀνῆρετο ξένος,
"Οὐ τοῖς ἀθύμοις συμπαρίσταται θεός."



WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

A LEONID had wandered
For ages past through Space
And a most eccentric orbit
Round the Sun was wont to trace.
But one day, in its meanderings
The Earth came strolling by
And that harmless little Leonid
Came tumbling through the sky.

A Bachelor was strolling
Through the College courts by night
And gazing upward at the sky
Where stars shone, clear and bright.
For an instant, ere it vanished,
That Leonid was seen
And that harmless little Bachelor
Rushed round to rouse the D * * n.

The S * * * * r D * * n was snoring
For comfort through his nose,
No thought of meteoric stones
Disturbed his calm repose.
When lo, with stealthy footsteps
That Bachelor drew nigh,
And that harmless little S * * * * r D * * n
Woke with a stifled cry.


A Company was meand'ring
Through the cloisters down below,
And most of them were thinking
It was getting rather slow,
When the S * * * * r D * * n he joins them
To view that meteor shower,
And that harmless little company
Ascends the Chapel Tower.

The Chapel Tower was pointing
As usual, through the night,
To where the little Leonids
Were falling swift and bright.
But my muse is getting wearied—
I think I must desist
And leave these little harmless things
Enveloped in the mist.

Nov. 14, 1899.



A SAVAGE PEACE-CONFERENCE.

S a faithful Johnian and an old member of the editorial staff of the *Eagle*, I am bound to give an account, however slight, of some of the many interesting scenes that I lived through while travelling recently in the Eastern Archipelago. And since it is impossible for me to paint with my pen the beauty and fascination of those luxuriant tropical lands, I will relate an important incident in the political development of the savage people among whom I sojourned. In doing so I am not without hope that my account may be read with interest, because I know that amongst us Johnians there must be many who, but a few years hence, will be dwelling in strange and distant lands, manfully playing their parts in the work of building up the Empire by just and beneficent ruling over primitive peoples; the great work that in the verdict of the generations to come will surely constitute the chief glory of the England of our time. For it was my privilege to gain an intimate insight into the life of one such worker, and to realise in some degree the extraordinary fascination of such a career. I came to see how, in spite of the fact that a man may have to live for many months without seeing a white man's face, or hearing the sound of his mother-tongue, in spite of discomforts, dangers, diseases and a trying climate, such a man may look on his life and see that it is good, finding a more than ample reward in the constant exercise of his best faculties, in the sense of great power exercised for good

and in the devotion of thousands and it may be in the friendship of a few of those whose welfare he holds in the hollow of his hand. And I hope to give a glimpse of all this by describing the course of a great gathering of wild tribes of the north-western part of Borneo, organised for the purpose of putting an end to the state of perpetual warfare in which they have lived for many generations.

But first I must say something of the people and their surroundings. Borneo is the largest island of the world. It consists of a central mass of high and very ancient mountains, surrounded on all sides by a belt of low and more or less swampy land that varies in width from a few miles to several hundred miles. The whole island, mountains and lowlands alike, is clothed with an almost unbroken forest, a primeval tropical jungle, where in the steamy heat palm and fern and creeper struggle silently, intensely, ruthlessly for the scanty light that comes through the leaves and branches of the giant trees, towering two hundred feet and more above the ground.

In these vast forests vegetation reigns supreme, assuming forms that are often strange and fantastic, but oftenest beautiful in the broad decorative style that nature adopts in the moist heat of these tropical islands. The animals are lost and buried in their sombre depths, even the birds seem oppressed as they flit, silently for the most part, among the topmost branches; only occasional troops of monkeys and the never-ceasing chorus of frogs and insects relieve the intensity of the stillness.

The heavy rain-fall sends down from the hills many streams that flow in series of cascades and rapids beneath the over-arching forest, until reaching the great level borderland they unite to form wide, deep rivers that wind their tortuous courses to the ocean.

Here and there at long intervals on the banks of these rivers are villages, and near each village are

patches of partially cleared land where the village rice is grown. Each village consists, in most cases, of a single house raised high on massive piles of iron-wood and long enough to accommodate some fifty to one hundred families,—the longest house that I measured was a very little less than a quarter-of-a-mile in length. In each of these strange houses lives a community of people, an independent sub-division of one of the many tribes of the interior of the island, tribes of primitive and warlike farmers, but little known to Europeans, and generally spoken of by them hitherto as 'the degraded and bloodthirsty cannibals of Borneo.'

It was amongst these people that I spent several months of last year, living in their houses and accompanying them on their journeys, making many friends and learning to appreciate their many fine qualities, conspicuous among which are their kindness of disposition and true gentleness of manners. The district which I explored was the basin of the river Baram, one of the great rivers that run to the sea on the north-west coast. This district has been recently annexed by Sir Charles Brooke, the present enlightened rajah of Sarawak. The people of the coast districts are comparatively civilised through contact with Malay and Chinese traders and pirates, but in ascending the river to its sources one comes successively upon tribes that have been less and less affected by outer civilisations, and are more and more warlike and restless, and among the central highlands live tribes of great fighting men who for many generations past have made their name a terror to the less vigorous lowlanders, and naturally enough have come to regard themselves as the most powerful people of the world. They are a finely built race, with pale yellowish-brown skins, very dark wavy hair and somewhat Mongoloid features, in spite of which, however, many of them are distinctly handsome. Their dress and mode of life are very simple. They live as communities in the long

houses mentioned above, each ruled over by a chief, between whom and the lowest class, the slaves, usually war-captives, there are at least two pretty well-marked social grades. The people of the upper classes are very superior, displaying pleasing manners and many admirable qualities, so that of many of them I felt at once that I could make very real friends. All support themselves mainly by the cultivation of rice, and this constitutes the chief part of their work, for every year they fell and burn a fresh patch of jungle to make a new farm, while for recreation and change they fight with other tribes or households, or go raiding in the low country. It is among them that head-hunting is pursued with a semi-religious ardour that makes it an effectual check upon increasing population, keeps the tribes in a state of perpetual unrest, and gives an uncertain and fleeting character to whatever of comfort and general well-being they may have attained.

Here then was a fine field for the exercise of that form of administrative ability that seems to be the peculiar heritage of our race, for the establishment of a personal ascendancy over the chiefs and through them over all the people, an ascendancy that might be used to diminish the disorders and calamities incidental to savage life; for carrying out, in fact, the policy of the present Rajah, as also of his predecessor, Sir James Brooke, the policy of bringing to these wild people the essential advantages of civilisation while keeping at a distance those hurtful influences, notably rum, gun-powder, disease, and contact with irresponsible white men, that have proved fatal to so many peoples of the simpler cultures. All this has been most successfully accomplished by my friend Mr Charles Hose, an old Cambridge man, who for the last twelve years has ruled as Resident of the Baram district, making himself, by the exercise of great tact and sympathy and personal courage, both feared and beloved of the people.

The peace-making that I am going to describe was organised by him in order to bring together on neutral ground and in presence of an overwhelming force of the tribes loyal to the government all those tribes whose allegiance was still doubtful, and all those that were still actively hostile to one another, and to induce them to swear to support the Government in keeping the peace and to go through the formalities necessary to put an end to old blood feuds. At the same time the Resident had suggested to the tribes that they should all compete in a grand race of war-canoes, as well as in other races on land and water. For he wisely held that in order to suppress fighting and head-hunting, hitherto the natural avenues to fame for restless tribes and ambitious young men, it is necessary to replace them by some other form of violent competition that may in some degree serve as a vent for high spirits and superfluous energy, and he hoped to establish an annual gathering for boat racing and other sports, in which all the tribes should take part, a gathering on the lines of the Olympic games in fact. The idea was taken up eagerly by the people, and months before the appointed day they were felling the giants of the forest and carving out from them the great war-canoes that were to be put to this novel use, and reports were passing from village to village of the many fathoms length of this or that canoe and the fineness of the timber and workmanship of another.

In order to make clear the course of events, I must explain that two large rivers, the Baram and the Tinjar, meet about one hundred and thirty miles from the sea to form the main Baram river. Between the peoples living on the banks of these two rivers and their tributaries there is a traditional hostility which just at this time had been raised to a high pitch by the occurrence of a blood-feud between the Kenyahs, a leading tribe of the Baram, and the Lirongs, an equally powerful tribe of the Tinjar. In addition to these two

groups we expected a large party of Madangs, a famous tribe of fighting men of the central highlands whose hand had hitherto been against every other tribe, and a large number of Dayaks, who, more than all the rest, are always spoiling for a fight, and who are so passionately devoted to head-hunting that often they do not scruple to pursue it in an unsportsmanlike fashion. So it will be understood that the bringing together in one place of large parties of fully armed warriors of all these different groups was a distinctly interesting and speculative experiment in peace-making.

The place of meeting was Merudi, the headquarters of the government of the district. There the river, still nearly a hundred miles from the sea, winds round the foot of a low flat-topped hill, on which stand the small wooden fort and court-house and the Resident's bungalow. Some days before that fixed for the great meeting by the tokens we had sent out, parties of men began to arrive, floating down in the long war-canoes roofed with palm leaves for the journey. On the appointed day some five thousand of the Baram people and the Madangs were encamped very comfortably in leaf and mat shelters on the open ground between our bungalow and the fort, while the Dayaks had taken up their quarters in the long row of Chinamen's shops that form the Merudi bazaar, the commercial centre of the district. But as yet no Tinjar folk had put in an appearance, and men began to wonder what had kept them—were the tokens sent them at fault? or had they received friendly warnings of danger from some of the many sacred birds, without whose favourable omens no journey can be undertaken? or had they, perhaps, taken the opportunity to ascend the Baram and sack and burn the houses now well nigh empty of defenders? We spent the time in foot-racing, preliminary boat-racing, and in seeing the wonders of the white man. For many of these people had not travelled so far down river before, and their delight in the piano was only

equalled by their admiration for that most wonderful of all things, the big boat that goes up stream without paddles, the Resident's fast steam launch.

At last one evening, while we were all looking on at a most exciting practice-race between three of the canoes, the Lirongs, with the main mass of the Tinjar people, came down the broad, straight reach. It was that most beautiful half-hour of the tropical day, between the setting of the sun and the fall of darkness—the great forest stood black and formless, while the sky and the smooth river were luminous with delicate green and golden light. The Lirongs were in full war dress, with feathered coats of leopard skin and plumed caps plaited of tough rattan, and very effective they were as they came swiftly on over the shining water, sixty to seventy warriors in each canoe raising their tremendous battle-cry, a deep-chested chorus of rising and falling cadences. The mass of men on the bank and on the hill took up the cry, answering shout for shout, and the forest across the river echoed it until the whole place was filled with a hoarse roar. The Kenyahs ran hastily to their huts for their weapons, and by the time they had grouped themselves on the crest of the hill, armed with sword and shield and spear and deadly blowpipe, the Lirongs had landed on the bank below and were rushing up the hill to the attack. A few seconds more and they met with clash of sword and shield and a great shouting, and in the semi-darkness a noisy battle raged. After some minutes the Lirongs drew off and rushed back to their boats as wildly as they had come, and strange to say no blood was flowing, no heads were rolling on the ground, no ghastly wounds were gaping, in fact no one seemed any the worse. For it seems that this attack was merely a well understood formality, a put-up-job, so to say. When two tribes, between whom there is a blood-feud not formally settled, meet together to make peace, it is the custom for the injured party, that is the tribe which has last suffered a loss of heads, to make an attack on

the other party but using only the butt ends of their spears and the blunt edges of their swords. This achieves two useful ends—its lets off superabundant high spirits, which if too much bottled up would be dangerous, and it “saves the face” of the injured party by showing how properly wrathful and bellicose its feelings are. So when this formality had been duly observed everybody seemed to feel that matters were going on well, and they settled down quietly enough for the night, the Resident taking the precaution to send the Lirongs to camp below the fort, and the great peace conference was announced to be held the following morning.

Soon after daybreak the people began to assemble beneath the great roof of palm-leaf mats that we had built for a conference hall. The Baram chiefs sat on a low platform along one side of the hall, and in their midst was Tama Bulan, the most famous of them all, a really great man who has made his name and influence felt throughout a very large part of Borneo. When all except the Tinjar men were assembled, of course without arms, the latter, also unarmed, came up the hill in a compact mass, to take their places in the hall. As they entered the sight of their old enemies, the chiefs of the Baram, all sitting quietly together, was too much for their self-control; with one accord they made a mad rush at them and attempted to drag them from the platform. Fortunately we white men had placed ourselves with a few of the more reliable Dayak fortmen between the two parties, and partly by force and partly by eloquence we succeeded in beating off the attack, which seemed to be made in the spirit of a school “rag” rather than with bloody intent. But just as peace seemed restored a great shout went up from the Baram men, “Tama Bulan is wounded,” and sure enough there he stood with blood flowing freely over his face. The sight of blood seemed to send them all mad together: the Tinjar people turned as one

man and tore furiously down the hill to seize their weapons, while the Baram men ran to their huts and in a few seconds were prancing madly to and fro on the crest of the hill, thirsting for the onset of the bloody battle that now seemed a matter of a few seconds only. At the same time the Dayaks were swarming out of the bazaar seeking something to kill, like the typical Englishman, though not knowing which side to take. The Resident hastened after the Tinjars, threw himself before them, and cursed and appealed and threatened, pointing to the two guns at the fort now trained upon them, and Tama Bulan showed his true greatness by haranguing his people, saying his wound was purely accidental and unintended, that it was a mere scratch, and commanding them to stand their ground. Several of the older and steadier chiefs followed his example and ran to and fro holding back their men, exhorting them to be quiet.

The crisis passed, the sudden gust of passion slowly died away, and peace was patched up with interchange of messages and presents between the two camps. The great boat race was announced to take place on the morrow, and the rest of the day was spent in making ready the war canoes, stripping them of their leaf roofs and all other superfluous gear.

At daybreak the racing boats set off for the starting-post four miles up river. The Resident had given strict orders that no spears or other weapons were to be carried in the racing-boats, and as they started up river we inspected the boats in turn, and in one or two cases relieved them of a full complement of spears, and then we followed them to the post in the steam-launch. There was a score of entries, and since each boat carried from sixty to seventy men sitting two abreast, more than a thousand men were taking part in the race. The getting the boats into line across the broad river was a noisy and exciting piece of work. We carried on the launch a large party of elderly chiefs,

most of whom were obviously suffering from "the needle," and during the working of the boats into line they hurled commands at them in language that was terrific in both quality and volume. At last something like a line was assumed, and on the sound of the gun the twenty boats leaped through the water, almost lost to sight in a cloud of spray as every one of those twelve hundred men struck the water for all he was worth. There was no saving of themselves; the rate of striking was about ninety to the minute, and tended constantly to increase. Very soon two boats drew out in front, and the rest of them, drawing together as they neared the first bend, followed hotly after like a pack of hounds. This order was kept all over the course. During the first burst our fast launch could not keep up with the boats, but we drew up in time to see the finish. It was a grand neck-and-neck race all through between the two leading boats, and all of them rowed it out to the end. The winners were a crew of the peaceful down-river folk, who have learnt the art of boat-making from the Malays of the coast, and they owed their victory to their superior skill in fashioning their boat rather than to superior strength. When they passed the post we had an anxious moment—How would the losers take their beating? Would the winners play the fool, openly exulting and swaggering? If so they would probably get their heads broken, or perhaps lose them. But they behaved with modesty and discretion, and we diverted attention from them by swinging the steamer round and driving her through the main mass of the boats. Allowing as accurately as possible for the rate of the current as compared with the rate of the tide at Putney, we reckoned the pace of the winning boat to be a little better than that of the 'Varsity eights in racing over the full course.

The excitement of the crowds on the banks was great, but it was entirely good humoured—they seemed to have forgotten their feuds in the interest of the

racing. So the Resident seized the opportunity to summon everyone to the conference hall once more. This time we settled down comfortably enough and with great decorum, the chiefs all in one group at one side of a central space, and the common people in serried ranks all round about it. In the centre was a huge, gaily painted effigy of a hornbill, one of the birds sacred to all the tribes, and on it were hung thousands of cigarettes of home-grown tobacco wrapped in dried banana leaf. Three enormous pigs were now brought in and laid, bound as to their feet, before the chiefs, one for each of the main divisions of the people, the Barams, the Tinjars, and the hill-country folk. The greatest chiefs of each of these parties then approached the pigs, and each in turn, standing beside the pig assigned to his party, addressed the attentive multitude with great flow of words and much violent and expressive action, for many of these people are great orators. The purport of their speeches was their desire for peace, their devotion to the Resident ("If harm come to him, then may I fall too," said Tama Bulan), and their appreciation of the trade and general intercourse and safety of life and property brought them by the Rajah's government, and they hurled threats and exhortations against unlicensed warfare and bloodshed.

As each chief ended his speech to the people he turned to the pig at his feet, and, stooping over it, kept gently prodding it with a smouldering fire-brand, while he addressed to it a prayer for protection and guidance—a prayer that the spirit of the pig, soon to be set free by a skilful thrust of a spear into the beast's heart, should carry up to the Supreme Being. The answer to these prayers might then be read in the form and markings of the under-side of the livers. So the pigs were despatched, and their livers hastily dragged forth and placed on platters before the group of chiefs. Then was there much anxious peering over shoulders, and much shaking of wise old heads, as the learned elders

discussed the omens, until at last the Resident was called upon to give his opinion, for he is an acknowledged expert in augury. He was soon able to show that the only true and rational reading of the livers was a guarantee of peace and prosperity to all the tribes of the district, and the people, accepting his learned interpretation, rejoiced with one accord. Then the Resident made a telling speech, in which he dwelt upon the advantages of peace and trade, and how it is good that a man should sleep without fear that his house be burnt or his people slain, and he ended by seizing the nearest chief by the hair of his head, as is their own fashion, to show how, if a man break the peace, he shall lose his head.

This concluded the serious part of the conference, and it only remained to smoke the cigarettes of good fellowship, taken from the hornbill-effigy, and to drink long life and happiness to one another. So great jars of "arack" were brought in and drinking vessels, and each chief in turn, standing before some whilom enemy, sang his praises in musical recitative before giving him the cup, and after each phrase of the song the multitude joined in with a long-drawn sonorous shout, which, while the drink flowed down, rose to a mighty roar. This is a most effective way of drinking a man's health, and combines the advantages of making a speech over him and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow;" moreover, the drink goes to the right party, as it does not with us. It should be adopted in this country, I think. By many repetitions of this process we were soon reduced to a state of boisterous conviviality; and many a hard-faced old warrior, who but the day before had drawn his weapons against his enemy, now sat with his arms lovingly thrown about that same enemy. When this state of affairs was reached, our work seemed to be accomplished, and we white men retired to lunch, leaving one chief in the midst of a long-winded speech. As soon as the restraint of the Resident's presence was

removed, the orator began to utter remarks of a nature to stir up the dying embers of resentment, at least so it seemed to one wily old chief, a firm supporter of the government, who bethought him to send one of his men to pull away the palm-leaf mats from above the indiscreet orator, and so leave his verbosity exposed to the rays of the mid-day sun. No sooner said than done, and this was the beginning of the end, for others following suit made a rush for the mats that would be so useful in making their camps and boats more rain-proof. There was a mighty uproar that brought us headlong to the scene, only to see the big hall melt away like a snowflake as hundreds of hands seized upon the mats and bore them away in triumph. So the great peace conference was brought to an end amid much laughter and fun.

It only remained for the chiefs to pay in the taxes for the year—the two dollars per family which it is their business to collect from their people, and which is the only tax or tribute claimed by the Rajah. This business was got through on the following morning, and then we said many kind farewells as the various parties set out one after another in the great war canoes on their long up-stream journey, some of them to battle for many days against the swiftly flowing river, and after that again for many days to pole their boats through the flashing rapids and over the lovely quiet reaches, where the rare gleams of sunlight break through the overarching forest, until, coming to their own upland country where anxious wives and children are waiting, they will spread even in the remotest highlands the news of the white man's big boat that goes of itself against the stream, of the great boat-race, and of how they came well nigh to a fearful slaughtering, and how they swore peace and goodwill to all men, and how there should be now peace and prosperity through all the land, for the great white man who had come to rule them had said it should be so, and the gods had approved his words.

W. MC. D.

Obituary.

THE REV THOMAS PALEY B.D.

The Rev Thomas Paley B.D., formerly Fellow of St John's College, and who died at Wimbledon on the 8th of August in his 90th year, was a grandson of Archdeacon Paley, one of whose works is known to most readers of the *Eagle*. He was born at Halifax on May 11th 1810, where his father, Dr Robert Paley, practised as a physician. He went to school there, then to Bishopton, near Ripon, where his father retired after ceasing to practise, and later to Sedbergh: and he remained a devoted son of Yorkshire to the end of his days. When young he was something of an athlete; when more than eighty he could outwalk many men of half his years.

He entered at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was a scholar there; was 27th Wrangler in 1833, and elected Fellow 6th April 1835. His tutor at Cambridge was the late Dr John Hymers, of St John's College. Tutor and pupil were much attached, and frequently spent their vacations together in the English lake district. It was during one of these excursions that they made the acquaintance of the poet Wordsworth at his home at Rydal; a curious link with the past which Mr Paley often recalled with pleasure.

Though brought up to be a doctor, he took Holy Orders, and for several years held the perpetual curacy of Dishforth, near Ripon, where he had pupils. The present Incumbent of Dishforth supplies one or two incidents of Mr Paley's life there. On a certain market day his pupils took French leave and started off to Ripon. They soon discovered that Mr Paley was after them, so they ran all the way to Ripon pursued by their irate master, who chased them round the Market Cross and back to Dishforth, cracking his whip at them as he ran. For those times he seems to have had rather an advanced service at Dishforth church; for he introduced stringed instruments, and every now and again there were grand choral services to which

people came for miles round. Every Easter Sunday afternoon the children were catechized in church. Mr Paley would be in the pulpit—a three decker—while his sister, with a large clothes basket full of prizes, sat in a square pew below and handed out a prize to each child who answered correctly.

On 1st March 1847 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Ufford *cum* Bainton in Northamptonshire; and in the same year he married Ann Judith, eldest daughter of Mr Smith Wormald, of Barton Hall, Barton-on-Humber. Ufford church was five miles from Stamford, nine from Peterborough, and otherwise had little connexion with the world. Old ways prevailed there. The clerk with the concertina, which had recently taken the place of the village band, read the hymn out line by line, sometimes with an introduction. That with which he welcomed Mrs Paley was about Abraham seeking a wife for Isaac, which he told the congregation was “suitable to the occasion.” And he kept the parson in order. He put two candles on the pulpit ledge with a warning “They be kicklish, sir.” He was also most polite. A poor widow having died during the week he came up to the reading desk and whispered aloud: “Mrs Newman’s compliments, sir, and she wishes to be buried on Tuesday.”

The thirty-three years passed at Ufford were uneventful, but filled with quiet, hard work; one of the first things done being the restoration of Ufford church, which was sadly needed. Not only the church but the chancel had been filled with high red pews of all shapes and sizes; the pulpit and reading desk were in one block, and a curious heavy screen and rood-loft separated the chancel from the body of the church. He reformed all this not indeed in modern high church fashion, but so as to be simple, comfortable, and in good taste. The Rectory itself had recently been much enlarged and improved; but it had a large garden which Mr and Mrs Paley found a field, and left a beautiful lawn with fine trees. The parish was carefully attended to, cottage lectures and Bible classes were started, and Mr Paley went regularly on Sundays and also on week days to teach and catechise the children. At that time the schools were taught by a succession of elderly dames; and one, a Mrs Sopps, combined the function of monthly nurse with that of school mistress. She had a birch rod tied with blue ribbon, and used it vigorously in school and in church. The boys as

well as the girls were made to knit, and the art of bowing and curtsying to their betters was an important part of her system.

Mr Paley was a staunch supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and with deputations would visit the towns and villages to hold meetings, driving long distances and having many adventures. On one occasion when entering the chapel which, as they thought, had been prepared for their reception, Mr Paley and the deputation were delighted to find a large and very devout audience assembled. It was not until the lecturer proceeded to nail up a huge picture of a tattooed savage, with which he was about to illustrate his remarks on missionary work, that the head of the officiating minister appeared above the pulpit to ascertain the cause of this unseemly interruption to his “interval for silent prayer;” and the two gentlemen discovering that they had been taken to the wrong building had to beat a hasty and somewhat ignominious retreat. On another occasion the old groom, having used his resting time too well was found harnessing the horse wrong end on in the shafts, and, being expostulated with, said “some folks likes it one way and some folks likes it the other.”

Mr Paley took great interest in the new art of photography, and his fondness for electrical and chemical experiments, and his use of microscopes and other scientific instruments, brought life and freshness to the village as well as to the Rectory. Later on he became much interested in the Higher Education of Women, and he prepared one of his daughters, now Mrs Alfred Marshall, for the Higher Local Examination as soon as it began. He was the first father to bring a daughter to Newnham, in the early life of which he took a keen interest, and was throughout a warm friend of Miss Clough’s.

The last event of his Ufford life was the restoration of Bainton church in 1876. Soon afterwards he found the parish work too heavy; and in his seventieth year he retired to Bournemouth, the mild climate of which gave him a new lease of life. He was always a thorough Johnian. He read the *Eagle*, and was fond of wandering in the Wilderness and about the Backs in the summer, part of which he often spent in Madingley Road. His life was uneventful, but it was strenuous, and illustrated his favourite motto—*non dicta sed facta*. He delighted to mingle with people of all degrees; his open heartedness and sympathy made him beloved, and his memory will long be cherished in

the scene of his labours. A long and happy life was at last crowned by a death so peaceful that those who watched him believed that he was asleep.

While an undergraduate he came under the influence of the Evangelical movement, and his personal relations to Simeon gave a tone to the rest of his life. He cared little for the outward forms of religion, and had a horror of all tendencies towards laying stress on these rather than on the spirit of religion. He made little boundary line between the established church and others: and he sometimes followed Simeon's example of preaching in Scotch Presbyterian churches. But he was in his way a loyal son of the church. He published a small pamphlet entitled—*Seven principal points on which all Christians are agreed*; and he collected from many sources a book of hymns "full of the spirit and sweetness of our liturgy." He arranged them in the order of the collects which, "like noble columns, have been introduced into Christ's Church at different times." One who had frequent opportunity of hearing him preach describes his sermons as "stately and ably-expressed discourses, almost invariably marked by great polish, and which irresistibly reminded the hearer of some of the prominent Divines of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In common with these they were at times marked by a quaintness in choice of text or treatment of subject such as we find equally in Laud and in his Puritan opponents. To see and hear the fine old man with his powerful face, white hair, and black gown—earnest, stately, and dignified—was like a leaf out of the history of the past, doubtless practically an anachronism, but none the less interesting and impressive."

FRANCIS HADEN COPE B.A.

Mr Francis Haden Cope (junior), who died at Rawal Pindi, India, on the 26th April last was the son of the Rev Francis Haden Cope M.A. (himself a member of the College) and Elizabeth his wife. He was born 5 November 1852 at Birch in Rusholme, near Manchester. He married in 1883 Katherine Frere, daughter of General Sir John Cox K.C.B., of Southsea. They had two children, a son and a daughter; the son (Roland) died in infancy. The widow and daughter survive.

Mr Haden Cope was engaged in tuition and literary work in India, and was Sub-Editor of *The Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, from 1877 until his death.

About 1880 he was appointed Principal of the Central Training College, Lahore, a position involving the oversight of about 900 pupils of various ages. His work from 1880 to 1892 was very arduous and trying, as besides carrying on his duties as Head of a large College he was writing and editing books, chiefly educational. Some of these have been adopted as text books for Middle Schools, others were compiled for the use of men studying for the examinations of the Punjab University. In 1883 Mr Haden Cope was appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, first of the Lahore circle, and later of the larger circle of Rawal Pindi. He was greatly interested in his duties as Inspector of Schools, and in course of his experience had become familiar with no less than eighteen different dialects. The circle of Rawal Pindi included many schools on the frontier, and in the late frontier war Mr Cope found himself frequently in positions of difficulty and danger. In returning from some visits of Inspection early in April 1899 he contracted a chill, which developed into fever, and after a fortnight's illness he died. Great respect for him, and sympathy for his widow and daughter, were evinced, and a military funeral was given to him, an unusual compliment to a civilian. His books will live after him; they show much scholarship and earnest endeavour to help the native students of India to master our language, and doubtless the good work which he has done for education in the Punjab will have its effect on this and the next generation.

SAMUEL OLIVER ROBERTS M.A.

It is with great regret that we record the early death, at St Bartholomew's Hospital on the 31st of May last, of Mr S. O. Roberts.

Mr S. O. Roberts was the son of Mr Samuel Roberts F.R.S., the distinguished mathematician. He was born at Witham Bank, Boston, Lincolnshire, 19 September 1859. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Islington Proprietary School, and entered the College with a Minor Scholarship for

Mathematics 30 April 1879. He was admitted to a Foundation Scholarship 14 June 1881 and took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1882 as Seventh Wrangler. After his degree he studied for a time in the Cavendish Laboratory, and in 1884 was appointed Head Mathematical Master in the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Thence he passed in 1888 to Merchant Taylors' School, London, as Second Mathematical Master and Lower Sixth Form Master on the Modern Side, which posts he held till his death. He was an active member of the Physical Society and of the London Mathematical Society, and an examiner for the Science and Art Department. But it was as a teacher that he was pre-eminent. He possessed in a high degree the two cardinal virtues of patience and clearness, and he threw himself heart and soul into his work. Scholarships are but a crude and imperfect test of success, yet it may be recorded that the mathematical and science scholarships gained by Merchant Taylors' School during his decade were threefold those of the preceding decade. He was in the spring of this year one of the seven select candidates for the Headmastership of the Cowper Street Schools, London, and it was only on the eve of the election that he was compelled by illness to withdraw his candidature. But it was not only as a teacher that he impressed himself on his pupils; he was their friend and companion, superintending their cricket though himself no athlete; playing chess with them, though he could give the champion player a castle. And so in daily life and converse they saw, one and all, both masters and pupils, an exemplar of absolute devotion to duty, perfect simplicity and sincerity, of plain living and high thinking.

One of his pupils writes: "The success of Mr Roberts as a Master must be the excuse for one who was privileged to be his pupil attempting to recall his method of teaching. One of the most striking features of his method as a teacher of mathematics was the extent to which he adopted individual teaching. In his largest classes every boy was instructed personally and received the advice which was needed in his own circumstances. In this way Mr Roberts was often able, in a few words, to suggest the right course of action. A necessary accompaniment of this system was a sense of fellowship between master and pupil, which was enhanced by the straightforward way in which Mr Roberts admitted his own difficulties. A curious result of

a course under Mr Roberts was that the pupil was led to regard methods of problem-solving as of more importance than the general principles of mathematics, although that was by no means the view of the master himself. Mr Roberts' mind presented no confirmation of the narrowing tendency with which the study of mathematics is credited. His knowledge of modern history was of no mean order, and was rendered most valuable by the light which his observations of men and manners abroad enabled him to throw on historical events (*The Tylorian*, xxi, 176—8)."

It may be added that Dr J. Theo. Mertz in the Preface to his great *History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 1, says: "Mr S. Oliver Roberts M.A., of the Merchant Taylors' School, has kindly read over the fourth chapter of this volume." The subject of the chapter is "The Astronomical View of Nature."

JOHN WINDSOR B.A., LL.B.

It is with deep regret that we record the death at Burdwan, Bengal, on the 26th of June last of Mr John Windsor, of the Indian Civil Service, at the early age of 32.

Mr John Windsor was born at Old Trafford, Manchester, 21st July 1866. He was educated at Old Trafford school and the Owens College, Manchester. He was appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1884, and entered St John's 8th September 1884. He took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in 1887, being one of four men bracketed Senior in Law in that year. For this he was elected a Scholar of the College. He went out to India in October 1887, and was gazetted Assistant Magistrate at Chittagong. In 1891 he had sole charge of the Bettiah sub-division of Champaran, about 3,000 square miles in extent, and with a population of one and three-quarter millions of inhabitants. He was in charge of Purnia as acting Deputy Commissioner in 1894, and later he edited the Bengal Yearly Report of 1894. He was the Magistrate in charge of the Arrah division during the famine of 1897, and was specially mentioned in the Government Report for his able management. In 1898 he was gazetted Judge of Bettiah. The *Calcutta Englishman* for 29th June 1899 says: "We regret

exceedingly to announce the death of Mr J. Windsor, formerly Sessions Judge of Burdwan, which took place at Burdwan on Monday. Mr Windsor had only just returned from three months privilege leave. He was a civilian of eleven years' standing, and had been a second-grade District and Sessions Judge since July of last year. He was one of the most painstaking and promising of the junior Judges, and was a universal favourite with the local Bar. A man of great ability and breadth of view there can be no doubt he had a brilliant judicial career before him."

Mr John Windsor married 10th December 1896 at Lewisham Congregational Chapel, Maud Reynolds, daughter of Ralph Shorrocks Esq, B.A., J.P. of 10 Landsdowne Road, Lee, S.E. Mrs Windsor died at Calcutta 13th March 1899. Generations in College soon pass away, but Mr Windsor is still remembered as a man of courtesy and talent, and all who knew him feel his loss, at so early an age, very keenly.

FREDERICK HENRY LEWIS M.B., B.C.

We regret to announce the death on Wednesday October 18th, from heart failure during scarlet fever, of Mr Frederick Henry Lewis, of Weymouth Street, London, at the early age of 32. He was the son of the late Dr Frederick Lewis, of Gloucester Place, W. He received his early education at Queen's College, Taunton. He entered St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1885, from whence, having passed the Anatomy and Physiology Examination of the Conjoint Board, he came to St John's and took the degree of B.A. in 1891 with honours in Natural Science. He then returned to St Bartholomew's and passed the final Conjoint Board Examination in 1892, and took the degrees of M.B., B.C. Cantab, in 1893.

Mr Lewis held several posts, including a House-Physiciancy, External Midwifery Assistant, and Assistant Chloroformist (for two years) at St Bartholomew's, and House-Surgeon to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children at Brighton. When he retired from his post of Assistant Chloroformist at St Bartholomew's, he studied diseases of the ear and throat in Vienna, and, returning to England at the beginning of the last year, he was appointed Non-resident House-Surgeon to the Throat Hospital

in Great Portland Street, a post which he had filled with entire satisfaction to all with whom he worked, and who will lose in him one whose genial nature and great capabilities cannot be easily replaced.

Dr Herbert Tilley who had been an intimate friend of Mr Lewis writes:

"His loss is one which many friends must now be mourning. As an anæsthetist, he was one of the most skilled I have known, and possessed that rare gift of making his patients feel quite at home before they took the anæsthetic; more especially was this the case with children. In private life he was 'hail fellow well met' with all, whilst his philosophic views upon things in general and his fund of quiet humour made him excellent company. To those of us who knew him well is brought home the personal loss of a kind-hearted, modest, and faithful friend, of whom it may be truly said that he was one of the best."

(The British Medical

PHILIP THOMAS MAIN.

It was intended that the following account of Mr Main's Scientific work should have followed the obituary notice in our last number. By an oversight it was not then printed.

The scientific attainments of Philip Thomas Main were naturally much more intimately known to his friends and fellow workers in Cambridge than to the outside world. Notwithstanding fragile health he carried on with great success, almost unaided, the work of the Chemical Laboratory of St John's College for considerably over twenty years. His kindness and consideration for his pupils placed him rather in the position of a personal friend than of a professional instructor. These intimate relations, in the case of his more promising students, were not impaired by their leaving the University for active life. He followed up with keen interest the careers of the men who had worked under him. It was thus a pleasure to observe casual meetings in Hall with former pupils who had returned for medical examinations or other purposes, and to note his acquaintance with what they had been doing away from Cambridge and his interested questions in relation to their work. It is within the knowledge of the present writer, who can only speak of recent years, that more than one man whose investi-

gations in Chemistry have reflected honour on the University, has been indebted for the means to continue his studies to substantial help most generously supplied from Main's limited resources.

When, some years ago, he consented to the College appointing a Lecturer to assist him in the work of the Laboratory his health markedly improved under the release from the more exacting part of his duties; and there is no doubt his life was thereby materially prolonged.

He acted on many occasions as Examiner for the Natural Sciences Tripos, and gave much time to the work of the Natural Science Board at the important period when that subject of study was gradually developing into mature form.

It might be thought that a man who thus devoted himself to his pupils for many hours most days of the week, in the exhausting work of laboratory demonstration, would have but little time or energy left for the improvement of his own knowledge. But Main found time, chiefly in vacations, to be a widely read man. His mathematical power was very inadequately represented by the position of sixth Wrangler, to which he attained in the Tripos: good judges have expressed the opinion, that with more robust health and less devotion when an undergraduate to chemistry and physics and other subjects, one of the very highest places in mathematical honours would have been easily within his reach. His training in chemical manipulation was gained under Professor Liveing, who was his predecessor as director of the chemical laboratory at St John's College, at a time when that laboratory was the only institution of the kind in the University. But his chief personal interest in late years lay in the parts of chemistry that admitted of mathematical treatment. Though he did not actually publish anything, he was a pioneer in the subjects of chemical equilibrium and the velocity of chemical change, which recent investigations have proved to be of such decisive importance for the future progress of chemical dynamics. The fundamental writings of Professor Willard Gibbs, of Yale, on that subject were first introduced to the European scientific world by Clerk Maxwell in a communication to the Cambridge Philosophical Society: in the published abstract of that address (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* II., 1876) it is stated that Gibbs' law of coexistent phases, now fundamental in chemistry, was illustrated by the

speaker by an account of Mr Main's experiments on coexistent phases of mixtures of chloroform, alcohol, and water. It was quite six years after this time that the fundamental but solitary work of Willard Gibbs first began to attract the attention of Continental chemists through the powerful recommendation of Helmholtz, who had found himself anticipated by Gibbs in regard to the thermodynamic theory of the voltaic battery. That work is now universally recognised as the classical foundation of the new department of physical chemistry, which has been widely and zealously cultivated chiefly in Germany, and is the subject of a voluminous literature. With the progress of this subject Main kept in close touch, his mathematical power placing him in a position of vantage; and he was always willing to share his information with physicists or chemists interested in it. And the entire absence of any pretension to deep scientific attainments, arising from no mere affectation of humility, served but to strengthen the respect in which his wide knowledge and keen critical power were held by competent judges.

At an earlier period, about twelve years ago, he spent several successive Long Vacations in drawing up two elaborate and detailed reports "on our experimental knowledge of the properties of matter," which were published in the reports of the British Association for 1886 and 1888. These writings were at once accepted as authoritative surveys of the recent history of the progress of chemical physics; and the present writer has vivid recollection of high eulogiums passed on them, and on the sureness of Main's critical faculty in general, by Professor W. Ramsey and other special authorities on that branch of knowledge.

His acquaintance with classical literature was unusually extensive for a man whose chief pursuits were scientific. His interest was always attracted by metaphysical and indeed theological subjects. At an early period of his career he was in intimate relation with the band of critics which in part centred round W. K. Clifford, and then formed a striking feature of the life of the University. In recent years he was fond of recalling episodes of the incisive and unconventional discussions of those times. (Reprinted from the *Cambridge Review* for May 11, 1899.)

J. L.

RAYMOND JOHN HORTON-SMITH M.A., M.B.

It is with deep regret that we record the early death of Raymond John Horton-Smith, late Scholar of the College, who died in Switzerland on Sunday, 8 October 1899, in the 27th year of his age. He belonged to a family conspicuous for its loyalty to the College. He was the third (and youngest surviving) son of Mr Richard Horton Smith Q.C., of 53, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, London, and Marilla, the eldest daughter of Mr John Baily Q.C. (nephew of Mr Francis Baily, Vice-President of the Royal Society and President of the Royal Astronomical Society). His father, his grandfather on his mother's side, his uncle (Mr Walter Baily), and his eldest brother, Percival, were all Fellows of the College; while his brother, Lionel, who has kindly supplied part of the materials for the following notice, and both his cousins, Francis Gibson Baily and Gerard Gibson Baily, were, like himself, Foundation Scholars of the same.

He was born on the 16th March 1873 in Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London. Prizes for good conduct at his first school, and for holiday collections of pressed wild-flowers at his second, were the precursors of many others when in September 1886, at the age of 13, he passed from Mr A. C. Bartholomew's School at Reading to Marlborough College. His brother Percival had left school for St John's College in the summer term, but his second brother, Lionel, who had already been at Marlborough for two years, was with him for the four following years, from 1886 to 1890. During the five years at Marlborough, where the delicate health of his earlier days was much improved by the bracing air of the place, he won no less than thirty volumes in the way of school prizes, the chief of them being the Junior and Senior Farrar Prizes for English Literature, the Congreve Prize for History, and the Senior Science and Laboratory Prizes, besides 'honourable mention' for the German Prize. The subjects included in his Oxford and Cambridge Certificate, gained at the age of 17, were Latin, Greek, French, Elementary and Additional Mathematics, Scripture Knowledge, and History. He kept up his Classics to the end of his time at school; and afterwards, during his College days, when his Tutor told him he had visited the harbours of Carthage in the Easter Vacation, he said at once, "Let me see, one of them was called the *Cothon*; was it not?" It may be doubted whether many, even among professedly classical

students, would have remembered the name so promptly. But the subjects which interested him most were Natural Science, French, and History—above all, the history of his own country.

Like both of his elder brothers, he was entered at St John's, under Dr Sandys. His future Tutor saw him for the first time during a visit to the Master of Marlborough in 1890, when his eager and wistful face and his light hair made him conspicuous in a crowd of far bigger boys making for the door of the School Chapel at the close of the service. He left school a year afterwards, in the summer of 1891; and it must have been shortly before leaving that he wrote a playful parody of a passage in *Marmion*, closing with a couplet which now has a pathetic interest:—

"Work, Percy, work! On, Lionel, on!

Were the last words of Raymond John."

His Head-master's letter to his future College Tutor may here be quoted:—"I have great pleasure in commending to you Raymond John Horton-Smith. It is sufficient to say that you will find in him the good qualities that you have already recognised in his brothers. I am very sorry that he will be the last representative of his family here." At the last prize-giving at School his Head-master said that "he had kept up the tradition of his family in matter of work, and that he would be a credit to Marlborough College at Cambridge." His House-master, the Rev W. H. Chappel, retains "the very happiest recollections" of him, "his industry, his gentleness, and his loyalty." Writing in *The Marlburian* he says of his former pupil: "He set a conspicuous example of untiring energy and dogged perseverance, which took him rapidly up the School. . . Straight-forward thoroughness marked all his school life, and, though of a retiring disposition and not careful for pre-eminence in games, his cheerful temper and bright face made him many friends. . . . His industry was impressive; his loyalty to his house and friends, his intense devotion to his home, his sober earnestness at confirmation, his alert and enquiring mind, his bright and open manner are a refreshing and a helpful memory."

In October 1891 he came into residence at St John's, where his rooms for all the five years of his residence were at the top of staircase D, New Court (D'), on the side nearest his elder brother's rooms at the top of E. Early in November his eldest brother, Percival, was elected a Fellow of the College, and on

the same day Raymond received from his Tutor a copy of a recent reprint of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici* inscribed with the words:—

*Raymondo J. Horton-Smith
benevolentiae pignus quantulumcunque
dono dedit
gentis Hortonine trium deinceps fratrum
amicus et tutor
J. E. Sandys
A.S. MDCCCXCI, a.d. iv Non Novembres,
quo die fratrum natu maximus
auspiciis optimis Collegii Divi Johannis
socius electus est.
Vinculum triplex non cito dirumpitur.*

As a student of Natural Science and Medicine he passed all his examinations in rapid succession. By the end of his first year he had passed both Parts of the First M.B., and the First Part of the Second M.B.; at the end of his second he took a First Class in the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos and was elected to a Foundation Scholarship; by the end of the following Term he had passed the Second Part of the Second M.B.; towards the end of his third year the First Part of the Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. In the course of his fourth year he wrote his first scientific paper, "A description of Bengal crania," published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, VIII, 296—302. At the end of that year, in June 1895, when he took his B.A. degree, his name appeared in the First Class in the Second Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos (the subjects specially mentioned being "Physiology, and Human Anatomy with Physiology").

He rowed in one of the three Junior Crews in the Trial Eights in his first Term; but his constant attendance at the Laboratories in the afternoon made it difficult for him to keep up this form of exercise in later years. He stood about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had a lithe and slender figure, small and delicate and refined features, a pale complexion, very fair hair, and soft grey eyes, with a modest and quiet manner, and an earnest and attentive expression which was often lit up with a bright and sunny smile. In his first Long Vacation (August 1892) he was intensely pleased at winning a cup (his only cup) for "Scratch Fours," the winning crew consisting of: *Row* R. J. Horton-Smith, 2 W. K. Wills, 3 A. G. Butler, *Stroke* W. McDougall, *Cox* A. N. Wilkins. In the latter part of his

time in Cambridge he took to riding on horse-back. He was also a member of an informal Club called "The Seven," all of them Scholars of the College, who met in one another's rooms for a short while every evening. Besides his elder brother and his cousin, G. G. Bailly, the "Seven" included C. A. H. Townsend, A. B. Maclachlan, F. E. Edwardes, and R. W. Tate; and they were sometimes joined by J. A. Glover. Among the foremost of his College friends were, further, A. L. Giles, Peter Green, and J. H. B. Masterman; also A. H. Thompson, W. West, and A. J. Campbell, and his elder brother's friend, H. P. Jones.

Though he was much bound up with the College, he was fully capable of being thoroughly happy elsewhere. Once when he had been invited to join a party at Merton House and to accompany them to the Trinity ball, being prevented from calling the next day, he wrote a note of thanks "for the extremely delightful evening I had last night; I do not ever remember having enjoyed myself so much before."

Towards the end of June 1895, he went abroad for three or four weeks, visiting the Rhine and taking Heidelberg and Schaffhausen on the way to Switzerland; all this was vividly described in a letter to Dr Sandys, who had also received a graphic account of his stay at Avranches in September 1893.

He continued in residence for a fifth year. When the work for his degree was over, he began in his fifth October Term to take an active part in the College Debating Society. On October 26 he moved "That this House would view with satisfaction a scheme for Imperial Federation." He was induced to speak on this occasion by A. J. Campbell, who describes him as making a speech of forty minutes which riveted the attention of "the House." Without indulging in any flights of rhetoric, he rested his case on solid argument, throwing himself eagerly into his subject and carrying his audience with him by the force of his reasoning, and still more by the magnetism of his manner. He sat down amid tumultuous applause, and in the end the motion was carried by 22 votes to 12. On November 19 he spoke in support of a motion approving the foreign policy of the Conservative Government with regard to Armenia and Egypt, which was carried by a majority of 15 votes, 63 members being present. At the end of December he joined the Navy League, and on 9 March 1896 took a prominent part in forming the Cambridge Branch, of

which he was the first Honorary Secretary. At a meeting held on that day in Philip à Morley Parker's rooms, D³ Third Court, the introductory speech was made by Parker himself. This was followed by an awkward pause, and one at least of those present (A. J. Campbell) began to fear the meeting would end in a fiasco, when up rose Raymond, standing at the end of the table facing down the room. He passed at once into an energetic, almost a passionate, speech. It included an outline of the growth of the naval supremacy of Great Britain, and insisted on the necessity for its maintenance; pointed out the present defects of the Navy, and the peril of its being seriously weakened; described the general character and aims of the Navy League, what it had done already and what it hoped to do in the way of awakening the public conscience; and concluded by urging the formation of a Branch of the League at Cambridge. The manner of the speech was admirable; it was clear and unhesitating; and it "caught the attention of a company partly sympathetic, partly antagonistic, and largely sceptical." One who was present, whose name has been already mentioned, still remembers the lithe figure of the speaker, standing at the end of the table in his gown, with eyes shining with enthusiasm for his theme, and with a manner marked by unusual energy and passionate feeling. He carried the meeting with him, and, before it separated, the Cambridge Branch was formed, members were enrolled, and abstracts of information distributed. In the following Term he did a large part of the subsequent work; and, when he went down in June 1896, he left the Branch in a sound and stable condition. Half a year later he wrote to Dr Sandys, thanking him for a cutting from a Cambridge newspaper with a full account of a Navy League dinner at Cambridge, and adding: "The Branch seems to be going on extremely well, thanks to my energetic successor." He also wrote to A. J. Campbell, warmly congratulating the Branch on the success of the dinner and of the debate at the Union, and closing with the words: "I am jolly glad I had a hand in planting the seed which you fellows are so judiciously watering." Among his favourite books (besides Macaulay's *History of England*) were Captain Mahan's *Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*, and the same writer's *Influence of Sea-Power upon History*; also Spenser Wilkinson's *Command of the Sea* and Rudyard Kipling's *Fleet*

in Being. Among his favourite lines were those of Tennyson:

"We've sailed wherever ship could sail,
We've founded many a mighty state;
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fear of being great."

Meanwhile, before he left Cambridge, his short paper on the "Ethnology of the British Upper Classes" had been published in *Nature* (16 January 1896, pp. 256-7) and had been followed by a "Description of the Crania found at Gorton" in 1881, which was printed in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, vol. ix, pp. 111-3, under date of 9 March 1896. On leaving Cambridge in the summer of 1896, when he was succeeded in his rooms by A. J. Campbell, he returned to his home in Queen's Gardens, and began his work at St Thomas's Hospital, where he won the Entrance Scholarship for University Students, together with a Certificate of Honour, in August 1896. In November his paper on the "Cranial Characteristics of the South Saxons compared with those of some of the other races of South Britain" appeared in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (November 1896, pp. 82-102), and was the subject of a paragraph in the "Scientific Summary for 1897" published in Whitaker's Almanack for 1898 (p. 660). In 1897 he won the first "College Prize" at St Thomas's, with a Certificate of Honour; and in March of the same year his paper on "The Efferent Fibres in the Posterior Roots of the Frog" was published in the *Journal of Physiology* (xxi pp. 101-111). In April of the same year he had a slight attack of pleurisy, and was advised to stay at the Hospital during its continuance. The attack lasted for about a month. Just before this he had been attending a child-patient at the Hospital, who, on coming for the second time, was much distressed at failing to find him, as she had "brought a flower for the fair-haired doctor;" the little token of gratitude was taken up to the room where he was lying ill and was placed in a vase by his bedside. It is to be feared that from this illness dated the weakness of health from which he afterwards began to suffer. On his apparent recovery the physicians at the Hospital insisted on his having a month's holiday; he accordingly went in June to the Isle of Wight and the New Forest, and afterwards to Grasmere; and, at the end of August, to Sussex and Yorkshire. At the Fellowship Examination held at St John's in October, his interest in the Navy led

to his choosing for the subject of his English Essay "The vulnerable points of Great Britain in the event of war." At the corresponding examination in 1898, though naturally tempted to write on the "Imperial Idea," he preferred to break fresh ground by writing on one of the other alternative subjects, "The Character of Bismarck." The amount which he managed to write on this subject in three hours was enormous; and the Essay, though not without inaccuracies, was regarded by some of those who saw it as a remarkable *tour de force*.

His strength, already somewhat impaired by his illness in 1897, was severely taxed by a series of six examinations in the four months between December 1898 and April 1899:—(1) the First Part of the Third M.B. in December 1898; (2) the M.R.C.S. and (3) the L.R.C.P. examinations in January 1899; (4) the examination, in April, for the Wainwright Prize for "Practical Medicine," which he was the first to win and for which he selected four volumes of Ruskin, *The Stones of Venice* and *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*; and, in the same month, the Second Part of (5) the Third M.B. and of (6) the L.R.C.P. examinations. With characteristic energy he was determined to get through all these examinations, and thus earn seven or eight months of rest for a proposed voyage round the world. In May he had to go for his health to Seaford before visiting Cambridge to read his thesis for the M.B. degree. This degree, with that of B.C., was conferred upon him on May 25th. He had already taken his M.A. degree on 13 January 1898, when, in his loyalty to his College and University, he became a life member of both. After a short visit to High Wycombe he became an M.R.C.S. of England early in June. On July 7th, as he was not yet strong enough to attempt a long voyage, he went abroad to Switzerland. During a visit from some friends in August he confessed that he "had over-worked for ten years," and added that he was "so enjoying his absolute rest now." It was an echo of what he had said when calling at the house of some friends in Cambridge towards the close of his medical examinations. He was looking very pale and tired, and was kindly told he had been working too hard; but with his cheery, sunny smile he looked up, saying: "Yes, I suppose I have been keeping a little close to the work, but I shall have a long rest now." While in Switzerland he was interested in taking photographs of the scenery around him. For a time his health

improved rapidly, and his cheery letters were full of restful joy and happiness, when unexpectedly a slight attack of typhoid fever supervened. On October 3rd the prizes at St Thomas's were distributed by Professor Clifford Allbutt, but the first winner of the Wainwright Prize could not be present to receive it; the donor of the prize, who is Treasurer of the Hospital, could only make a feeling reference to the absent prizeman. On the following Friday, October 6th, news of suddenly alarming gravity arrived from Switzerland, but before his father and mother could reach him all was over. He had suffered a relapse, and at midday on Sunday, October 8th, had peacefully and painlessly passed away. During his last illness he had expressed a wish to see all the home faces again, and, while his mind was wandering for a time, the words which he spoke showed that to his imagination his wish was actually fulfilled. According to Baron von Hügel, of Cambridge, who was often with him towards the end, and for whose kindness he was most grateful, he used to talk quite calmly about his illness, simply and quietly stating the chances for and against recovery—fully conscious of the danger but not flinching from it. The doctor who had attended him said of him afterwards: "He was such a good man; so full of fun, and yet not ashamed to be seen reading his Bible every evening." The Alpine gentians and the many other flowers which friends had sent to his rooms during his illness were placed within the coffin, which was of beautiful Swiss workmanship, and on his breast were laid some lovely leaves of Virginia creeper. The body was brought to his home, and on Tuesday, October 17th, was buried in the family vault at Highgate Cemetery. The first part of the funeral service was held at 11 a.m. in Trinity Church, Westbourne Terrace, where he had been baptised. Among the many who were present, besides immediate relatives, were His Honour Judge Bacon, the Rev Dr Wace, formerly Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr T. C. Wright, also of Lincoln's Inn, while the College was represented by Dr Sandys and by W. West, and (at the cemetery) by W. West and Hugh Percy Jones, both formerly Scholars. The coffin was covered with many wreaths of white flowers, a fitting emblem of one who, in the brief course of six-and-twenty years, had passed from his home to his school, from his school to his College, and from the work of his Hospital in London to his few weeks of rest in Switzerland,

"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

There was no lack of spoken or written words of heart-felt sympathy and kindest consolation. The news of his early death "caused great sorrow in the Hospital," where he had been a devoted and enthusiastic student. A brief notice in the *St Thomas's Hospital Gazette* closed with the words:—"he was open and bright in manner, possessed an alert and enquiring mind, while his devotion to his work was at times pathetic; without doubt he would have achieved great success had he lived." Many of his friends looked on his death as the greatest grief they had ever experienced; of his older friends one said, "at Cambridge every one who knew him regards his loss as a personal loss"; another wrote: "I do not not remember any young man to whom I felt more attracted or to whom my heart went out more"; and a third: "I think I never met so sweet-natured a young man, nor one to whom my heart paid a more instinctive homage; and the union of this gentle nature with his great ability assured him of a beneficent career." Some of those who knew him best recalled "his bright, happy, cheery, sunny face"; "his pure, upright, and honourable life"; "his originality and therewith also his receptivity"; "his extraordinary detachment from everything that was unworthy"; and "his deep and beautiful faith in God." To one "he was as dear as any brother"; another "was attracted by his constant charm, and by that courtesy and grace which are instinctively felt as witnesses of a noble character"; another wrote of "his enthusiasm, his dislike of anything savouring of narrowness or selfishness," and of "his wide, sympathetic, unselfish, and patriotic nature." "No one lived a better life"; it was a life "true, honourable, and complete"; a life in which there was "no shadow of dark days, but only the bright light of the morning of a life full of fairest promise." He has left his sorrowing friends a happy memory and a bright example which they will never forget. Over the grave of this unwearied worker, this loyal and single-hearted son of the College, no better benediction can be pronounced than the words once written by the Apostle whose name it bears:—"I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours."

J. E. S.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1899.

In July last the Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, appointed Mr E. W. Garrett (B.A. 1873) to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in the place of Sir James Vaughan resigned. Mr E. W. Garrett is the only son of the late Henry Garrett, Esq., of Cromac House, co. Antrim. He was born 1 February 1851, and was at Shrewsbury School. He took his degree in the Law Tripos. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 18 April 1871, and was called to the bar 30 April 1875. He married on 3 April 1878 Fanny, daughter of the late John Andrews, Esq., J.P., of Comber, co. Down. He has practised on the Midland Circuit, where of recent years he has acted as one of the prosecuting counsel for the Treasury and as one of the prosecuting counsel in Mint cases. He is Revising Barrister for the Nuneaton, Rugby, and Stratford divisions of Warwickshire. He is the author of *The Law of Nuisance*. He was elected a member of the first Middlesex County Council, and in 1895 he became County Alderman. Mr Garrett was elected a member of the first General Council of the Bar, on which he has continued to act without interruption.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887) was on Saturday, November 11th, returned unopposed as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Professor Macalister, Fellow of the College, a member of the Departmental Committee on the physical tests and measurements applicable to candidates for commission in the Army and to recruits.

Mr William Patchett (B.A. 1853), Q.C. has been elected Treasurer of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple for the year 1900.

Mr W. Lloyd Cabell (B.A. 1852), of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, who has been a Reporter in Chancery cases for the

Incorporated Council of Law Reporting was in June last appointed a Reporter for the Council in the Court of Appeal.

Mr Thomas Darlington (B.A. 1886), one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools and formerly Fellow of the College, was during the past summer entrusted by the Government with the duty of studying on the spot the method of instruction employed in the intermediate and higher educational institutions of Russia, and to submit a detailed report on the subject. The Russian Ministry of Public Instruction sanctioned his inspection of the scholastic establishments in St Petersburg.

The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Vicar of St Aubyn's, Devonport, has been appointed First Principal of the Midland Clergy College newly established at Edgbaston. Mr Masterman was formerly Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of the College. He obtained the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse in the years 1891, 2, 3. He was Historical Lecturer to Non-Collegiate Students 1893-95, and lectured in College on Church History in 1894, 5, 6.

The current number of the Japanese Bacteriological Journal, published in Tokio by Professor Kitasato, contains a good portrait of Mr E. H. Hankin (B.A. 1889), formerly Fellow of the College, with a eulogistic summary of his scientific work.

On November 9 Mr Alfred Isaac Tillyard (B.A. 1875) was elected Mayor of Cambridge for the year 1899-1900. Mr Tillyard, who is the eldest son of Mr Isaac Tillyard, of Norwich, was born in that city 3 April 1852. He was educated at Norwich School under the Rev Dr A. Jessopp. He entered St John's in 1871, and was admitted a Scholar of the College 14 June 1873, taking his degree in the First Class of the Classical Tripos of 1875. He was for some time Classical Master at The Leys School, Cambridge. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 11 January 1883, migrated to Gray's Inn (where he was admitted 20 December 1887), and was called to the Bar 26 January 1888, but he has never practised. In 1891 he entered the Cambridgeshire County Council as representative of the Grantchester Division, and has retained his seat up to the present moment. He was appointed Chairman of the Allotments and Small Holdings Committee, and has in this capacity taken great interest in the working of the Small Holdings and Parish Councils Acts in the area within the Council's jurisdiction. He has worked with zeal also on the Technical Education Committee for the county. In November 1895 Mr Tillyard was elected to the Cambridge Town Council as representative of New Town Ward, and in November 1898 was elected Chairman of the Paving and Drainage Committee. He is also a member of the Parliamentary Committee and the Technical Education Committee, and is a strong advocate of the municipalisation of the local tramways and water supply.

Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), formerly Fellow of the College, delivered the Presidential Address to the Aristotelian Society on November 6th. The subject of the Address was "The Perception of Change and Duration."

The Rev J. F. Cross (B.A. 1894) M.A. Toronto has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at St John's University, Winnipeg. Mr Cross, who is 27 years of age, has had a somewhat unusual career. He was educated at Wallasey Grammar School; leaving school early, he spent a couple of years in a Liverpool office, then emigrated to Canada, where, while engaged in business, he graduated at Toronto. He returned to England, entered at St John's, and took his degree through the Mathematical Tripos.

In *The Antiquary* for last November (Vol. xxv, p. 327) is an article by Mrs Clay Finch, entitled "The Founding of St John's College, Cambridge." It consists chiefly of an examination of the provisions of Bishop Fisher's Statutes.

The University of London has conferred the degree of D.Sc. upon the following members of the College: Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), formerly Fellow of the College, for Zoology; Mr J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1874), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, for Mathematics; Ds George B. Bryan (B.A. 1898), for Experimental Physics.

At the Annual Election on November 6 the following were elected to Fellowships:—

(1) William Anderson Houston (B.A. 1896), 5th Wrangler 1896, First Class First Division Mathematical Tripos Part II 1897. Second Smith's Prizeman 1898. Mr Houston submitted two papers as dissertations: *On some steady motions of Electrons connected with the internal constitution of matter* and *A short note on unicursal Plane Curves*.

(2) Grafton Elliot-Smith (B.A. 1898). Mr Elliot-Smith, who is an M.D. of the University of Sydney, entered the College as an "Advanced Student." He submitted the following dissertations: (i) *The Morphology of the Central Hemisphere*; (ii) *The Brain in the Edentata*; (iii) *The origin of the Corpus Callosum, etc.*; (iv) *The relation of the Fornix to the margin of the Cerebral Hemisphere*; (v) *Further observations on the Fornix, etc.*; (vi) *Further observations on the anatomy of the Brain in the Monotremata*.

At a previous election held on October 27, under the provision of the 24th Section of the College Statutes, the following were elected to Fellowships, tenable, during residence, for three years:

(a) Mr Joseph Jackson Lister (B.A. 1880), University Demonstrator of Animal Morphology.

(b) Mr Albert Charles Seward (B.A. 1886) F.R.S., University Lecturer in Botany.

The Rev Dr J. H. Lupton (B.A. 1858), who has been for upwards of thirty-five years Sur-Master of St Paul's School, retired from that post at the end of the school year. At the "Apposition" of the School, which took place on the 26 July last, Mr F. W. Walker, the High Master, in his speech referred to Dr Lupton as follows: "His departure was a loss beyond repair, most of all to the High Master personally, but also to all his colleagues and the whole school. His literary eminence, his wide knowledge, and his success as a master assured him a lasting place of honour in the history of Dean Colet's foundation. But Dr Lupton was something better and higher than a distinguished author, scholar, and teacher. He had exhibited before their eyes a consummate type of a Christian gentleman, and the subtle more in the recent development of St Paul's than either he suspected himself or could be readily understood by the outer world."

The 1st of August last was Domum Day at Winchester College. The event of the day was the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev George Richardson (B.A. 1860) who is retiring from the post of Second Master, which he has filled since 1873. Mr Parker-Smith M.P., who acted as spokesman, said he had been a prefect in college when Mr Richardson became Second Master, and he had been one of the first who had enjoyed the opportunity of showing at Cambridge how great was the difference which Mr Richardson's teaching had made in the mathematical standard of Winchester. The idea of this presentation had been started about eighteen months before, and it had met with a universally cordial response, over £835 having been subscribed. This sum would be expended on three objects. First, there was a personal present, a mark of abiding friendship to Mr and Mrs Richardson. Secondly, there would be a portrait of Mr Richardson to be hung in the hall. This would be painted by Mr John Collier. There would remain a sum of about £500, which would be devoted to the more adequate endowment of mathematical and science prizes. The personal presents consisted of a watch-chain and an address to Mr Richardson, and a watch and chatelaine for Mrs Richardson. A silver bowl was also presented by the senior commoner prefect on behalf of his division of the school. Mr Richardson expressed his thanks in a speech full of humour and feeling.

The following paragraph appeared in *M. A. P.* for 26 August last:

"A Popular Wykeham Master.

"The Rev George Richardson, who has just retired from the Second Mastership at Winchester College, was perhaps the most popular Master the school has ever had. Genial and

kindly in manner, vigorous in method, he was held in real affection and regard by all Wykehamists, among whom he was familiarly known as 'Mr Dick.' His popularity was shared to the full by jovial 'Mrs Dick,' who has always been an immense favourite with the boys. Mr Richardson's career was of more than common interest, for he began life, I believe, in the City warehouse of Messrs. Foster, Porter & Co., the big drapery people, who had the sense to perceive that his abilities were fitted for something intellectually higher than Wood Street. He went to Cambridge, made his mark as a mathematician, was appointed Master of Winchester (a most unusual thing for a Cantab.) in 1867, becoming Second Master in 1873, and married Miss Porter."

Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884), who has been for some time Head Master of the Higher Grade School, Paradise Street, Cambridge, left in June last to take up his new work at Sheffield. On Friday, June 18th, a meeting of the managers, teachers, parents, pupils, and friends of the School was held, and Mr Iliffe was presented with the following address:

To J. W. Iliffe, Esq., M.A., St John's College,
Cambridge.

The managers, teachers, and scholars, past and present, of the Paradise-Street Higher Grade Boys' School, Cambridge, desire to place on record their warm appreciation of your work on their behalf. During the 14 years—1885-1899—in which you have been head master, the number of scholars has considerably increased, and the school has greatly prospered and developed. You have also taken a chief part in the promotion of clubs, by which the past scholars have been brought together and their interest in the school maintained. You carry with you to your new sphere of work at Sheffield the heartiest good wishes of those who have been associated with you in Cambridge, and their hopes that a bright and happy future lies before you.

Signed on behalf of the managers, WALTER FLACK.

On behalf of the teachers and scholars, H. W. C. PAPWORTH.

On behalf of the old scholars, G. J. GRAY.

Rev C. A. E. POLLOCK, Chairman.

June 16, A.D. MDCCCXCIX.

This address was illuminated on vellum by C. E. G. Gray, an old higher Grade boy, the ornamentation including the arms of the Borough, the University, and St John's College. In addition to the address Mr Iliffe was presented with a gold watch and Mrs Iliffe with a silver teapot.

The Rev G. P. K. Winlaw (B.A. 1894), who has been of Cheltenham for eighteen months, is leaving to become Rector of Morden, Surrey, in succession to his father. On Thursday, September 28, a large gathering bid him farewell and to ask his acceptance of a parting gift.

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This took the form of a handsome silver centre piece, with the inscription: "Presented to the Rev G. P. K. Winlaw M.A. as a token of affection and esteem by members of the congregation of the Parish Church and St Matthew's, upon his leaving the Curacy of the Parish. Cheltenham, September 28th, 1899." The subscribers to the gift numbered about 100. A full account of the Presentation is given in *The Cheltenham Examiner* for 4 October 1899.

Mr F. W. Hill (B.A. 1886), late Fellow of the College, and now one of the Masters of the City of London School, was in August last the sole survivor of a party involved in a terrible disaster on the Dent Blanche. Mr Owen Glynn Jones, one of Mr Hill's colleagues at the City of London School, and two guides being lost. We take the following account of Mr Hill's experiences from a letter by Mr Harold Spender to *The Daily Chronicle*, appearing in the issue of that paper for September 5:

"As there will be many versions of the accident, I will give here the account which I have received from the sole witness and survivor—Mr Hill. He was at the funeral this morning, in spite of the terrible experience through which he had passed—three days without food on the Dent Blanche. The accident was no fault of Jones's. The party had reached the west ridge, and were making their way along the rocks. They had reached a "genslarne," or tower of rock, which had to be surmounted. Furrer was leading, and in order to reach a hand-hold had been pushed up on to an ice-axe, which was being held steady Jones and Zurbriggen. Mr Hill watched Furrer searching for a hand-hold, and then suddenly saw him collapse backward. He seemed to be a terrible time falling. He fell on to the two men below him and swept them off the ridge at once, without sound or cry. Mr Hill tightened his grip and looked away for a moment. Vuignier was about thirty feet from him, and he heard him go. He waited for the inevitable end, when, with amazement, he found that he was still there. The rope had broken just beyond Vuignier, and was dangling down the mountain side. Far below him he could see the bodies from rock to rock with outspread motionless hands, until he turned away that he might see no more.

"Mr Hill kept his nerve and saved his life. Perhaps it was the thought of his wife that nerved him to the tremendous task through which he passed. All alone he climbed the west ridge—climbed but twice before by fully-equipped parties—and reached the summit. Then he began to descend, but was caught in a snowstorm before he left the rocks. There he remained all Monday night and until midday on Tuesday—roped to rocks, and jammed in with an ice-axe. Then the mist suddenly lifted, and he climbed down all the afternoon and night of Tuesday without food, half delirious with exhaustion, now sleeping as he stood, then shouting 'Come on, you fellows!' to the com-

panions whose loss had become a dream to him—until, on Wednesday, he staggered into the Staffel hut, and at last broke his fast. Then he descended to Zermatt, and there Herr Seiler gave him of his best. He is still rather dazed, but seems to have suffered no permanent harm.

"There is nothing to be said except that it was an accident. The finest climbers fail sometimes; Furrer gripped that hand-hold before he was quite sure of it. There is this margin of accident in all sports, and the best are liable to it. And these four were all of the best."

The following item occurs in a catalogue of books and manuscripts late the property of Sir F. A. T. C. Constable, Bart., of Burton Constable, Yorks., sold by Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on Monday, November 6:

106 BURTON (Dr JOHN, of York) HISTORICAL ANECDOTES OF THE GENEALOGY OF THE NOBLE FAMILY OF THE CONSTABLES, LORDS VISCOUNTS DUNBAR, collected from Original Charters, Escheat Rolls and other MSS. and printed accounts, MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM (73 ll.) *finely written on one side only, with 30 large and very finely emblazoned coats of arms and quarterings, old russia gilt* sm. folio. 1761

Dr John Burton entered St John's 19 June 1727 from Merchant Taylors' School. He took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge in 1733, and after studying under Boerhave at Leyden he took the degree of M.D. at Rheims. He first practised at Heath, near Wakefield, and later settled in York. He made great collections for the history of Yorkshire, a portion of which he published in the *Monasticon Eboracense* in 1758. In 1745 he was falsely accused of having invited the Highland Army to York; there seems to have been no foundation for the charge, but he was treated with great severity and involved in much pecuniary loss and embarrassment. In 1771 he sold the whole of his collections (16 volumes folio, 30 volumes quarto, and 30 bundles of original charters) to William Constable, of Burton Constable. He died soon afterwards on 19 January 1771, and was buried in the Church of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York. He is supposed to have been satirized by Laurence Sterne in "Tristram Shandy" under the title of "Dr Slop."

The list of select preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1900 includes the names of the following members of the College: 1899, August 13th, Rev H. H. B. Ayles, Vicar of Horningsey; Rev Dr T. G. Bonney, Honorary Canon of Manchester; 1900, February 14th, Rev W. A. Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street; February 25th, Rev G. Body, Canon of Durham; March 18th, Rev H. T. E. Barlow, Junior Dean.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1899-1900 contains 599 names. Of these 70 are members of the College.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were—At Stamford, the Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Dewsbury; and at Hatfield the Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham, near Cockermouth.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by the Master (October 14th); Mr E. Hill, Rector of Cockfield (October 29th); Mr Graves (November 12th); and Mr G. H. Whitaker, Honorary Canon of Truro (November 26th).

From the annual report for the session 1898-99 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term of 1898 and Lent Term of 1899 at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry*; the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) lectured on *History (Makers of Europe)* at Teignmouth in the Michaelmas Term, at Exmouth and the Technical and University Extension College, Exeter, in the Lent Term, on *Literature (Tennyson and Browning)* at Plymouth Stoke and Tiverton in the Michaelmas Term, on *Literature (The Romantic Revival in English Literature)* at Plymouth Stoke and Sidmouth in the Lent Term; Mr G. C. M. Smith lectured on *Literature (Shakespeare)* at the University College, Sheffield, in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured on *Literature (Shakespeare)* at Southport in the Michaelmas Term, and at Tewkesbury in the Lent Term, on *The History of English Architecture* at Huntingdon, Ipswich, and Retford in the Michaelmas Term, and at Bury St Edmunds in the Lent Term, on *Contemporary English Literature* at Derby, and on *The Renaissance* at Saffron Waldon in the Lent Term. Pioneer lectures were given by the Rev A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880) on *The Growth of the British Empire* at Earlestown, and by the Rev Canon W. Moore Ede (B.A. 1872) on the same subject at Blackpool.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30th, Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873) was elected a member of the Council of the Society for the year 1900.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on October 30th, the following elections were made: *President*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretary*, Mr H. F. Baker; *Members of the Council*, Mr W. Bateson, Mr A. C. Seward.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on November 9th, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880) was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) and Mr A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885) Secretaries.

The Adams Prize for 1899 was in June last awarded to Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and Mr G. T. Walker, Fellow of Trinity.

Mr John Elliott (B.A. 1869), F.R.S., C.I.E., formerly Fellow of the College, was appointed Director General of Indian Observatories, with effect from April 1st 1899.

Mr F. A. Slack (B.A. 1875), I.C.S., who is officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, was on July 5th last appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, in addition to his previous duties.

Mr A. E. English, I.C.S., has been transferred to Forest Settlement duty in Burma.

Mr F. X. de Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Mr A. K. Cama (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., who has been Assistant Collector in the district of Bijapur, Bombay, was in June last appointed under Section 129, the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

At the combined examination for first-class Clerkships in the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for Eastern Cadetships, four members of St John's were successful. Mr J. N. Pal (10th Senior Optime 1898), Mr Balak Ram, and Mr F. W. R. Robertson (2nd Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1898) obtained appointments in the Indian Civil Service. Mr H. C. Eckhardt (5th Wrangler 1899) obtains an Eastern Cadetship. Twenty-three Cambridge men were successful, Trinity getting six places, Emmanuel and Jesus three each, Clare two, while Trinity Hall, Sidney, Pembroke, King's, and Christ's have one each. Mr Eckhardt's success was noteworthy, as he practically got it on his mathematics alone. Out of his total of 1714 marks, 1531 were for mathematics.

G. F. Visram was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on the 14th of June last.

The following members of the College were successful at the final examination of The Law Society held on June 12 and 13, 1899: Arthur Frank Alcock (B.A. 1894), Charles Edmondson Cottam (B.A. 1896), Vyvyan Benson Manby (B.A. 1895).

Mr William Tyson Clark (B.A. 1897) was successful at the Intermediate Examination held on June 14.

Mr E. Prescott (B.A. 1889) was in June last elected hon. treasurer of the Merchant Taylors' School Club.

Ds J. P. F. L. de Castro (B.A. 1898) passed in August last the final examination for the associateship of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

At the end of last June the Rev A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873) was elected Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School at Sheffield. Mr Haslam came to St John's from Rugby. After taking his degree he was for six years an assistant master at Cheltenham College, then eleven years headmaster of Ripon Grammar School. For the last eight years he has been second master of the Royal Grammar School at Sheffield, during the greater part of the latter two years of that period he has, owing to the illness of his predecessor, acted as headmaster. He has also been for seven years classical lecturer at Sheffield University College.

Ds W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Liverpool.

Mr E. H. Hensley (B.A. 1884), Headmaster of St Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, was in July last appointed Headmaster of the County School, Sutton.

The Rev F. A. Hibbert (B.A. 1889), who has been assistant master at Denstone College, Staffordshire, since 1891, has been appointed Headmaster of St Cuthbert's College, Worksop, Notts.

Mr Sidney Humphries (B.A. 1889) of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, was in July last appointed Principal of the City of London College in the place of the Rev Prebendary Whittington, who had resigned.

Mr A. S. Kidd (B.A. 1896), recently assistant lecturer in classics at University College, Sheffield, has been appointed to a Mastership in St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa.

Ds O. F. Diver (B.A. 1897) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Eton.

Ds A. C. Boyle (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Assistant Master of Method at University College, Sheffield.

Ds Bryan (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Lecturer in Physics in the Royal Naval Engineering College, Devonport.

Ds C. S. P. Franklin (B.A. 1898) was on June 29th appointed by the Admiralty to be a Naval Instructor in H.M.'s Fleet.

Ds E. F. Hudson (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Science Master at Churcher's College, Petersfield.

Ds N. G. Powell (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Classical Master at Heideberg College.

Ds G. S. West (B.A. 1898). Foundation Scholar and Hutchinson Student of the College, was in August last appointed Professor of Natural History at the Royal College of Agriculture, Cirencester. Before coming to St John's Mr West was at the Bradford Technical College, and afterwards at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

Ds B. R. Beechey (B.A. 1899) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Stamford Grammar School.

Ds P. L. Babington (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Librarian and Tutor in English to the Medical School in Cairo.

Ds J. R. Brown (B.A. 1899), late Choral Student, has been appointed Assistant Tutor at the Winchester Diocesan Training College.

Ds D. Linney (B.A. 1899) has been appointed a Master at Whitchurch Grammar School, Shropshire.

F. N. Skene has been appointed an Assistant Master at Spondon House School, Derby.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians held on Thursday October 26th, Dr D. W. Samways (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of the College, M.D. of Cambridge and Paris, and D.Sc. of London, was admitted a Member of the College of Physicians.

The following members of St John's having conformed to the by-laws and regulations had licenses to practice physic granted to them: J. P. Northcott (B.A. 1896), Guy's Hospital, and F. Sanger (B.A. 1897), St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr N. G. Bennett (B.A. 1891), B.C., L.D.S., has been appointed Dental Surgeon to the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, London, N.

Mr Harold Haigh (B.A. 1891), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Medical Officer to the Convalescent Home, Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield.

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

The following members of the College have been appointed Civil Surgeons on the Army Medical Staff on the Lines of Communication in connexion with the War in South Africa: At No. 1 General Hospital, from Portsmouth, C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895); at No. 2 General Hospital, from Netley, J. H. Pegg (B.A. 1892); at No. 3 General Hospital, from Aldershot, H. R. Langmore (B.A. 1889); at No. 4 General Hospital from Aldershot, A. E. Elliott (B.A. 1891).

Ds T. J. Jehu (B.A. 1898), Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Research Fellowship in the University of Edinburgh.

Ds R. H. Yapp (B.A. 1898), Scholar of the College, was in June last elected to the Frank Smart Studentship for Botany (£100 for two years) at Gonville and Caius College.

The following appointments to Studentships for Graduate Candidates for Holy Orders were made on 17th June last: Ds J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898) to be a Steel Student and Ds C. Elsee (B.A. 1898) to be a Wordsworth Student.

The Brotherton Sanskrit Prize, open to Graduates under the standing of M.A., has been awarded to Ds Pal (B.A. 1898) and Ds Ghosh (B.A. 1898), equal.

Wilson Stuart, advanced Student of the College, has been elected to a Research Fellowship at Owens College, Manchester.

The following June Ordinations should be added to the list in our last number: On the first Sunday after Trinity, June 4, by the Bishop of Chester, the Rev C. R. McKee (B.A. 1895) was ordained Priest; on St Barnabas Day, June 11, the Rev John Goulton (B.A. 1895) was ordained Priest by the Archbishop of York, and Mr J. F. Cross (B.A. 1897) was ordained Deacon by Bishop Royston as Commissary for the Bishop of Liverpool, for the Colonies under Commission from the Bishop of London.

The following Members of the College have also been ordained Deacons: G. T. M. Evans (B.A. 1897), by the Bishop of Durham, on September 24, licensed to St Andrew's, Auckland; W. L. Walter (B.A. 1898), by the Bishop of Ely, on September 24, licensed to Little Wilbraham, co Cambridge; J. D. Coe (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of St Albans, on October 1, licensed to Holy Trinity, Harrow Green.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev E. A. Stuart (B.A. 1876), Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, to be one of the Chaplains of the Lay Helpers' Association for the Diocese of London.

The Rev Thomas Barton Tatham (B.A. 1886), Rector of St Paul, Cleveland, in the Diocese of Brisbane, has been appointed Rector of St Matthew's, Sherwood, in the same Diocese.

The Rev A. Wheeler, (B.A. 1888), who has been Incumbent of Strathalbyn, South Australia, since 1898, was in July last appointed Precentor and Minor Canon of St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From.	To Be.
Christie, J. J.	(1855)	V. Pontefract	V. Kirk Fenton, Yorks
Robinson, Geo.	(1869)	V. Ugham	V. Ashington
Bevan, J. A.	(1881)	C. Holy Trinity, Hampstead	P.C. St George's, Great Yarmouth
Gorst, E. L. le F.	(1893)	V. Kirby Bellars	V. Cholmondeley Malpas with Bickley, Cheshire
Hopkin, J. L.	(1876)	V. St Mary's, Hull	V. Great Barr, Birmingham
Kiddle, F. G.	(1870)	V. Buckingham	R. Brightwell with Sotwell, Berks
Simkin, T. L. V.	(1883)	V. Bulmer with Walter Belchamp, Suffolk	R. Clovelly, Devon
Harper, C. H. R.	(1890)	Assoc. Sec. C.P.A.S.	R. West Harling, Norfolk
Ram, S. A. S.	(1886)	C. St Augustine's, Pendlebury	V. St Mary's, Hull
Hickling, H.	(1891)	C. Levenshulme, Manchester	P.C. St Andrew's, South Levenshulme
Hockin, A. P.	(1872)	C. St Luke, Old Street	R. Bicknor with Huckinge
Vinter, R. K.	(1869)	V. Kimbolton	V. Marton-cum-Grafton
Williamson, F. J.	(1882)	C. St Andrew's, Radcliffe, Manchester	V. St Ann's, Lydgate
Askwith, H.	(1881)	V. St James, Hereford, and Preb. of Hereford	V. St John's Upper Holloway
Clementson J. S.	(1882)	C. St Mary Abbot's, Kensington	V. St Peter's, Hammersmith
Dewar, D.	(1884)	Org. Sec. C.E.T.S., Pet. Dioc. Branch	P.C. South Wigston, with Glen Parva, Lutterworth
Betts, J. A.	(1879)	C. St Giles in the Fields, London	V. St Stephen the Martyr, Portland Town
Pinder, H. L.	(1873)	Headmaster Witney Grammar School	V. Blackbourn, Oxon
Adams, Harry J.		C. Drayton, Norfolk	R. Clenchwarton, Norfolk
Ramuell, W. H.	(1877)	C. Faversham	R. High Halden
Cavis-Brown, J.	(1878)	V. St John's, Woolwich	V. Shifnal, Salop
Prowde, J.	(1884)	C. Holy Trinity, Carlisle	R. Castlecarrock
Buchanan, A. E.	(1893)	C. St Mary, Radcliffe, Bristol	R. Selworthy
Harvey, J. H.	(1885)	C. North Crawley, Bucks	R. North Crawley
Butler, A.	(1871)	C. Deal	R. St Alphege with St Mary Northgate & All Saints, Canterbury
Petley, J. L. W.	(1885)	C. Sandrock, Sussex	V. Flitwick, Amptill, Beds.

The Rev H. H. Carlisle (B.A. 1888) was in August last appointed to the Pastorate of Newland (Congregational) Church, Lincoln.

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered in November last a course of Lectures at Gresham College on "Religion and Morality." The subject of the several lectures were: i, The Moral Sense and Moral Philosophy; ii, The Relation of Religion to Morals; iii, Comparative Ethics among Non-Christian Religions; iv, The Morality of the Christian Gospel

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue: Dr D. MacAlister and Prof. Living to be Members of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Agriculture; Mr Marr to be a Member of the General Board of Studies; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Prof A. Macalister to be an additional Examiner in Part II of the Second Examination for the M.B. degree; Mr J. E. Marr to be a Member of the Syndicate to superintend the erection of the Sedgwick Memorial Museum; Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be one of the University Members of the Watch Committee until 9 November 1900; Mr A. I. Tillyard to be a Member of the Board of Agricultural Studies on the nomination of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge; Mr H. Lee Warner to be a Member of the same Board, on the nomination of the Council of the County of Norfolk; Prof W. F. R. Weldon to be an Elector to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy until 20 February 1905; Mr H. F. Baker to be an Examiner for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1900; Dr W. J. Sollas to be an Examiner in Geology for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Geology in 1900; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an Examiner in Botany for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Botany in 1900; Mr J. J. Lister to be an Examiner in Zoology for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Zoology in 1900; Mr W. Bateson and Mr A. C. Seward to be Examiners in Elementary Biology for the First Examination for the Degree of M.B. in the year 1900; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Examiner in Section D, Part II, of the Classical Tripos 1900; Prof H. M. Gwatkin to be an Examiner for the Historical Tripos in 1900; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Historical Tripos in 1900; Mr W. Bateson to be a Member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr A. C. Seward to be a Member of the Local Examination and Lectures Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr J. T. Ward and Mr W. O. Sutcliffe to be Members of the Non-Collegiate Students Board.

The Rev E. J. S. Rudd (B.A. 1863), Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, has been appointed by the Council of the Senate a Governor of the Calthorpe and Edwards Educational Endowments at Ampton.

On Monday, October 23, Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Tutor of the College, was re-elected the Representative of the University on the General Medical Council for five years from 13 November 1899.

The Venerable J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester, was appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher by the Vice-Chancellor. The sermon was preached on November 5.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*A treatise on the kinetic theory of gases*, S. H. Burbury (Univ. Press); *Tabulated list of Orchard Pests affected by Spraying*, F. V. Theobald (Headley Bros); *The Silurian Rocks of Great Britain*, Vol I, Scotland, with petrological chapter and notes by J. J. H. Teall (Eyre and Spottiswoode); *Destination, Date, and Authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by the Rev H. H. B. Ayles (Univ. Press); *A Manual of Psychology*, Vol II, by G. F. Stout (Clive); *The Jewish Year Book for 5660 (1899—1900)*, edited by Joseph Jacobs (Greenberg); *Two sermons on some of the mutual influences of Theology and the Natural Sciences, Preached in St Mary's Church, Dover, on September 17, 1899, during the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*, by the Ven Archdeacon Wilson (Macmillans); *The Centenary of the Electric Current, 1799—1899; being a lecture delivered before the British Association at Dover, September 18, 1899*, by Professor J. A. Fleming (The Electrician Printing Company); *Caesar, Gallic War, Books iv and v*, by St J. Basil Wynne-Willson (Blackwood's); *The Bubonic Plague*, by E. H. Hankin (The Pioneer Press, Allahabad) with vernacular editions; *William F. Moulton, A Memoir*, by W. Fiddian Moulton (Isbister); *Memoirs and Correspondence by Mme D'Epinau, Translated with introduction and brief notes*, by J. H. Freese, 3 vols. (H. S. Nichols); *Billiards mathematically treated*, by G. W. Hemming Q.C. (Macmillans); *Reservation of the Sacraments*, Mr L. T. Dibdin's speech at Lambeth, July 1899 (Bemrose); *Dean Merivale, Autobiography, with selections from his correspondence*, edited by his daughter (Arnold); *Text-book of Physical Chemistry*, R. A. Lehfeldt (Arnold); *A short course of Elementary Plane Trigonometry*, C. Pendlebury (Bell); *Aether and Matter; Adams Prize Essay*, J. Larmor (University Press); *Fossil Plants*, Vol. ii, A. C. Seward (University Press); *Art of Enamelling upon Metals*, H. H. S. Cunynghame (Constable); *The Living Races of Mankind*, H. N. Hutchinson (Hutchinson); *The Scientific Study of Scenery*, J. E. Marr (Methuen); *Practical Physics*, H. Stroud (Methuen); *General Elementary Science*, by J. T. Dunn and V. A. Mundella (Methuen); *The Story of Thought and Feeling*, F. Rylands (Newnes); *Text Book of Palaeontology*, T. T. Groom (Swan Sonnenschein); *Abstract of the Diary of John Palmer M.A., Professor of Arabic and Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; Travels in the Levant 1805-7*, by the Rev J. B. Pearson (University Press); *Tales from Boccaccio*, translated with an introduction by J. Jacobs (Allen); *Shakespeare's Sonnets, Reconsidered and in part re-arranged with introductory chapters, Notes and a Reprint of the original 1609 Edition*, by S. Butler (Longmans).

A considerable part of the library belonging to the late Mr P. T. Main, consisting chiefly of Scientific works and serials and amounting to upwards of 1000 volumes, has been presented by his relatives to the College Library. In pursuance of the

wishes of the donors the collections will be preserved intact in separate presses. Each volume has the following book plate :

HUNC LIBRUM E LIBRIS
PHILIPPI T. MAIN, A.M.
COLLEGII SOCIJ
EJUSDEM COGNATI SUPERSTITES
HUIC BIBLIOTHECÆ
DONO DEDERUNT
A. S. MDCCCLXXXVIII.

Several Changes have to be recorded on the Editorial Staff of *The Eagle*. Mr E. E. Sikes has resigned his office of Senior Editor, which he has held since 1894. To this Mr J. H. Beith has been elected. An election was held on Saturday November 11th to fill two vacancies. After a spirited contest S. M. Douglas and J. H. Towle were elected. G. W. Williams was then elected to fill the place vacated by Mr Beith.

At an election at the Union Society, held on Tuesday, November 28, P. B. Haigh and H. S. Van Zijl were elected members of the Standing Committee for the Lent Term 1900.

During the past summer and autumn many of the portraits belonging to the College have been cleaned and restored, during the process some inscriptions on the pictures have come to light. One of the most interesting is that on the picture of Thomas Wentworth, which hangs in the Hall. This reads as follows:—

Thomas Wentworth Armiger, Illustris et Nob[ilis]
V..... Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouse
Filius, Coll. Div. Joh. Cantabrigiae A.M. Aet
Suae 21. Novemb. 13. A.D. 1714
per J. Richardson.

In the account of the College Portraits given by the late Rev A. Freeman (*Eagle*, Vol xi, p. 363-4) the subject of this portrait is wrongly identified.

His entry in the College Register is as follows: Thomas Wentworth, born at Tidmington Worcestershire, son of the Honourable Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, Yorkshire; admitted Fellow commoner, tutor and Surety Mr Goodwyn, 15 May 1707, "annos agens 14".

Mr Freeman identifies the portrait as that of Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, who was second Son of Sir William Wentworth, High Sheriff, Yorkshire. But this the College Admission Register shows to be a mistake. The following seems to be the correct account of the original of the portrait.

Thomas Watson Wentworth, his father, was third son of Sir Edward Watson (Second Baron Rockingham) by Lady Anne Wentworth, daughter of Thomas first Earl of Strafford. This Thomas Watson succeeded at the death of his uncle, William

Wentworth Earl of Strafford, to the bulk of that nobleman's estate, and assumed the additional name of Wentworth. He was M.P. for Higham Ferrers and afterwards for Malton in the reign of Queen Anne. He married Alice, only daughter of Sir Thomas Proby, Bart. of Elton, Hunts and died in 1723. Thomas Watson Wentworth, his only son, whose portrait hangs in our Hall, was born 13th November 1693. He entered the College as we have seen in 1707 and had the degree of M.A. conferred on him in 1708. He was M.P. for Malton in 1715 and from 1722 to 1727. He was created a Knight of the Bath 27th May 1725. He was M.P. for the County of York 1727-1728. He was created Baron Wentworth of Malton 28th May 1728; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the West Riding of the County of York 10th August 1733; Custos Rotulorum for the North Riding 10th August 1733. He was created Baron Waithe and Harrowden, Viscount Higham of Higham Ferrers and Earl of Matton 19th November 1733. He was a Privy Councillor of Ireland. He succeeded his cousin as sixth Baron Rockingham 26th February 1746, and was created Marquis of Rockingham 16th April 1746. He died 14th December 1750 and was buried in York Minster.

A Brass has been placed in the Church of Marston Morteyne, Beds, to the memory of Canon Tylcote formerly Rector of the Parish. The inscription is as follows:—

In Memory of
Thomas Tylecote B.D., J.P.
Son of Samuel and Frances Tylecote
Fellow and Dean of St. John's College, Cambridge
Hon. Canon of Ely and 45 years Rector of Marston Morteyne.
Born June 3rd 1798; Died All Saints' Day 1882.
Also of Elizabeth his wife
Daughter of Joseph and Catharine Woodcock Fereday,
One of the representatives of the ancient Barony of Dudley.
Born April 9th, 1815; Died Feb. 19th, 1898.

A white marble tablet has recently been placed in Clifton Parish Church by several of the congregation in memory of the late Rev Talbot Aden Ley Greaves (B.A. 1850). A portion of the inscription is taken from Mr Greaves' farewell Sermon on 25th October 1901, the day on which his official connexion with the parish as Vicar ended.

JOHNIANA.

We take the following from the Magazine of University College School, London:

ROBERT TUCKER.

Mr Tucker's resignation of the Senior Mathematical Mastership at the close of last Session will have caused a universal feeling of loss and regret among his pupils and colleagues of University College School. A long-used

privilege is hard to relinquish, and Mr Tucker's work and name and personality will be sadly missed by the Foundation, which had enjoyed his devoted services for four-and-thirty years. But the feeling of regret, immediate and inevitable though it may be, must insensibly yield to a happier and more generous sentiment. It will be the desire to make grateful acknowledgment of uncounted benefits, and to show an ungrudging acquiescence in his well-earned retirement, that will animate the final farewell spoken by his numerous beneficiaries.

And they, surely, are legion. Year in and year out has the mathematician patiently toiled at his appointed task. Generation after generation of school-boys has he laboured earnestly to convert into capable geometers and expert algebraists. Old pupils of to-day, to whom school-days are already a fading recollection, were rocking in their cradles when their destined preceptor first took up the chalk and duster at U. C. S. For each and all he has done his best; and all may be grateful, even though Fortune forbids to human enterprise the uniformity of success it deserves. Some, born with a happy intuition for elimination and a natural instinct for asymptotes, have hung upon his words and made themselves worthy of his tutelage. Those, perchance, following in his professional footsteps, have already learnt somewhat of the weight of the torch he has carried so well. Others, with a genius running in alien directions, have listened wondering and lived unconvinced. Even these, maybe, can still recall with profit the early lessons of truth and integrity that attached themselves to the legitimate assumption of a "converse" or the nice discrimination of an ambiguous sign. But, whatever the diversity of mere calculable advantage, all at least will agree in the pleasure with which they look back to the intercourse they were privileged to hold with so patient a taskmaster, so ardent a geometer, and so courteous a gentleman.

No place or occasion could be more suitable than this in which to attempt to set down some brief account of Mr Tucker's life and writings. May his new leisure assure a long and happy continuance of both! The following details, gleanings from public prints and private confidences, are here permitted to be gathered, as it were of right and privilege, by the pen of an old pupil; and they will assuredly be of interest to all who would desire some small memento of so good a friend.

Robert Tucker was born at Walworth in Surrey on April 26, 1832. For his ancestry,—he finds phonetic assurance of royal origin by direct descent from the first king of Troy; and adopts, in just consequence, the Horatian motto, "*Nil desperandum Teucro duce.*" To come to later times, however, and surer history, his immediate forefathers were men of the Isle of Wight, migrates probably from Devon or Dorset; and his near kinsmen, if not of royal blood, were at least, for the most part, of military profession, and therein did good service for the king. His father, Robert Tucker (who died in his son's early infancy), was in the Commissariat branch of the army during the Peninsular War. His mother, Fanny Tucker, was daughter (husband and wife being second cousins) of Richard Tucker, who was for many years in His Majesty's Customs. Uncles on both sides followed careers of equal loyalty. His father's brother, Richard Tucker, served also in the Commissariat in the Peninsular War, and afterwards was maniple* at the Charterhouse. He counted Lord Hill and Sir Duncan McGregor among his patrons. On the other side, the mother's brother, W. J. A. Tucker, served in a like capacity in the Crimea, and received the titular rank of Major in 1860. This latter uncle died only so recently as February, 1897.

Sprung from such a stock, Robert Tucker was nevertheless destined for an academic career, and the early training, which laid the foundation, was found first at a school in Newport. Here he met with a veritable "Orbilius plagosus," as he tells, in the headmaster, Alexander Clarke, a notable man in his day; whose ferule descended many a time upon Robert's reluctant

(and, as one believes, innocent) palm. Edward J. L. Scott, afterwards to be Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian of the British Museum, was here one of his school-fellows. Later, he found himself transferred to the "Woodard" School at New Shoreham, of which the temporary head was his cousin, Henry Jacobs, Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and now Dean of Christchurch, N.Z. It was with his cousin's assistance and advice that he became a candidate for a sizarship at St John's College, Cambridge. The first attempt met with no success; but a second, in the following year, was rewarded, and the Johnian freshman entered upon his University career in the Michaelmas term of 1851.

St John's in those days was doubtless not greatly different from the St John's of to-day; yet, at least, some present features must be counted new, and some few old ones have disappeared. The *Eagle*, the faithful chronicle of all good Johnians since 1858, was not then fledged. In the matter of College examinations the *viva voce* and the "Seven Devils" had yet to disappear. The latter, thus profanely nick-named, was nothing worse than an examination paper in algebra, consisting of seven problem-puzzles of the most trying description, in which the data mostly translated themselves into simultaneous equations in an appalling number of unknowns. The mathematical "vivas," then still extant, must have been truly a terror. Imagine being asked to expand $\tan x$ in series to the first few terms as a mental exercise! Such is one of our friend's recollections, nor did his success stop at the first term. How many of us would undertake to get beyond the cheerful x with which we should promptly start?

The reward of steady work did not fail: three years later he was promoted to a Foundation Scholarship, and in the Tripos list of 1855 he came out 35th Wrangler. The year was a notable one for Johnian successes; no less than ten names (including the Senior, second, and third Wranglers) appearing in the first class. The newly-made Wrangler next turned his attention to Hebrew, gaining a prize for his efforts, and afterwards to Moral Science, in which he was beaten only by his friend Leonard Courtney, second Wrangler of the same year, now the Right Honourable Member for Bodmin. He recalls a walking tour with Courtney, planned to include several of the English battle-fields, Bosworth, Naseby, Worcester, &c. This they accomplished in a costume of Courtney's own designing, which proved attractive of much curious attention. At Birmingham, he tells, a boy, staring open-mouthed at our pedestrians, was challenged by a companion "whether he had never seen a man before." "Not two like them" was the retort. At Oakham matters reached a climax. Their private room was invaded by the excited populace, to whom it had to be explained that they were *not* Paddy Noon and Paddy Gell, two noted prize-fighters who were expected. Of details of the costume no description is forthcoming, but the impression it produces may serve to assist conjecture.

Mr Tucker's special subject of study at the time was Hebrew, and he had the intention, for a while, to undertake the Voluntary Theological Tripos (soon afterwards abolished). His plans, however, were changed, and he soon afterwards took his first Mastership under the Rev. J. R. Pears, of Windlesham, Bagshot. The school acted as a preparatory for Haileybury. On the roll were several names, as Halliday, Currie, Oliphant, and others of well-known Indian fame. After eighteen months spent here, there followed a short period of mastership at a private school (Mr. John Ogle's) in St John's Wood, where he met for the first time Mr R. Tapson, afterwards his colleague at U. C. S. In February, 1859, he took his M.A., and went as master to the school of the Rev J. A. Wall, at Portlinton. Here he taught with success for five years. Among his pupils he recalls with pride the name of W. M. J. Morgan, who afterwards took a brilliant degree at Trinity College, Dublin, and became Headmaster of the Royal School, Armagh. In 1864 he returned to the Isle of Wight, and there enjoyed nearly a year's rest. After this he once more took a mastership; this time at Brighton College, where he had part charge of the Civil and Military Department; and with this the roving portion of his career may be said to have terminated.

* "A gentil Maunciple was there of a temple."—Chaucer.

It was in the years 1865-6 that his fortunes, professional and domestic, became consolidated. In September, 1865, University College School had need of a successor to the late G. C. De Morgan as Mathematical Master: and it was by Professor Key's appointment, influenced chiefly by the warm support of his candidature by Isaac Todhunter, that Mr Tucker was chosen for the post which he has filled so long and so well. In the same year was founded the London Mathematical Society, and in October Mr Tucker was elected a member. This was soon followed by his election to the Council, and in November, 1867, by his appointment to the Honorary Secretaryship. This office he holds to the present day. In April, 1866, his marriage took place with Elisabeth, the only daughter of William Byles, of Freshwater, by whom he has three daughters. The year 1871 saw a new undertaking in the shape of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching. The impulse responsible for its origin was due to a correspondence in *Nature*, in which Mr Tucker took part; and it found its success in the influence and geometrical enthusiasm of himself and others. This Association he first served in the capacity of Local Secretary for London, and subsequently as Honorary Secretary and Vice-President.

The energies of a busy life, however, were far from being exhausted by these claims on his time. Contributions from his pen to the mathematical columns of the *Educational Times* have been supplied with scarcely an intermission from 1863 up to the present time. His memorial and biographical notices of Gauss, Sylvester, Chasles, Spottiswoode, and Hirst, together with reviews of mathematical works innumerable, may be found in *Nature*. Others in the *Academy*, the *Saturday Review*, and the *Journal of Education*. Nor are his contributions to scientific literature confined to things mathematical; as reference to the *Journal of Botany* and the *Royal Society's Catalogue* will shew. Add to this the annual undertaking of examination duties of the magnitude of the South Kensington, The College of Preceptors and the Education Department examinations, and one may indeed begin to wonder what cheerful assiduity may not accomplish, and accomplish satisfactorily and well.

As a geometer, Mr Tucker is widely known as one of the devoted band of discoverers who have created the modern Geometry of the Triangle. His name in this respect finds itself in honourable association with those of Brocard, Lemoine, and Neuberg. Among the many contributions he has made to the Science it is only fitting that at last one representative theorem of his discovery should bear his name and fame down to posterity. This duty will be ably undertaken by the family of circles, now universally known as "Tucker's Circles." Is it permissible to insert here a brief and mitigated description of them? Or would even a popular version offend the eye of the lay reader? It seems doubtful. As classical quotations made in the presence of ladies were once deemed unseemly, so even now is it thought something of a misdemeanour to inflict the technicalities of Mathematics upon the general ear. The modern Geometry of the Triangle lies, unfortunately, still outside the schedule of liberal education of the average Englishman. Let him be indulgent, however, for a moment. Let him concede, at least, two triangles with parallel sides, their vertices upon concurrent lines, and the point of concurrence their common symmedian point. Then six points shall appear, the intersection of their sides, lying all upon one and the same circle—and the same circle is, in all truth and verity, a "Tucker's Circle." If the statement is unpardonable, the indiscretion is, at least, achieved, and the mischief beyond repair.

Mr Tucker will take with him into his retirement the hearty good wishes of all his friends and pupils, past and present. There are many who owe their successes to his solicitude: and there can be none who have not been the better for knowing him, whether as man or mathematician. His natural wish for greater leisure after so many years of hard work should command the respect and sympathy that it deserves. But it may hardly avail to save him from periodical intrusions upon his privacy upon the Old Boy anxious to talk over old times. Wherefore let one who has often abused the kindly hospita-

lity that greets a visitor condone the offence as far as may be by a warning to others. Let due and considerate regard be had to the bundle of blue pencils that wait idle on the table, and the stacks of tape-tied bundles that stand impatient in the corner of the room; and let it be remembered, however grateful the cup of tea, and however pleasant the chat, that an hour less in the afternoon means an hour more before next day's breakfast. The advice is axiomatic if occult. It may suitably be final.

GEOFFREY T. BENNETT.

At St John's a vast undertaking is now in progress—to form a new Court on the western side of the Cam. It is to be lamented that ground could not be obtained on the same side of the ancient College, which might at the same time have added a noble ornament to the town. The present building will be visible only from the walks and road at the backs of the Colleges; and the ground is so unfavourable that the mere foundation is reported to have been made at a formidable expense (£20,000). But the appearance when finished will be truly grand. It will form a very large Court, built of stone (I believe), and calculated to contain more than a hundred sets of apartments. It will have a magnificent front towards the walks, and is to communicate with the present College by a bridge, which is to be so formed as to make part of a cloister extending through the whole length of the southern front. The designs are very striking, and do great honour to the artist, Mr Rickman, here first employed in this University. At present the walls do not rise more than three or four feet above the ground. The reported cost of the foundation will hardly seem extraordinary when it is known that it stands entirely upon arches, which rest upon piles driven deep into the solid ground below the swamp.

[From a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1827].

A correspondent sends us the following extract from the Lansdowne MS. 846, fol. 162 in the British Museum. It is an account of the celebrated Soulderne Ghost Story (see *Eagle*, Vol. xvi, p. 17).

There was one Mr Shaw, sometime fellow of St John's Colledge in Cambridge but left ye Coll: to take a liveing this Gent Sitting in his Study heard a knocking att ye Doore wch when he oppened hee saw ye Appricion of one Mr Nailer who dyed fellow of St John's about 5 yeares agoe att wch Mr Shaw was Something Supprised but recollecting himselfe hee speake to him & asked him severall questions among ye Rest hee asked him whether hee was well hee tould him yes then hee asked him whether hee saw any of his old acquaintance there hee tould him noe wch Tis sd troubled Mr Shaw very much then ye spirit tould him yt hee & Dr Thulin president of St John's & Mr Orchard one of ye fellows should dye yt yeare since wch time Mr Shaw & Mr Orchard are dead & Dr Thulin is now very ill Mr Shaw likewise asked him whether hee should not see him againe before his death hee sd hee doubted it would not bee granted hee staid with him abote 2 hours drew a Chaire and sett downe by ye fire but would not Suffer Mr Shaw to touch him & charged when hee went away hee should not looke after him All this was Attested by Mr Shaw before his death to one Mr Groves fellow of St John's but desired him not to make itt known before his death wch hee did not Mr Shaw dyed as hee was reading prayers in ye Deske.

endorsed: Coppye of a letter sent to one in Norwich by one in Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1899.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
Paranjpye, R. P.	40 Field, A. B. (<i>br</i>)	75 Clements, T.
(<i>br Senior Wrangler</i>)	40 Rudd, W. A. (<i>br</i>)	76 Cladock, J. D.
5 Eckhardt, H. C.	52 Beechey, B. R.	78 Sills, T. B.
14 Wills, J. J. (<i>br</i>)	54 Linney, D.	
18 Bloom, E. F. D. (<i>br</i>)		
26 Chadwick, R. A. (<i>br</i>)		
30 Allen, A. R. (<i>br</i>)		
30 Browning, G. A. (<i>br</i>)		

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class 1. Division 1.
Ds Hudson, R. W. H. T.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>
Kerry, W.	Cox, S. J.	Davidson, E.
Tudor Owen, C. W.	Nunn, H. P. V.	
<i>Division 3.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 3.</i>
Moxon, T. A.	Groos, A. W. J.	Carliell, E. F.
Wace, E. G. B.	<i>Division 3.</i>	
	Moore, J. L.	

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

<i>Part I. Third Class.</i>	<i>Part II. Second Class.</i>
<i>Div. 1.</i> Gibbs, C. S.	Ds Jehu, T. J.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

<i>Part I. First Class.</i>	<i>Part II. First Class.</i>
Ds Pearce, R. F.	Ds Walter, W. L. (<i>alone</i>)
<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Coe, J. D.	Ds Hennessy, T. H.
	(of Jesus, formerly of St John's).

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Brown, J. R.	Adams, J.	Ds Ghosh, B. C.
Harnett, W. L.	Crowther, C. R.	Irving, H. B.
Lewton-Brain, L.	Evans, W. I.	Leighton, F. F.
May, O.	Goyder, F. W.	Pemberton, W. P. D.
Wyeth, F. J.	Paramore, W. E.	Rix, W. A.
	Scarborough, O. L.	

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Ds Yapp, R. H.	Howard, A.	Ds Hudson, E. F.
		Rudge, W. A. D.

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Alexander, M.	May, H. R. D.	Trehern, E. C.
	Russell, A. F.	De Mel, V. F. J.

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Winfield, P. H. (<i>senior</i>)	Sharples, O. E. L.
Ds Cook, B. M. (<i>2nd</i>)	Ds Arundale, G. S.
	Babington, P. L.
	Ds McDonnell, T. F. R.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

<i>Part I. Third Class.</i>	<i>Part II. Third Class.</i>
Moore, C. H.	Orr, J. W.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Third Class.
Burgess, H. N.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.
Walker, M.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1899.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>3rd Year (Dec. 1898).</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Eckhardt	Casson	Cama, C. N.
Paranjpye	Robinson, M. H.	Kidner
	Balak Ram	Rose
	Chalmers	Cama, B. N.
Bloom		Race
Wills, J. J.		
Allen, A. R.		Franklin
Browning, G. A. }		Gharpurey
Field, A. B. }		Stradling
Rudd		Scott
		Webb
		Roseveare

CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Kerry	Haigh	Douglas, S. M.
Moxon	Towle	Armstrong
Wace	Edwardes, H. F. E.	
Groos		

NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
(<i>in alphabetical order.</i>)	(<i>in alphabetical order.</i>)
Fletcher	Browning, H. A.
Harding, A. J.	Crocker
	Field, J. H.
	Gregory
	King
	Wakely
	Williams, G. W.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

First Year. First Class.
Atkins.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

First Year. First Class.

Latif

HERSCHEL PRIZE.

(for Astronomy)

Eckhardt

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.

MacDonnell

Second Year.

Babington

First Year.

Purser

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.
(for research in Zoology and Botany).

Ds West, G. S.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.

Eckhardt

Second Year.

Casson

Haigh

Harding, A. J.

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Paranjpye

Winfield

Kerry

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

ns

Adams

m

Bloom

m

Browning, G. A.

ns

Browning, H. A.

m

Casson

l

Ds Cook, B. M.

c

Douglas, S. M.

m

Eckhardt

th

Ds Elsee

ns

Gregory

c

Haigh

th

Ds Hart, J. H. A.

m

Havelock

ns

Howard

m

Ds Hudson, R. W. H. T.

mor s

Ds Jehu

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

First Year. First Class.

Paton

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

Ds Hart, J. H. A.

Ds Elsee

Woolley

HEBREW PRIZE.

Senior

READING PRIZES.

Ticehurst

Haigh

NEWCOMBE PRIZE.

(for Moral Philosophy).

Ds Jehu

HOCKIN PRIZE.

(for Physics).

Not awarded.

First Year.

Atkins

Cama, C. N.

Douglas, S. M.

Wakely

COLLEGE PRIZES.

(Research Students).

Ds Douglas, A. H.

Vincent

l	Alexander	m	Chadwick	m	Kidner
m	Allen, A. R.	m	Chalmers	ics	Robertson, F. W. R.
med. l	Atkins	c	Edwardes, H. F. E.	m	Robinson, M. H.
m	Balak Ram	ns	Fletcher	c	Towle
ns	Brown, J. R.	ns	Harding, A. J.	th	Ds Walter
m	Cama, B. N.	ns	Harnett	th	Woolley
m	Cama, C. N.				

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

EXHIBITIONERS.

ns Field, J. H.

m Gharpurey

ns King

or. l Latif

m mathematics; c classics; ns natural science; l law; th theology; mech s mechanical science; mor s moral science; med l medieval and modern languages; or l oriental languages; heb hebrew; ics Indian Civil Service.

m Lockton

mech Paton

m Rose

m Scott

heb Senior

ns Ticehurst

ns Wyeth

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, November 1898.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

(for Mathematics)

Cunningham, E. (Owen's School, Islington.

Goddard, H. (Wyggeston School, Leicester).

Foundation Scholarship of £60:

(for Classics)

Norwood, G. (Royal Grammar School, Sheffield).

Minor Scholarships of £60:

(for Mathematics)

Slator, F. (Burton-on-Trent Grammar School).

(for Classics)

Marrs, F. W. (Manchester Grammar School).

(for Natural Science)

Simpson, G. C. E. (Mill Hill School).

(for History)

Benians, E. A. (Private Study).

Foundation Scholarships of £40:

(for Mathematics)

Kennett, W. H. (Christ's Hospital).

(for Classics)

King, G. K. (Christ's Hospital).

(for Classics)

Laver, L. S. (Nottingham High School).

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £33 6s. 8d. for 3 years

(open pro hac vice):

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

Johnson Exhibition of £20 for 4 years (open pro hac vice):

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

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

(For the subjects see Vol. xx, p. 738).

First Year: E. P. Hart.

Deserving of honourable mention: G. W. Williams.

Second Year: G. M. Laidlaw.

Third Year: P. L. Babington.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS, 30 September 1899.

Exhibition.

Johnson:

Lupton and Hebblethwaite:

Somerset:

S. G. Teakle

W. B. Marshall

F. B. Marrs

School.

(Oakham).

(Sedburgh).

(Manchester).

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

(Elected 20 November 1899; commencing residence October 1900).

Scholarships:

Phillips, S. H., Cheltenham College, £80 for Mathematics.

Horowitz, S., Manchester Grammar School, £80 for Classics.

Pannell, T., Northampton and County School, £80 for Natural Science.

Gold, E., Mason University College, £60 for Mathematics.

Jenkins, H. B., Liverpool Institute, £60 for Mathematics.

Scholarships:

Booker, E., City of London School, £60 for Classics.
 Laillaw, P. P., Leys School, Cambridge, £60 for Natural Science.
 Beacall, T., Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol, £40 for Natural Science.
 Garle Browne, J. B., Pocklington School, £40 for History.
 How, J. C. H., Pocklington School, £40 for Hebrew.

Somerset Exhibitions (open pro hac vice):

French, R. T. G., Central Foundation School, London, for Natural Science.
 Robinson, T. H., Mill Hill School, for Classics.

Dowman Exhibition (open pro hac vice):

Webber, H. M., Brighton Technical College, for Natural Science.

Exhibitions:

Wood, E., Hymers College, Hull, £30 for Mathematics.
 Smith, W. B., Durham School, £30 for Classics.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott. *1st Captain*—J. H. Beith. *2nd Captain*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Hon. Secretary*—J. M. Gaskell. *Jun. Treas.*—W. M. Royds. *1st Lent Captain*—R. C. Browning. *2nd Lent Captain*—P. B. Haigh. *3rd Lent Captain*—M. B. Briggs. *Additional Captain*—M. C. Cooper.

Long Vacation.

At Bedford Regatta a light four rowed over the course to retain possession of the Grand Challenge Cup, there being no other competitors. The four was composed as follows:—J. H. Beith (*bow*), H. E. H. Oakeley (2), J. E. Pellow (3), P. B. Haigh (*stroke*).

A Clinker four also entered for the Junior Fours, but were beaten in the first round.

At the Cambridge Amateur Regatta the following crew won the Senior Fours:—J. H. Beith (*bow*), H. E. H. Oakeley (2), J. E. Pellow (3), L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke*), O. V. Payn (*cox*).

Michaelmas Term.

The *Pearson and Wright Sculls* were rowed on Nov. 2, and were won by A. E. K. Kirk, who beat A. K. Macdonald by 30 yards.

The *Andrews and Maple Freshmen's Sculls*, held over from last year, were won by M. C. Cooper.

The L.M.B.C. Trials were rowed on Nov. 24. Eight crews entered, three in the senior division and five in the junior.

In the first heat of the Juniors the eight stroked by W. E. Paramore proved the fastest, beating K. C. Browning's eight

by 30 yards and P. H. Winfield's by a good deal more. In the second heat G. Hazlerigg's crew easily beat that stroked by E. H. Pascoe.

The final was won in good style by Paramore's crew, who were well together and won by 30 yards. Hazlerigg's crew made an excellent race, but were badly handicapped by the fact that they had lost their five two days before.

In the Seniors three boats started. They consisted of the so-called Rugger and Soccer eights, and a crew consisting of six freshmen, with J. H. Towle and F. Worthington at stroke and seven.

At the start Douglas' (Rugger) crew gained rapidly on Chell's (Soccer), and went away slightly from Towle's. This advantage was increased up to the Plough. Here Towle's eight suddenly got together and began to come up. They continued to gain all the way to the finish, rowing very well in the rough water of the Long Reach, but Douglas' crew just managed to win by about two seconds, Chell's crew being a bad third. Time 8 mins. 38 secs.

Although the rowing was in no way conspicuously good, the general average was very much better than usual, especially among the lower boats. There is plenty of rough material for the Lent.

The coxing throughout was admirable.

The following were the winning crews:

<i>Senior.</i>		<i>Junior.</i>	
	J. F. L. Southam (<i>bow</i>)		E. A. Weston (<i>bow</i>)
2	C. E. Sidebotham	2	S. R. Brown
3	C. A. L. Senior	3	R. S. C. H. Wood
4	A. C. Dunlask	4	Abdul Latif
5	W. H. Roseveare	5	J. Lister
6	C. W. Bennett	6	S. G. Teakle
7	E. Johnston	7	G. A. Browning
	S. M. Douglas (<i>stroke</i>)		W. E. Paramore (<i>stroke</i>)
	C. S. Perkins (<i>cox</i>)		H. C. Sandall (<i>cox</i>)

The *Colquhouns* were rowed on Nov. 14, 15, 16. There were ten entries. Only one member of the L.M.B.C. competed, A. E. K. Kirk; he was beaten in the second round after a plucky race by the eventual winner. The best race was that between R. H. Sanderson and C. J. M. Adie, of 1st Trinity, Adie being just beaten by half a second. In the final Sanderson beat C. M. Steele, of Trinity Hall, in 8 mins. 6 secs.—6 secs. worse than record.

The Scratch Fours were rowed on Dec. 1. The racing was not good, but there was plenty of excitement. Several appalling disasters took place, but there were no casualties. The following crew won out of ten which entered:—E. A. Weston, C. W. Bennett, M. C. Cooper, K. C. Browning, C. M. Stevenson.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1898-99.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance of 1898.....	2	0 2	Cash due to Treasurer ..	0	6 6
„ Grant from Amalgamated Athletic Club	422	0 0	To Logan, Rent and Service	70	0 0
„ Entrance Fees, Fines, &c.	13	2 6	„ Logan, Repairs and Renewals	75	14 5
Overdraft at Bank	11	4 6	„ C.U.B.C. Assessment	77	4 9
			„ Entrance Fees and Tickets..	11	11 0
			„ Metcalfe (Horse hire)	28	18 6
			„ Callaby (care of Horses)	2	5 6
			„ Foister (Washing) ...	15	12 0
			„ Ayling (for Oars)	40	0 0
			„ Pembroke Boat Club for Light Ship....	20	0 0
			„ Munsey (for Prizes) ..	30	17 6
			„ Water Rates	3	12 3
			„ Gas Rates	0	9 10
			„ Materials for repairs..	13	0 10
			Petty cash payments :		
			(a) Senior Treasurer.		
			Bills (Sundries)	4	17 4
			Wages	12	0 0
			(b) Junior Treasurer.		
			Wages	26	10 6
			Ferry and Locks	4	1 0
			Bills (Sundries)	7	5 0
			To Bank charges.....	0	14 9
			Cash in hand	3	5 6
	£448	7 2		£448	7 2

R. F. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, H. R. TOTTENHAM.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE FUND.

Contributions to the New Boat House Fund continue to come in. The Master has provided the site by increasing his previous gift by £200. Further subscriptions to the amount of £94 11s. 6d. have been received, thus bringing up the total to £1784 7s. 8d.

Possession of the site will be obtained on the 25th of March next, and it is intended to commence building operations forthwith. Economy will be practised, but the cost of preparing the site, fencing, and building will be considerable. It is therefore to be hoped that many members of the Club and College will yet send their contributions to the Fund.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—A. Chapple. Secretary—W. Stradling.

Matches played 20. Won 7. Drawn 9. Lost 4.

The L.V.C.C. had on the whole a satisfactory season; at the beginning of the vacation, when apparently at its full strength, the team met with reverses; but after the first fortnight not a single match was lost with the exception of the very last one.

The team was strongest in batting and weakest in bowling. The fielding throughout was decidedly good.

Matches won—Sidney and Trinity Hall, United College Servants, St Giles, King's and Clare, College Mission, Mr Diver's XI., St John's Dons.

Matches drawn—Pembroke, Jesus, Trinity, Victoria, Caius, Pembroke, St John's College Servants, Granta, St Giles.

Matches lost—Caius, King's and Clare, Old Leysians, Christ's.

In the following lists of averages the scores and bowling analysis in the three matches against the Dons, the College Mission, and the College Servants are not included:—

Batting Averages.

	No. of Innings.	Total Runs.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Average.
W. Stradling	15	593	3	115*	49.4
R. P. Gregory	11	193	4	67*	27.5
H. K. Addison	15	360	1	99	25.7
J. H. Franklin	15	332	0	52	22.1
H. F. E. Edwardes.....	10	163	2	61	20.3
A. Chapple	6	118	0	73	19.6
D. C. A. Morrison	8	142	0	53	17.7
M. Said	15	244	1	68	17.3
H. E. H. Oakeley	7	104	1	38	17.3
O. V. Payne.....	7	109	0	50	15.5
N. S. Hoare	7	87	1	31	14.8
F. Fletcher	3	34	0	27	11.3
R. H. Crofton	8	49	2	29*	8.1
W. H. Roseveare	7	23	3	13*	5.7
R. T. Race	6	21	0	13*	3.5

Also batted:—Rev H. T. E. Barlow, 9 and 11; B. P. Walker, 21 and 8*; W. Sneath, 13* and 0; E. L. Hadfield, 3* and 7; T. S. Fox, 19.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Averages
A. Chapple.....	28	7	111	11	10.1
D. C. A. Morrison.....	22	2	80	7	11.4
O. V. Payne	74	5	303	21	14.4
J. H. Franklin	22	4	78	5	15.6
R. P. Gregory	113	14	392	20	19.6
M. Said	162	40	413	21	19.6
R. T. Race	85	12	316	15	21
N. S. Hoare	48	13	154	6	25.6
F. Fletcher	76	21	215	7	30.7

Also bowled:—H. E. H. Oakeley, 17-5-71-2; W. Sneath, 21-0-89-2; W. Stradling, 27-4-94-1; W. Roseveare, 2-0-16-0; Rev H. T. E. Barlow, 3-0-23-1; T. S. Fox, 2-0-4-1; H. F. E. Edwardes, 6-0-43-0.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—O. V. Payne.

Hon. Sec.—S. M. Douglas.

Matches played:—

Date.	Club.	Results.	Points.
Oct. 18	King's	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 2 tries	8—6
" 20	Emmanuel	Lost, 2 goals 4 tries to 1 try	3—22
" 23	Caius	Lost, 4 tries to nil	12—0
" 25	Jesus	Lost, 2 goals 4 tries to nil	22—0
" 27	Queens'	Won, 2 goals 2 tries to nil	16—0
" 30	Pembroke	Lost, 1 goal to 1 try	5—3
Nov. 1	Sidney	Won, 2 goals 5 tries to 3 goals	25—15
" 3	Christ's	Won, 1 try to nil	3—0
" 10	Trinity Hall	Lost, 2 goals 2 tries to nil	14—0
" 13	Lincoln College	Won, 4 goals 6 tries to nil	38—0
" 17	Trinity	Lost, 2 tries to nil	6—0
" 22	King's	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to 2 tries	13—6
" 24	Clare	Won, 2 tries to 1 try	6—3
Dec. 1	Caius	Lost, 1 goal 3 tries to 1 goal 1 try	14—8
" 4	Trinity	Lost, 2 goals to nil	10—0
" 5	Trinity Hall	To be played.	
Nov. 15	Jesus	} Scratched.	
" 27	Emmanuel		
" 29	Pembroke		

In the match *v.* Lincoln College, Oxford, the first half was well contested. But in the second half we pressed all the time, and in the end won easily by 4 goals 6 tries to nil.

J. R. C. Greenlees has been elected Hon. Secretary of the University R.U.F.C.

O. V. Payne and O. L. Scarborough played in the Seniors' match, and J. F. S. Croggon in the Freshmen's.

On the whole we have had a fairly successful season. We have had some bad luck sometimes in not being able to get a full side, but when the team got together a great deal of improvement was seen. The forwards especially improved very much as the term went on.

O. V. Payne (Half)—Has captained the team well and keenly. When behind winning forwards is a very dangerous player, but his strong point is defence. He tackles hard and low, and falls on the ball very pluckily. He should learn to pick the ball up more instead, as against strong forwards he will inevitably be hurt.

S. M. Douglas (Forward)—Has improved very much this year. A good hard-working forward.

H. E. H. Oskeley (Three-quarter)—Very variable in form: does not combine with the other three-quarters. Runs and dodges well: erratic in his kicking.

O. L. Scarborough (Forward)—A very good all-round forward; tackles hard and dribbles well. Was unfortunately unable to play in all the matches.

J. E. Pellow (Three-quarter)—Has lost some of his last year's pace, but still runs well and strongly. Tackles hard though a trifle high.

J. R. C. Greenlees (Forward)—Has only played in a very few matches; invaluable in the few he did play in. Excellent in the scrum and loose.

W. J. Evans (Three-quarter)—Runs strongly and passes well. A good tackler and kick.

W. H. Roseveare (Forward)—Hard-working in the scrum. Good out of touch and in the loose.

W. T. Gibbings (Forward)—Uses all his weight in the scrum, but is rather light. Is fast and dribbles well.

R. P. Gregory (Forward)—Very good indeed out of touch and in the loose.

J. F. S. Croggon (Forward)—Good in the scrum. Plays well out of touch.

D. C. A. Morrison (Half)—Should look where he passes and pass harder. Saves well, but gets offside easily.

A good deal of keenness has been shown this year in the second XV. games. The forwards have been especially good, although the outsides have also worked hard. It is very important that the second XV. games should be well supported, and we hope that there will be even more keenness next year.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. D. Cautley.

Hon. Sec.—N. S. Hoare.

Total matches played up to present.		Goals				Points.	
Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.			
17	12	3	2	67	15		
LEAGUE MATCHES.							
7	6	1	0	53	6	12	

Up to the present we have had a most successful season. The forwards are better than last year, but poor in front of goal; the defence is fairly good, five of last year's colours being available. As was expected, we have done well in the Second Division of the League, but were unfortunate to be beaten by St Catharine's. We have beaten Sidney, Trinity Harrovians, Peterhouse, Trinity Rest II., Corpus and Downing.

Colours have been given to R. A. Chadwick, M. C. Cooper, and J. H. Franklin. Two more have yet to be awarded.

F. D. Cautley has, of course, been playing regularly for the University.

N. S. Hoare played in the Seniors' match, and H. W. Moxon in the Freshmen's match.

LIST OF MATCHES.

Date.	Club.	Results.	Points.
Oct. 14	<i>v.</i> Trin. Etonians	Drawn	0—0
" 17	<i>v.</i> Christ's	Won	2—0
" 18	<i>v.</i> Trinity Rest	Won	1—0
" 21	<i>v.</i> Jesus	Lost	1—4
" 26	<i>v.</i> Sidney (League)	Won	8—1
" 28	<i>v.</i> King's	Won	1—0
" 30	<i>v.</i> Trinity Harrovians (League)	Won	6—0

Nov. 2....v. Peterhouse (League)	Won....8—1
" 4....v. Clare	Won....4—1
" 9....v. West Wratting	Drawn...2—2
" 10 ..v. Trinity Rest II. (League).....	Won....8—1
" 14....v. Emmanuel	Won....2—0
" 16....v. St Catharine's (League)	Lost0—1
" 22....v. Clare	Won....1—0
" 23....v. Corpus (League).....	Won.. 10—1
" 29....v. Clare.....	Lost0—2
" 30.... Downing (League).....	Won.. 13—1

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Rev H. T. E. Barlow. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *Secretary*—W. Stradling. *Committee*—Mr J. R. Tanner, J. H. Beith, F. D. Cautley, O. V. Payne, J. D. Cradock, J. Sterndale Bennett, E. F. D. Bloom, J. R. C. Greenlees, R. W. H. T. Hudson, M. C. Cooper.

A general meeting was held in the Reading-Room on Nov. 3, at which the Treasurer presented the balance sheet for the past year. Although the expenditure of the Club had been largely in excess of that of the previous year, the receipts had also been much larger, owing to a great increase in the number of subscribers, so that the Club had a balance of £58 15s. 10d.

A committee meeting was held in Mr Barlow's rooms immediately after the general meeting.

The following estimates were agreed on:—

L.M.B.C. £145. Football Clubs £40. Athletic Club £44 10s. A sum of £15 was also voted on account to the Cricket Club.

On the motion of the President it was unanimously resolved that "A sub-committee should be formed to revise the book of the Rules of the G.A.C., and to report at the next committee meeting."

Accordingly a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs Tanner, Beith, Greenlees, and Stradling, was appointed for this purpose.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1898-99.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance	91	15 2	To Lady Margaret Boat Club	422	0 0
" Subscriptions	760	2 6	" Cricket Club	178	2 0
" Cambridge Corporation Stock, Dividends	7	8 6	" Football Clubs	57	12 4
			" Athletic Clubs	37	3 1
			" Lawn Tennis Club....	74	0 0
			" Lacrosse Club	10	0 0
			" Fives Club.....	4	3 0
			" Deficit Long Vacation Account, 1898....	2	5 11
			" Collector's fee	15	4 0
			" Balance, 2 Nov. 1899	58	15 10
	£859	6 2		£859	6 2

J. J. LISTER, *Treasurer*.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

Long Vacation Account 1899.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Subscriptions.....	70	0 0	Collector's fee	1	8 0
Sale of Lawn Tennis Balls	1	15 6	W. Clarke (care of Paddock)	13	5 0
			Cricket Club account	32	7 4
			Lawn Tennis Balls:		
			Gray	3	8 3
			C.U. Racquet and Fives Courts	6	6 6
			Warren & Sons (Refreshments)	2	15 6
			Steward's account.....	1	11 11
			Cigarettes	0	5 0
			Bedmaker (for cleaning Room)	0	10 0
			Cheque book.....	0	2 0
			Balance	9	16 0
	£71	15 6		£71	15 6

J. J. LISTER, *Treasurer*.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT, *Auditor*.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—J. Sterndale Bennett. *Hon. Sec.*—J. W. Chell. *Committee*—H. E. H. Oakeley, C. Kingdon, O. V. Payne, J. E. Pellow, F. J. Wyeth, A. W. Lymbery. *Ex-officio*—J. H. Beith (Capt. L.M.B.C.).

The College Sports were held on Monday and Tuesday, November 27th and 28th. With the exception of the Weight and Hammer, the results were up to the average. Allott's long jump was probably the best performance in the Sports. The entries for the various events were good, but the competitors did not turn out very well, to which may be attributed the extreme tameness of many of the events. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards Race—C. Kingdon 1; J. E. Pellow 2. A good race between the first two, and won only by inches. Time 11 1-5th secs.

Putting the Weight—H. E. H. Oakeley, 27 ft. 5 in., 1; J. E. Pellow, 25 ft. to ins., 2.

200 Yards Freshmen's Race—P. B. Allott 1; H. Sanger 2. Time 23 secs.

Boating Men's Half-Mile Handicap—H. Sanger, 5 yds. start, 1; E. Johnston, 15 yds., 2. A good race down the straight. Time 2 mins. 16 4-5th secs.

Long Jump—P. B. Allott, 20 ft. 1-2 in., 1; J. W. Chell, pen. 6 ins. 19 ft. 4 ins., 2.

Quarter-Mile Race—J. W. Chell 1; J. E. Pellow 2. Chell went away down the straight and won by 10 yds. Time 54 4-5th secs.

One Mile Race—J. Sterndale Bennett 1; H. Sanger 2; G. W. Williams 3. Sterndale Bennett always had the race in hand and won easily by 150 yards. Time 4 mins. 54 1-5th secs.

120 Yards Handicap—C. Kingdon, scratch, 1; J. E. Pellow, scratch, 2. Won by 2 feet. Time 13 2-5th secs.

Half-Mile Race—J. H. Bradshaw 1; J. Sterndale Bennett 2. Sterndale Bennett held the lead till 200 yds. from home, when Bradshaw passed him and won by 6 yds. Time 2 mins. 8 4-5th secs.

High Jump—J. W. Chell and P. B. Allott tied at 5 ft. ½-in.

300 Yards Handicap—J. W. Chell, 3 yds., 1; C. Kingdon, 5 yds., 2. Won by 2 yds. Time 35 ½ secs.

Strangers' Race (2 Miles Handicap)—H. Macnaghten, King's, 30 yds. start, 1; J. Dickinson, Trinity, 30 yds. start, 2; E. Baggie, Trinity, 20 yds. start, 3; A. R. Cox, Emmanuel, 70 yds. start, 4. Macnaghten took the lead at the Quarter-Mile mark, and, never again being passed, won by 5 yds. Baggie was 35 yds. behind Dickinson. Time 10 min. 14 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—P. B. Allott 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Won easily by 10 yds. Time 18 4-5th secs.

Throwing the Hammer—F. J. Wyeth, 67 ft. 4 in., 1; F. Fletcher, 59 ft. 7 ins., 2.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—C. Kingdon, scratch, 1; A. K. Macdonald, 28 yds. start, 2. Macdonald held the lead till 25 yds. from home, Kingdon winning a good race by a foot. Time 55 secs.

Three Miles Handicap—H. Sanger, 250 yds. start, 1; J. Sterndale Bennett, scratch, 2; J. W. Linnell, 80 yds. start, 3. Sanger kept his lead all the way, and, running a very plucky race, won by about 150 yds. Linnell finished 40 yds. behind Sterndale Bennett. Time 16 mins. 58 secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards Handicap)—E. Free, 25 yds. start, 1; T. Finding, scratch, 2. Time 23 2-5th secs.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation 1899.

Captain—A. Chapple. *Hon. Sec.*—H. F. E. Edwardes.

The team was made up from the following: A. Chapple, L. H. K. Bushe Fox, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, H. E. H. Oakeley, H. F. E. Edwardes, M. B. Briggs, J. R. C. Greenlees.

R. W. H. T. Hudson, G. Elliot-Smith, W. P. D. Pemberton, J. E. Pellow and A. M. Paton also played.

Congratulations are owing to A. Chapple on getting his "Grasshopper" last May Term.

MATCHES.

Played 15.	Won 12.	Lost 2.	Drawn 1.
Date.	Opponents.	Result.	Points.
July 15.....	Trinity	Won.....	5-4
" 17.....	Emmanuel	Won.....	7-2
" 18.....	Pembroke	Won.....	5-4
" 20.....	King's	Lost.....	3-6
" 22.....	Clare	Won.....	8-1
" 25.....	Christ's	Won.....	5-4
" 27.....	Sidney	Won.....	5-4
" 28.....	Corpus	Won.....	5-4
" 29.....	Jesus	Won.....	7-2
" 31.....	Sidney	Drawn ..	4-3
Aug. 2.....	Emmanuel	Won.....	6-3
" 4.....	Dons	Won.....	6-3
" 7.....	Christ's	Won.....	5-4
" 8.....	Trinity	Won.....	5-4
" 10.....	Corpus	Lost.....	3-6

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held on November 23 the following elections were made:—*President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Captain*, C. Kingdon; *Secretary*, H. F. E. Edwardes; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox; *Committee*, A. Chapple, J. W. H. Atkins, J. R. C. Greenlees.

CHESS CLUB.

At a general meeting on October 14th the following officers were elected:

President—W. H. Gunston M.A. *Vice-President*—C. C. Wiles. *Treasurer*—R. T. Race. *Secretary*—R. Casson.

Only one match was played, the Club meeting for practice only.

Conservative Club, played November 1st.

Conservative Club.....4½

St John's College Chess Club.....1½

A match was arranged with the second VI, but the Conservative failed to put in an appearance.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The business of the Society opened the Term with a meeting which was probably the largest ever known in the course of its recorded history. The first debate of the Michaelmas Term is always of peculiar interest, as likely to give an index to the Society's career during the academical year, and the attendance of over 70 men this year seemed almost to presage the necessity of an early migration from Lecture Room VI to the College Hall, or some other more commodious building.

However, the subsequent meetings have not fulfilled the prognostications of the sanguine, and although the usual quality of the oratory has, on the whole, been sustained, the attendance has sometimes hardly been as large as could be desired. This can in part be accounted for by the fact that on several Saturdays the coincidence of another event has prevented many regular attendants from being present; and it is satisfactory to know that the Treasurer's Accounts show that there has been no falling off in the Society's membership.

A number of promising maiden speeches have been made, though it must be regretted that in some cases their authors have rested content with the laurels of first achievement. Next Term, however, we hope to hear them again and often; and we are confident that the tradition of the Society will be well sustained when that task falls to hon. members now in their first year.

The President (Mr A. F. Russell) deserves a word of praise both for his unfailing regularity of attendance and for the

unvaried strength of his rulings. It is hardly too much to say that he has been more successful in this last respect than any president of recent years.

To neither the Vice-President (Mr Elsee) nor the Treasurer (Mr Armstrong) has fate decreed very arduous duties, but both have graced the House by their presence and amused it by their oratory—the former with a plenitude of scholarship and of quotation from the classical authors and modern parodists—the latter with the wit of his race delivered through the medium of an admirable brogue.

Mr E. W. G. Masterman, in retaining the Secretaryship of the Society, concomitantly with his Presidency of the Union, has paid us a compliment which we shall not forget, and it is a matter for deep regret that next Term we shall lose both his administrative ability and the charm of his oratory.

At the Visitors' Debate, which, owing to an unfortunate concatenation of adverse circumstances was not very well attended, Mr Sclater (of Emmanuel) in his denunciation of College Feeling, sustained the high reputation he has gained elsewhere, although Mr Pigou (of King's), who opposed, carried the House with him to the extent of a majority of eight votes.

If one other speech delivered this Term may be recalled, we should like to mention that made by Mr Van Zijl at the first debate, when Mr Haigh moved a proposition supporting the action of the Government in the present South African crisis.

This speech, made by one who has a deep personal interest in the present conflict, and in a language not the speaker's own, made a deep impression on the House by its fluency, its earnestness, and its admirable courtesy. Without doubt it may be counted as one of the chief events of the Term.

The following is a detailed list of the Debates :

Oct. 14—P. B. Haigh moved "That this House is of opinion that the Transvaal has given just cause for war." J. E. R. de Villiers opposed. There also spoke for the motion J. E. Purvis, J. H. Field, G. W. Williams, and K. E. Browning; against the motion H. S. Van Zijl, J. H. Milnes, A. F. Russell, and A. A. Robb. Result: Ayes 23, noes 12; majority for the motion 11.

Oct. 21—F. W. Armstrong moved "That standing armies are a menace to civilisation." G. H. Shepley opposed. There also spoke for the motion C. Elsee, Abdul Latif, P. B. Haigh, and R. A. Chadwick; against the motion J. E. R. de Villiers, J. H. Field, E. W. G. Masterman, V. C. Honeybourne, E. J. Dodgshun, T. A. Moxon, and C. Coore. Result: Ayes 7, noes 15; majority against 8.

Oct. 28—E. P. Hart moved "That this House disapproves of the present methods of charity." C. Elsee opposed. There also spoke for the motion F. W. Armstrong, S. D. Chalmers,

V. C. Honeybourne, E. J. Dodgshun, and S. Cameron; against the motion G. H. Shepley, E. W. G. Masterman, J. E. Cheese, J. H. Milnes, A. Raby, L. S. Laver, and R. St. J. Dickson. Result: Ayes 6, noes 13; majority against 7.

Nov. 4—H. S. Van Zijl moved "That heredity affects character more strongly than external influence." J. H. Field opposed. There also spoke for the motion F. Hepworth, Abdul Latif, J. E. R. de Villiers, and C. Elsee; against the motion E. P. Hart, P. B. Haigh, and G. H. Shepley. Result: Ayes 9, noes 14; majority against 5.

Nov. 11—J. H. Milnes moved "That present day Imperialism is productive of greater evil than good, and should be deprecated." E. W. G. Masterman opposed. There also spoke for the motion Abdul Latif and C. Elsee; against the motion H. L. Garrett, P. B. Haigh, E. P. Hart, and H. S. Van Zijl. Result: Ayes 3, noes 13; majority against 10.

Nov. 18—Mr J. R. P. Sclater, of Emmanuel (ex-President of the Cambridge Union), moved "That the spirit of 'College feeling' is tending to destroy the eminence of this University." Mr A. C. Pigou, of King's (Vice-President of the Cambridge Union), opposed. There also spoke for the motion P. B. Haigh and C. Elsee; against the motion G. H. Shepley, F. W. Armstrong, and F. Coore. Result: Ayes 2, noes 10; majority against 8.

Nov. 25—J. H. A. Hart moved "That the works of Mr Kipling are unworthy of the name of literature." W. Rosenheim opposed. There also spoke for the motion P. B. Haigh, E. P. Hart, and F. W. Armstrong; against the motion C. Elsee. Result: Ayes 6, noes 4; majority for the motion 2.

Dec. 2—A. F. Russell moved "That in the opinion of this House the time has now come for the abolition of juries." Abdul Latif opposed.

At a private business meeting held on Dec. 2 the following were elected officers for the Lent Term:

President—G. H. Shepley.
Vice-President—F. W. Armstrong.
Treasurer—E. P. Hart.
Secretary—P. B. Haigh.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—C. Elsee B.A. *Ex-Presidents* (in residence)—J. H. A. Hart B.A., H. P. V. Nunn B.A. *Hon. Treasurer*—A. W. Allen. *Hon. Secretary*—W. S. Bowdon. *Committee*—Rev J. Williams, F. Beresford.

The Society is limited to 30 members. There have been 29 members this term.

The following papers have been read during the term:—

Oct. 20. "A Comparison of College Missions and Social Settlements" by the Rev C. F. Andrews M.A.

Oct. 26. Members are especially invited to attend B. of Manchester's address in the College Hall.

Oct. 27. No meeting.

Nov. 3. "S. Augustine's Doctrine of Predestination" by the Rev Forbes Robinson.

Nov. 10. "The Wisdom of Ben Sira" by the Rev The Master.

Nov. 17. "Christian teaching under the conditions of Modern English life" by the Rev A. H. Simms M.A.

Nov. 24. "The Israelites in Egypt" by the Rev F. J. Foakes Jackson M.A.

Dec. 1. "Ecclesiastical Architecture in England" (Illustrated by lantern slides) by Mr H. P. V. Nunn B.A.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Prof. Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Executive Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Barlow (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Cox, Mr Tanner, Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—G. A. Browning, *J. E. Cheese, J. D. Cradock, H. F. E. Edwardes, *C. Elsee, *W. T. Gibbings, J. R. C. Greenlees, R. C. Gregory, C. J. F. Jarchow, *H. E. H. Oakeley, A. Raby (*Junior Treasurer*), *F. W. Robertson, W. H. Roseveare (*Junior Secretary*), *W. M. Royds, *C. A. L. Senior, C. E. Sidebotham, B. P. Waller.

* Ex-Officio.

The new Missioner, the Rev A. J. Robertson, has had a specially hard time during the last few months, as he has had no regular clerical help. He has had, however, most valuable and continuous lay help from Mr H. L. Sutton, the indefatigable Treasurer and Secretary of the Cranleigh School Auxiliary, and Mr N. W. A. Edwards, Junior Missioner designate, and now a licensed lay reader of the diocese of Rochester. Mr H. Sneath will be ordained Deacon in Advent, and will begin his work as Junior Missioner at Christmas. It is gratifying to record that the visit of undergraduate members of the College during the Long Vacation were numerous. October 9 was the date of the Harvest Thanksgiving and Johnian gathering this year. The sermon was preached by the Rev J. P. A. Bowers, Canon Missioner of Gloucester, and the address at Holy Communion was given by the Rev G. C. Allen, Headmaster of Cranleigh School. The Master presided at the supper, and there was a fair attendance of old and present Johnians. The terminal meeting was remarkable for a number of excellent speeches. It was addressed by the Missioner, who sketched out his policy, Rev A. J. Wallis, a former Junior Missioner, Mr N. W. A. Edwards, C. Elsee, and A. Raby. The Treasurer is specially pleased to announce that the Mission benefits to the extent of £250 under the will of Mrs Macan (formerly Mrs Wilde, of

Cheam), who was a great benefactor of the Mission during her lifetime. The money will be very handy, as a large sum will have to be expended shortly on substantial repairs to the buildings. The new organ is generally approved, but the Rev J. F. Bateman, 119, Fordwych Road, W. Hampstead, who has done all the work in collecting the money for it, still requires £15 to balance his accounts. Its cost was £180.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects—(i) Intercession for the College Mission; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., H. T. E. Barlow M.A., C. Elsee B.A., J. D. Cradock B.A., J. E. Cheese, H. F. E. Edwardes, H. N. Faulkner, C. J. F. Jarchow, A. Raby, W. N. Roseveare, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current term:

Oct.	14th	Dr Watson.
"	21st	Mr C. F. Andrews, Vice-Principal of the Clergy Training School.
"	28th	Mr Ward.
Nov.	4th	Mr Duncan Travers, Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
"	11th	Mr W. Fisher, one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
"	18th	Mr J. F. Buxton, Vicar of St Giles' Church, Cambridge.
"	25th	Canon Whitaker.
Dec.	2nd	Mr A. H. Simms, Vicar of St Michael's Church, Cambridge.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1900.

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....Monday.....January 15th.
Lectures begin.....Wednesday.....January 17th.
College Examinations.....about.....March 12th—15th.
[Term kept.....Thursday.....March 15th].

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up.....Friday.....April 20th.
Lectures begin.....Monday.....April 23rd.
College Examinations.....about.....June 4th—9th.
[Term kept.....Saturday.....June 9th].

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination.....Friday.....September 28th.
All years come up.....Monday.....October 8th.
Lectures begin.....Wednesday.....October 10th.
College Examinations.....about.....December 3rd—6th.
[Term kept.....Thursday.....December 6th].

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 16th, April 20th, August 1st, and September 28th.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer 1899.

Donations.

DONORS.

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|--|--------------------------|
| Weir (James). The Dawn of Reason; or, mental Traits in the lower Animals. 8vo. New York, 1899. 3.27.40. | Dr D. MacAlister. |
| Perry (J.). The Steam Engine and Gas and Oil Engines. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 4.41.21. | |
| Menger (Dr A.). The Right to the whole Produce of Labour. Translated by M. E. Tanner. With an Introduction by H. S. Foxwell.* 8vo. Lond. 1899. | Mr Foxwell. |
| *Horton-Smith (L.). The Establishment and Extension of the Law of Thurneysen and Havet. With an Appendix on Lat. hau haud haut and Gk. οὐ 'not.' 8vo. Camb. 1899. | The Author. |
| Galileo: Versi Latini presentati alla R. Accademia di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti in Padova dal Professor A. Favaro. 8vo. Padova, 1899. | |
| Braeunlich (P.). Der neueste Teufelschwindel in der römisch-katholischen Kirche. 8vo. Leipzig, 1897. | Professor Mayor. |
| Haslewood (Rev F.). Genealogical Memoranda relating to the family of Dering of Surrenden-Dering, in the Parish of Pluckley, Kent. 4to. [Lond.] 1876. ... | |
| Stokes (Rev H. P.). Corpus Christi. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1898. 5.28.66. | Mr Mullinger. |
| Gray (Rev J. H.). Queens' College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.28.67. | |
| Smithsonian Institution. Report of the U.S. National Museum. 8vo. Washington, 1898. 3.20. | Smithsonian Institution. |
| Annual Report of the Board of Regents to July 1897. 8vo. Washington, 1898. 3.20. | |
| *Hankin (E. H.). The Bubonic Plague. With a Preface by Professor Haffkine. 8vo. Allahabad, 1899. | The Author. |

DONORS.

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| *Rapson (E. J.). The Mahāksatrapas and Ksatrapas of Surāstra and Mālava. With a Note on the Order of Succession, and dynastic and genealogical Tables, by Col. J. Biddulph. (From the <i>Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc.</i> , April 1899). 8vo. | The Author. |
| *Stuart (Wilson). English Philosophical Styles (Six Studies). An Essay for which the John Bright Scholarship (Victoria University) was awarded in 1897. 4to. Manchester, 1899. 1.23.2. | The Author. |
| Bugge (S.). The Home of the Eddic Poems with especial Reference to the Helgi-Lays. Revised Edition. (Translated from the Norwegian by W. H. Schofield. (Grimm Library, No. 11). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 4.8.14. | Mr Pendlebury. |
| Johnson (Rev S. J.). Historical and future Eclipses, with Notes on Planets, Double Stars, &c. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 4.42.10. | The Author. |
| Codex Bezae Cantabrigiensis quattuor Evangelia et Actus Apostolorum complectens Graece et Latine. 2 Tom. 4to. Cantab. 1899. AB. | The Master. |
| Eutropius. Breviarium Historiae Romanae. Ex MSS. Bibl. Lugd. Bat. recens. S. Havercampus. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1729. II.11.4. | P. L. Babington, Esq. |
| Marcellinus. Rerum Gestarum qui de xxxi supersunt, Libri xviii. Recognita ab J. Gronovio. fol. Lugd. Bat. 1693. R.6.21. | Mr Heidland. |
| Proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of Zoology, Cambridge, 22-27 Aug. 1898. Edited by Adam Sedgwick. 8vo. Lond. 1899. | |
| C. Cornelii Taciti ab excessu Divi Augusti Annalium Libri quatuor priores, et in hos observationes Caroli Paschalii Cuneatis. fol. Paris, 1581. DD.2.29. | H. M. Adler, Esq. |

Additions.

- Abbot (Evelyn). A History of Greece. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1892-1893. 1.9.65,66.
- English Dialect Dictionary. Edited by Joseph Wright. Part vii. (Dinnick-Ezob). 4to. Lond. 1899. *Library Table*.
- Farrer (R. R.). A Tour in Greece, 1880. With 27 Illustrations by Lord Windsor.* 8vo. Edin.
- Gamgee (A.). A Text-Book of the Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 3.12.
- Germanici Caesaris Aratea. Edidit A. Breysig. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1899.
- *Goodwin (Philip). Religio Domestica Rediviva; or, Family-Religion revived. 8vo. Lond. 1655. Qq.12.25.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Vol. XV. The Rosslyn Missal. Edited by H. J. Lawlor. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.16.53.

- Herzog (J. J.). Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. 3ter Auflage. Herausg. von D. Albert Hauck. Vier Band. (Feldgeister—Gott). 8vo. Leipzig, 1899. 9.1.47.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry preserved at Montagu House, Whitehall. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 6.8.
- Report on the MSS. of the Marquis of Ormonde, preserved at the Castle Kilkenny. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 6.8.
- Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury, preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire. Part vii. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 6.8.
- Liebermann (F.). Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. Bd. I. Lief. ii. 4to. Halle a S. 1899.
- Lycurgus. Oratio in Leocratem. Edidit F. Blass. Editio major. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1899.
- Musici Scriptores Graeci. Recog. C. Janus. Supplementum: Melodiarum Reliquiae. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1899.
- Rolls Series. Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids, A.D. 1284—1431. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.41.
- Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain. Vol. VII. Edited by P. de Gayangos. With an Introduction by M. A. S. Hume. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.5.
- Schäfer (E. A.). Text-Book of Physiology. Vol. I. 8vo. Edin. 1898. 3.12.
- Texts and Studies. Vol. V. No. 4. Codex Purpureus Petropolitanus (N.), by H. S. Cronin. 8vo. Camb. 1899.
- Vol. V. No. 5. Clement of Alexandria's Biblical Text, by P. M. Barnard. 8vo. Camb. 1899.
- *White (Rev F. O.). Lives of the Elizabethan Bishops of the Anglican Church. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 11.23.65.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1899.

Donations.

- Burbury (S. H.). A Treatise on the Kinetic Theory of Gases. 8vo. Camb. 1899. 4.41.20.
- Macdonald (Geo.). Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Vol. I. 4to. Glasgow, 1899. 10.11.38.
- Fisher (H.). The Medieval Empire. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 1.7.47.48.
- Leigh (Rev A. A.). King's College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.28.68.
- Ben Sira. The Wisdom of Ben Sira: Portions of the Book Ecclesiasticus from Hebrew MSS. in the Cairo Genizah Collection. Edited by S. Schlechter and C. Taylor.* 4to. Camb. 1899. 9.1.
- (A second copy has been presented by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.)

DONORS.

Syndics of the
Camb. Univ. Press.

Trustees of the Hunterian
Coin Catalogue Fund.

Mr Mullinger.

The Master.

DONORS.

- Calendar of Letter-Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. Letter-Book A. circa A.D. 1275-98. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.40.5.
- Adie (R. H.). An Introduction to the Carbon Compounds. (University Tutorial Series). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 4.42.11.
- *Greenup (Rev A. W.). An Address delivered to the Students of St. John's Hall, High-bury, on May 17th, 1899. 8vo.
- Corpus Juris Civilis. Cum Notis repetitae quintum Praelectionis Dion. Gothofredi. 2 Tom. fol. Lugd. 1650. S.6.18.19. ..
- Bulletin de la Commission Géologique de la Finlande. Nos. 4-7. 8vo. Helsingfors, 1896-98.
- The Town Clerk.
- The Author.
- The Author.
- P. L. Babington, Esq.
- Helsingfors University.

Additions.

- Anthologia Graeca Epigrammatum Palatina cum Planudea. Edidit H. Stadtmueller. Vol. II. Pars. i. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1899.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The Sources of Archbishop Parker's Collection of MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. By M. R. James. 8vo. Camb. 1899.
- Euclid. Opera Omnia. Edd. I. L. Heiberg et H. Menge. Supplementum: Anarithi in decem Libros priores Elementorum Euclidis Commentarii. Edidit M. Curtze. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1899.
- Philoponus. De Aeternitate Mundi contra Proclum. Edidit H. Rabe. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1899.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. A.D. 1333-37. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 5.40.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, May 18th to Sept. 30th, 1672. Edited by F. H. B. Daniell. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.3.
- Vitruvius. De Architectura Libri X. Iterum edidit V. Rose. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1899.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, 1899-1900.

(*) Denotes the Members of the Committee. (†) Late Members of the Committee
Small Capitals denote Subscribers for
Subscription ends is given in brackets.

†The Reverend CHARLES TAYLOR, D.D., Master (Easter 1902).

The Reverend PETER HAMNETT MASON, M.A., President (Easter 1901).

Fellows of

†ABBOTT, Rev. E. A., D.D. (E. 1903)	BORCHARDT, W. G. (E. 1903)	Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H. M.P.
Adams, Prof. W. G., S.C.D., F.R.S.	†Bowling, Rev. E. W. Brindley, H. H.	Covington, Rev. Pre- bendary W.
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Rob, J. W.
Robb, A. A.
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Rose, F. A.
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West, W.
West, G. S.
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Whiteley, A.
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Wiltshire, H. P.
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