



*Easter Term, 1900.*

## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from Vol. xxi. p. 173.)*

**W**E give some further documents with regard to Shrewsbury School. They are later in date than the Correspondence given in Volume xx. p. 391 of *The Eagle*, but earlier than the law-suit there referred to.

John Meighen, several of whose letters are here printed, was the Headmaster of the School. He was an M.A. of the College and had been nominated Headmaster 20 September 1583, holding office for 52 years until September 1635. At the time when these letters were written he had been Master for about 30 years, and seems to have been equally trusted by the College and the Authorities of the Town of Shrewsbury.

His first letter shews that he kept a careful eye on the interests of the School.

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Sir, Mr bailifs of Shrewsburie have refused the oathe for the Schoole imposed vpon them by the xvjth of Mr Ashton's ordinances, as a cheif and principall band provided for the preservation of the estate thereof. And by this breache of so Principall an ordinance, there is (as I take it) a gap opened to great inconvenience and hurts thereby like to ensue to the place in time to come.

For the releif of the schoole in this behalfe and other like, there is one speciall covenant, which is the first covenant in the tripartite indenture, whereby the byshop of Coventrie and Lichfield, and the Master fellowes and scholars of St John's Colledge in Cambridge with the baylifs and burgesses of this towne do covenant eche with other, not only themselves to keepe and fulfill all ordinances conserninge them, but also to seeke reformation of breaches thereof committed by others, bothe by order of lawe, and by all other lawfull wayes and meanes.

Maye it please your worships therefore in due regard of the trust committed to the Colledge, and in the behalfe of the Colledge vndertake by yourselves, first to take a viewe of the ordinance and covenant before mentioned. And then vpon consideration thereof (as takinge notice hereby of a fault committed) to do therein as shall apperteyne.

I hold it right to advertise you thereof. And my speciall desyre is, that it maye please you first to write a letter of advertisement and admonition to Mr baylifs in this behalf, and after to do further therein as to your wisdome shall seem convenient. With my dutie duly remembered, in expectation of your lawfull favour to be extended to the Schoole of Shrewsbury, I do so humbly take leave. This 29th January 1609.

your worships at command  
JO. MEIGHEN.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull John Cleyton, Dr in Divinitie and Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Simon Mostyn, the writer of the letter which follows, acted as a substitute for Mr Ralph Gittins, the second Master of the School, while that gentleman was in difficulties with the Bishop and the authorities of the Borough. A matter also referred to in Bishop Neile's letter. Mostyn seems to have been a good deal worried by the uncertainty of his position. He was compensated when Gittins was reinstated in the School.

Mostyn seems to have graduated from St John's in 1604, and was probably the Simon Mostyn or Mostin,

sometimes described as M.A., sometimes as B.D., who held the following Welsh church preferment:—Instituted Vicar of Ysceiflog or Sheviog, Flintshire, 3 November 1616, holding this about one year; appointed to a Cursal Prebend in St Asaph Cathedral 30 November 1617; Instituted Vicar of Rhuddlam 26 October 1618, and Vicar of Cwm 27 February 1623-4, both in Flintshire; appointed to the Prebend of Llanvair in St Asaph Cathedral 8 March 1620-1. All these preferments were vacant, probably by his death, in 1624.

Being so far wearied and worne out with toiles and troubles as that I cannot after my wonted maner trauel to make my complaint vnto those that have bene the first authors of the Beginning and the encouragers of my continuing these vnfortunate suites I have made bould at this time to entreat you to be a means to bring the Master and the Seniors in minde of me, who if they duely considered my proceedings I knowe would be loth I should in so good a cause so sorlie miscarrie as to be (as is sought) put of with no considerations my charges. My request vnto them at this time is that they would be pleased by their with my Lord of Canterbury at length for a final tedious and perplexed matter. I have been so encombered that I am almost occasions that I fear I shall be faine to leaue the contrey, vnesse I may haue some able maner. Thus hoping of your favour in the accomplishment of this my request I cease to trouble you and rest

Gresford  
Octob: the 15th  
1610

your Worships poor kinsman  
SIMON MOSTYN.

*Addressed:* To the worshipfull his assured good friend Mr Owen Guin, senior felowe of St John's College in Cambridge deliver these.

*Endorsed:* Simon Mostyn, 1610, about his greate troubles and charges for Shrewsbury Schoole.

Most of the letters which follow refer to a proposal of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury to build a Country School House. Under the provisions of Ashton's Trust Deed (by which the School was at that time governed) the School revenues were to be applied in paying the salaries of the Masters and the necessary cost of maintenance. The surplus was to be kept in the School chest, to be called "the stock remanent," and applied first in extending the School buildings in Shrewsbury. Then in building a School in the country to which the Masters and Scholars could retire in time of plague. When these objects had been attained, land was to be bought to endow two Fellowships and two Scholarships in St John's. And then again to found Scholarships and Fellowships in either of the Universities. No sum above £10 could be taken from "the stock remanent," except by leave of the College under its corporate seal.

The story as told by the letters is not complete, some part of the correspondence being probably lost, but the mutual distrust existing between the College and the bailiffs of Shrewsbury is marked enough.

The letters to the College are transcribed from the originals, the College replies from the copies preserved in the College "Register of Letters."

Right worshipfull our hartiest commendacions remembred Sir we have thought yt our partes to certifie vnto you that Thomas Gardner, master of Artes, bachelour of Artes, are the legittimate sonnes of Burgesses within this Towne. And that Mr Ralphe Jones hath byn schoolmaster in the Accidence Schoole of this Towne for the space of xxtie yeeres or there aboutes and hath procured himself to b  
Att whose requestes we thought it convenient to signifie thuse much vnto your worships leaving the triall of their sufficiency vnto your consideracions. And

Salop this 30th of  
Januarie 1610

your very louinge frendes  
THOMAS JONES  
HUGHE HARRIES

*Addressed:* To the Right Worshipfull the Master and fellowes of the Colledge of Saint John the Evangelist in the Vniversitie of Cambridge deliver this.

Right Worshipfull, with our loue remembred to yourselves and the whole Society of that worthy Colledge. Whereas we haue bene diversly distracted this present yeare about the troubles of our Schoole formerly stirred and too too longe continued to the great hurt and danger of it, which we haue in some good sort (as we are perswaded) in part composed by the honorable direction of that worthie reverend father the Lord Bishop of Coventrey and Lichfield our diocesan (as this bearer can best relate vnto you). And whereas we haue bene likewise eftsoones encouraged by the same reverend father in his honorable letters directed and sent vnto vs, to proceed as much as we may to the full settling of the same schoole, and for preventing of like future troubles to be stirred hereafter (which we cannot doe of ourselves by the rule of our School Ordinances, but must haue also the assistance and consent of that Colledge for the same). Therefore we have addressed this bearer Mr Meighen to travaile vnto you in that behalfe. Our Suite vnto your Worships is first for your consentes to take money out of our Schoole treasure towardes buildinge of a Schoolhouse in the Countrey for the scholemasters and schollers to resort vnto in tymes of Sicknes, that so we may proceed to purchasinge for Schollarships and fellowships (Beinge the mayne end of the ordinances and the speciall marke which we desire to have set forward also this present yeare, and at the least to be begon in our tymes for an example to our successours). By the viewe of the ordinances it will easely appeare to your Worships that before the said Countrey Schoole be built and our library in some sort supplied that work of providing for Schollerships and fellowships, must lye dead and cannot be meddled with. And that there may no imputation of fault lye vpon vs in that behalfe we doo the rather moore and hearby do desire your consentes therein. But specially (as this bearer can best informe you) yt is threatened by some enemies of the Schoole (with whom we have had long suites, and of late prevayled against them) That the treasure of the Schoole being suffered to lye dead in the Schoole Chest (Whereas there be speciall ymploymentes for it

by the ordinances) shalbe begged away from our Schoole for not vsinge and ymployinge it, but suffringe it to lye rustinge in a Chest as though there were no vse for it. All which we have thought it our partes to advertise your worships. And reservinge the further relation both of the danger before mentioned together with our desires and care to avoyd yt, as also of all other present occasions of businesses for the Schoole, to this bearer (who best knoweth the state of all), With our suite renewed for your good consentes as aforesaid we doe cease to be further troublesome to your Worships and take our leaves. Salop this 19th of May 1612.

your Worships lovinge frendes  
 THOMAS WOLLEY }  
 JOHN HAWKESHED } baylifes

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniuersity of Cambridge.

*Salutem in Christo.* Having not had any occasion of writing unto you, since your last letters written vnto me, and hauing now necessary occasions by this bearers coming to Cambridge to write unto you, may not forgett for the thankes which you bestowed vpon me in your said letters to requite yours with thankes for your freindly accepting of that litle furtherance which I had opportunity to afford to the busines. Whatsoever I may haue meanes to deserve or what constructions soever any shall make of my doinges yet my desire shall ever be soe to deserve of that our Colledge that neyther any member of it in particular nor the whole body in generall shall ever haue to thinke me defective of anye dutiye or offer of love, that I may have power to performe for it. I will not wish that it should be conceiued that I do not acknowledge that sundry honorable freindes were morre forward and earnest in the particular of your desires then my selfe was, but for the persuading the King my Master, to abstayne from the interrupting of the due proceedings of the fellowes of Colledges in electing their Masters according to their statutes and foundations, I may be bold to say both the Universities haue bene as much beholding to myself as to any man of my ranke, since I had the fauoure to speak to his Majestie of things of that kind. But to let that passe, and to come to the occasion of my present writing,

wherevnto I am entreated by the Bayliffes of Shrewsbury and other wellwishers to the schoole there. By the Ordinance of that Schoole made by Mr Ashton, to which our Colledge is a partye, it is appointed that the overplus of the Schoole Stocke should be preserved till it might rise to a sufficient summe to build a country schoole house, wherto the Schoole Master and Schollers might haue recourse at such tyme as any casualty of infection or contagious sickness in Shrewsburye shold so require, which being done then the Stock to be preserved agayne till it might rise to a sufficient summe to found some Schollershipps in our Colledge for the vse of that Schoole. It seemeth that the present stocke is of sufficiencie at this instant both to build a country schoole-house and likewise to found two Schollershipps if not more. But by the ordinances they may not goe about the one, vnlesse the other of the schoole be first performed. Their request therefore (wherein they have also desired both my owne consent and alsoe my furtherance to yow) is that they may have your consentes expressed by writing vnder your seale, that you doe willingly concurre with them for the doing thereof, and are contented that some competent summe may be taken out of their school chest for the performance of that building. This bearer Mr Meighen hath acquainted me of their project of a building, which will be performed with sixe score pounds chardge. I for my part doe thinke that which he hath projected wilbe too small a building for that vse, and I doe advise that the building be somewhat enlarged and therefore would wish that instead of sixe score pounds there might be allowed for that vse some eight score pounds, with Caution that at the taking of the money out of the Chest there be good bonds put in of very sufficient men, 2 or 3 at the least to finish the worke by a set tyme in such a proportion, or els to make the money good back againe to the Chest, and also to be truly accountable for the Chardges of the worke when it is performed, that if it rise not to soe great a summe the overplus may be redelivered to the Chest.

There is another thing wherein they desire me to move yow. You know there hath bene there at Shrewsbury much adoe about the 2nd Schoolemaster-shipp. It pleased his Majesty a litle after Michaelmas last to take notice of that busines and by his letters directed to the Bailiffes of Shrewsbury to require them to end it and to establish Mr Gittings in it, vnlesse there

were very sufficient prooffe against him of his vnworthinés thereof. Wherein his Majesty referred them in all doubts to be resolued by me and directed by me, which busines was thus carried. There was care had first to give satisfaction to Mr Moston, of whose satisfaction and renunciation of all his clayme and pretence of interest to that place this bearer can shew you sufficient testimony under Mr Moustons hand and seale. Secondly there was care had to examine Gitting's his sufficiency for the place, and his clearing of himself, of all those imputations which were la'yd against him in barre of his having the place. All which thinges my selfe have fully performed and received very full satisfaction of him in poynt of his learning, religion and manners. For I did in Lent was twelve moneth bestowe 4 longe houres at Shrewsbury to heare all the accusations that were laid against him of which no one was proved, but they all appeared to be eyther surmises or malicious aspersions without good ground. And of religion he hath giuen me all such satisfaction by taking the oath of Allegiance and Supremacye, by subscription to the Articles of Religion, the book of Common Prayer and the Canons, and by performing all other religious dutyes which (as his Ordinary) I could in strictnes of lawe require of any man to be in his place which being done the two Bayliffes haue vnder their hands and seales established him in that place to which theyre act, they and my selfe with them do desire your concurrencye, I did therefore acquaint Dr Clayton herewith and received by his letters his very good approbation thereof, and did expect that he wold haue taken some convenient tyme to haue made it knowne to the Seniors and signified my desire that both himself and the Seniors would give some testimony in writing of their concurrencye with the Bayliffs and my selfe in it. But it seemeth he forgott to doe it, or els deferred it till some opportunity of doing that and some other things of that nature together. My request therefore vnto yow is that you wold now doe it. I doe confesse, I do rather wish well to the poor Mr Gittings, for he was pupill to my very deare freind, whilest he lived, George Benson, yet I protest if I had found eyther backwardness in Religion, or defect of learning, or corrupt manners in Gittins, the love I bare to George Benson, who otherwise was *Animae dimidium meae*, shold not have moved me a hayres breadth in his favour. Thus presuming that in both

these requests yow will returne by this bearer full satisfaction to the Bayliffs of Shrewsbury, with my prayers unto God for the prosperity of that our Colledge and my Commendation to your selves I commit you to God and rest

Westminster  
May 28, 1612

your very loving frend  
R. COVEN: LICHF.

*Endorsed*: A letter from the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

A letter sent to the Lord Byshopp of  
Coventry and Lichfield.

Right Reverend ffather in God

The Bayliffs of Shrewsbury (as appeares) have so well approved their proiects to your Lordshipp, as yow spared not to commend them to vs in writing. How forward wee have been to satisfye their requests (the rather vppon your honorable mocion) they are able to reporte, and we hold it our duty to signifie. Our good Lord (we trust) will not blame vs as over curious, if we deale cautelously in a buisines of such importance. The gathering of the stocke is committed by the Schoole ordinances to certeyne agents in their towne, the preservation and dispose of it, being gathered, is parte of our trust. Providence is requyred in them and ffidelity in vs. What the Cheif ayme of the ffownder was your lordship hath fully written. That after some few wants supplied, Schollershipps and ffellowshipps shold be fownded in our Colledge and the Vniversityes for the benefite of that Schoole. Now whereas vppon iust grounds we may feare vnsownd dealing, least after this building granted, they returne to furnishe their Library, hereby differing if not defeating, the better vses to succeed. Our care to prevent this daunger hath prompted vs thus to condicion with them. Ffirst to certifye vs vnder sufficient authority what the somme of their stock remanent is. Then that their schoole house be finished, their Gallery and Library built and suffyciently furnished, Lastly that they enter good and lawful security, that the mony requyred be employed to the vse pretended and a iust accompt therof made and taken by their officers, and the remaynder (if any shalbe) returned to the stock, that soe they may immediately proceed to the ffoundacions devised. Vppon

these condicions we have promised our consents vnder seale for six-score pounds, the somme that Mr Meighen demands. Touching the place of the second schoolmaster, may it please our good Lord to remember the former proceedings of our Colledge agreeable to the Ordinances, which we cannot now recall without touch of rashnes or former indiscretion, neyther is it in our power to ratifye their elections. In case of vacancy, we have authority to choose, none such to confirme. May it therefore please your Lordshipp to accept our abilityes, who shall not be forward by our interposing to disturbe their proceedings howsoever made. In which assurance we take our leaves and rest

St John's in Cambr.                      your lordships to be commanded  
June 1612.                                      The Master and Seniors.

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An answer to the former letter (of the Bailiffs).

Right worshipfull and wellbeloved in Christ. The differences arisen in your towne of Shrewsbury touching the administration of your Schoole there have (as your letters shew) buisied both your frendes and enemyes. Your ffrends labouring to compose the variances, whilst in the interim your enemyes watch opportunity to spoyle your treasure. Yow crave assistance from vs, who dare professe ourselves as truly affectionate to that worthy ffoundacion, and as apprehensiyve of any good occasion to shew it, as any other, who of power and interest among you doe pretend the largest. The more is our greife that neyther we have power to our mynds, nor yow myndes to your power. What we arre able to doe, yow wellknowe, and what we have resolved on this particular hereby yow shall vnderstand. Vppon the receipt of your letters delivered by our very good ffrend Mr Meighen, we conferred vpon your schoole ordinances. In them we fynd a yearly surplusage of rent to be reserved in stock, with intent, that after some few buildings finished in their due order, the remaynder of the stock be perpetually employed in foundinge of Schollershipps and ffellowshipps in the vniuersity as the cheif marke and ayme (as yow rightly conceyve it) of that worthy ffounder. Of this stock wee arre made so farre overseers, That without our Seale autorizing it no some above tenne poundes maybe employed to the vses mencioned. Now

wheras yow have proiected a Country Schoole buildable with the charge of six-score pownds and desyred our assents to take forth so much mony to that vse; yow shall herby vnderstand, That we arre willing, so to satisfye your requests, as we may also discharge the trust reposed in vs; Therefore our resolution and desyre is, that we be certifyed first vnder sufficient authority of these particulars. Vid. What is the somme of your stock remanent in your treasury, Then, whither your Schoolehouses be finished, your Gallery or Library built, and sufficiently furnished according to the tenor and order of the ordinances. Lastly that yow enter sufficient security to the Colledge that this mony be employed to the vse pretended, and a iust accompt thereof made and taken by your officers therevnto ordeyned and the remaynder (if any shalbe) returned back to the stocks that so, these premisses performed, the mayne devise of the fownder may take effect. This done our Seale is at your command. And so expecting your answer we committ yow to God and rest

St John's in Cambr.                      your loving frendes the  
June 8, 1612.                                      Master and Seniors of St Joh. etc.

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Right worshipfull, Recommendinge our loue to your selues and the rest of that worthy society whereof you are rulers etc. Lesse happily we may seeme eyther careles of your frendly concurrence with vs in the affayres of our Schoole or otherwise in anie least degree slacke in them beinge such as by our endeouours may any way be promoted. We haue agayne thought good thus by wrytinge to sollicite your worships as before for your consentes to take money out of the Schoole treasure towards the buyldinge of a Countrey Schoole. Doinge you to vnderstand, That in that particular at the first sending vnto you about it we were so well perswaded of your forwardnes to so good a purpose (tendinge also to the speedy setting forward of the chief worke and ayme, as you term yt, of the ordinances, which is the fowndinge of Schollerships and fellowships in the vniuersities) That in confidence thereof we did not only cause a workman to be agreed with for the whole charge of the buildinge, which hath bene imparted with you by Mr Meighen, as he telleth vs, whom we sent vnto you for your better. satis-

faction, concerning our care in the due handlinge of that busines; but also vpon the motion of the same workman for helpinge of his hard bargaine we adventured to suffer to provide timber for the building at the best hands before Mr Meighen his coming vp vnto you, which the workman as we are informed hath done accordingly. Because that after his returne it wold haue bene to late for savinge of spoyle and for some other reasons, also moreouer we haue caused wrytinges to be drawne betweene vs and the owners of the land where the Schoole is to be built for securinge of yt to that vse. So that if there be not due proceedinge in yt while occasion serueth, not onely the tyme of yere for doinge of the worke wilbe overpast, and so cause given of further delay thereof then we thinke is fittinge, but we shall lose such an opportunity of a good and savinge mutch for the riddinge of that worke out of the way, that we may wish hereafter but scarcely hope to haue the like agayne, besides the workmans or our owne losse in the provision of the tymber, and besides the breakinge of for the plott of ground to set the buildinge on (All tending to the prorogation of the principall worke to witt purchasinge for schollerships and fellowships) which we for our partes wold be glad to haue begon in our tyme. That the same beinge once entred vpon there might be procedin

nances in that behalf provided. Yf therefore yt shall please your Worships vpon this our second sollicitation to give way to this worke beinge to so good a purpose and for furthance of the will of the dead nothingse preiudiciall to any other state or person (for aught we can cause to think that you affect the good of the Schoole indeed, and you shall likewise find vs every way as respectiue therof as yourselues shall prescribe or can reasonably require it at our handes.

And for those particulars whereof you desire by your last letters to be certified of from vs. As we for our partes are willinge and wold be glad to geve you contentment therein, or any way els, rather then the want thereof should be any cause of stay to the intended buildinge, so we doe both hope and wish that you will not ouerstrictly stand vpon any one poynt or other whereby to cause any hindrance or let to so good occasions as we are persuaded are now offered for the furtherance of the Schooles good, and which beinge neglected or not apprehended

while time serueth may be crossed hereafter to the greater hurt of the schoole then easily can be imagined. The summe of the stocke remanent in the Schoole treasure at this time is somewhat vnder 400*li*. And of that somme parte is out by our owne Authority as agreed vpon at the last Schoole audit to be employed to speciall vses according to the said ordinances. But after so much as hath bene so agreed vpon is deducted the remainder with that which is to be added at the next audit wilbe sufficient for all present occasions, and for the beginninge to the last worke of purchasinge for schollerships and fellowships appointed after yt is once begon to be continued from tyme to tyme for ever.

Also all the buildinges appointed by the ordinances to be erected before the Countrey Schoole be made are already finished and the library furnished, so, as in our iudgmentes the same Countrey Schoole may be taken in hand before any more be done vnto yt without infringinge the Schoole ordinances in that case provided beinge duly and equally weighed And without interruptinge the right order of proceedinge by the ordinances in this businesses of the schoole, as we are verily persuaded and satisfied in our consciences. And by your favours, we take it that that poynt doth more neerely concern vs then any els. Because we have taken an oath concerninge the schoole which both hitherto we haue bene, and still will be most carefull to observe as much as in vs lyeth. Howbeit we gave Mr John Meighen in charge besides the deliury of the letter which we sent by him to move you by word of mouth for consent to take a 100*li*. at this tyme for stockinge of the library with principall and most necessary bookes (which he told vs he did accordingly). And nowe againe we doe hereby move for the same. Addinge further that if you shall think good to condescend therevpon (as we thinke there is iust occasion for yt) both your selues (yf you please) shall haue the husbandinge of that 100*li*. to be bestowed on such bookes and other necessities as to you shall seeme fyt to be provided for our library; and we for our partes wilbe contented to thinke the library thereby to be sufficiently furnished for the present tyme without takinge any great summe of money at any tyme thereafter but only of 10*li*. nowe and then at the discretion of the bayliffes of the Towne and of the Chief Schoolemaster of the Schoole for the tyme beinge, to supply the speciall wantes

thereof by title and litle as to them shall seeme necessary and convenient.

And as to your last demaund, savinge for troblinge you to much, we wold referre you for your better satisfaction thereunto a further consideration for the tener of the ordinances in that behalf provided. By which it is intended that all moneyes to be taken out of the stock of the schoole shalbe deliuered to the schoole bayliffe: who is to defray it by the direction of the bayliffes of the Towne and the Chief Schoolemaster of the schole and to give a true and iust accompt thereof as also to redeliuer to the said bayliffes and schoolmaster to be put vp by them into the treasure agayne, whatsoever shall remaine in his handes vnbestowed at the audit then next followinge. Also he is to make his sayd accompt to the bayliffes and schoolmaster vpon his corporall oath. And for further security he is already for performance of all entred into bond by obligation in the somme of 300*li*. with two sufficient suerties which are bownd with him, which is all that the ordinances doe prescribe and require in that behalf. The motion concerninge givinge security to the Colledge for ymploying and accomptinge did proceed from ignorance of the tenor of the same ordinances, though (as we are perswaded) from a good care also to have every thinge incident duly performed.

So the earnestness of our desyre to be doinge good to the Schoole of Shrewsbury while we have tyme, together with a willingnes to provide for your satisfaction in all thinges requisite hath drawne our letter to a greater length then we intended. And nowe the end of all is That it will please you vpon due consideration of all that we haue wrytten or you can further conceaue, To returne by this bearer a consent in writinge vnder the seale of the Colledge for money to be taken out of the stock remanent of the Schoole of Shrewsbury eyther for furnishinge of the library (yf you thinke that must be done first) or else for the buildinge of the Countrey Schooles (which we thinke may be done first) or for both together, which we doe hereby desire and we are perswaded that both we may safely move for yt and you as safely graunt it, That so there may be some kind of proceedinge in the businesses of the schoole required by the ordinances to be done, and the money in stock not suffered eyther to ly dead or otherwise to be misemployed. And we shall still wish you and that worthie Colledge whereof

you are all prosperity and happines in the Lord. Salop this  
24th of June 1612

your lovinge frends  
THOMAS WOLLEY }  
JOHN HAWKESHED } Bayliffes

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull our very louinge friendes  
the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the vniuersity  
of Cambridge.

Sir with remembrance of my dutie, and no lesse then due thanks for my late kinde entertaynment with you. Whereas Mr bailifs of Shrewsburie have at the last written there second letters in the busines whereabout they had formerly sent me vnto you, I shold thinke myself not a little beholden yf at my requeste, you wold be pleased so to enter into consideration of there motion, that, vnles you did see great inconvenience like to ensue vpon the granting of there suite (as I am perswaded can no way be imagined) they might be gratified in it, for my part I may protest that I nether have spoken, nether do I write in the behalf thereof for any private respect ether to them or to myself (howsoever it may seeme there is some hard opinion of mee). But weighinge the state of the schoole as now it stands *tanquam medium vitiorum et vtriusque reductum* as the poet speaks of *virtus* out of a zeale by all good meanes (where I count the obteyninge of this one) to prevent the mischeefes intended against it by some course minded persons malininge me and the schoole for my sake am mooved to do as I do and have done. The schoole chest hath beene once broken open (as I have told you) and money beyng taken out hathe bene mispent, as I hoope it will appeare in the end. The like is threatened to be done againe vpon like occasion. The towne clerk beyng towards the lawe told me himself that he thought the act lawfull, also that Mr bailifs might do the like, and wold do it yf they fell out to be of the right fashion. Wherefore then shold so muche money lye there to give occasion of committinge such outrages. Whereas they would be quiet ynough both that way and otherwise if the money were ymployed as it shold be, and the chest kept more emptie then of late it hathe beene. Other reasons I cold use in the same behalf. And yf I have any reason or vnderstandinge at all I am

persuaded there is reason sufficient for it, which also I doubt not but you will easely conceive vpon full debating of the matter with your self. And my further reason shalbe only my requeste to you, that by gratifyinge Mr bailiffs in these reasonable and honest suites beyng only for setting forward of a publick good in due performance of the will of the deade, and otherwise no benefite or pleasure to them at all, they may vnderstand that there is some small respect of me with you. Mr Dr Whitakers your worthie predecessor did more at my request in like and other causes concerninge the schoole, as by his letters written to me also in that behalf I can shewe. I will leave all to your good consideration, and pray for your good proceedinge in the well governinge of that worthie colledge to the glorie of God and the benefit of those that are vnder you there. Salop 24<sup>o</sup> Junij: 1612

your assured loving friend  
JO: MEIGHEN.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull his very good friend Mr Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

An answer to the former letter (of the Bailiffs).

Right worshipfull and well beloved in Christ.

Cowld your letters beare a good interpretation we shold most willingly admitt of it; but your doubtfull writing gyves suspicion of vnsound intentions. Our Condicions we pronounced directly expecting your answer accordingly. In which yow appeare to vs more cautelous then well meaning. Your stock lyke a mystery, may not be revealed, somewhat perhaps will remayne after your deductions vpon provision, but what that somme is yow list not wryte, and we cannot divine. Your Library (yow report) is furnished, and yet more to be done to it after this building, a hundred poundes will suffice it for the present tyme, and other such termes, which we know not how to vnderstand. As for security for your employment of the money requyred, this in your opinion is beyond our powers, proceeding from ignorance of the ordinances. Thus yow have vs unsatisfied in any one poynt. Wherefore if yow fynd not that successe yow hoped, blame yourselves not vs. The sleeping stock canne no way benefite vs, only we serve the

desyres of your deceased ffounder. To this end we second our former requests, desyring, first precisely to know your stock remanent. Then to be certified that the other schooles are built, and the library furnished according to the meaning of the ninth Article in the Ordinances, and lastly That (sutably to the direction of our honorable good friend the Reverend Byshopp of Lichfield) yow enter the security formerly requyred, a thing no way preiudiciall to your Authority, or the statutes of your schoole. If these demands seeme vnreasonable yow may spare to moove vs any further, and such meanes as opportunity shall gyve to procure the good of your schoole, and the good intent of Mr Ashton, we shall be ready to apprehend and pursue. Thus desyring your further deliberacion and resolution, with our hearty commends we committ yow to God and rest.

From St Johns  
July 3rd, 1612

your loving frends the  
Master and Seniors.

Sir, whereas I mooved your worship at my last beyng in Cambridge in the behalf of one George Lloyd of Queenes Colledge there, late my scholer here in Shrewsburie, that in respect of his desire to be of St John's Colledge, and my likinge to have it so it wold please you to vouchsafe him your favour for his preferment there as opportunitie shold be offered, and received your good encouragement for proceedinge according to his desyre. Nowe vpon sudden advertisement of the election of scholers in St John's to be at hand I am bold to renew my said suite for him. The rather in regard of the opinion that he and his frendes conceive of some respect which you seeme to have of me. The younge man all the time of his beyng here was studious and towardly, and at his departure of good sufficiencie to be preferred to the Vniversitie. I am also credibly informed of his good proceedinge there accordinge to his beginnings and amongst the rest of his growthe in soundenes and sinceritie of religion, whereby I doubt not but he wilbe able every way to approve himself fit for preferment. Yet yf the rather at my request it shall please you with the rest of the electors to favour him in his present suite bothe the yonge man and his frendes shall have cause to bless you, and vpon in-

telligence of what favour he hath received by my recommendations others may be moved to resort to the colledge hereafter as formerly vpon like occasions scholars were wont to do from hence. Also I myself shall rest thankfull for what good he or others shall receive for my sake and will not be vnmindfull in my prayers to commend the good estate of your Colledge with the whole societie thereof to the protection of the Almighty. With my humble dutie to your worship and all remembered I do so take my leave. Salop 23<sup>o</sup>. Oct. 1613

Your Worships to commaund  
JO. MEIGHEN.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwin Mr of St John's Colledge in the vniversitie of Cambridge.

Sir, I have been informed that Mr bailifs have certified the vacancie of the second rowme in our schoole, and by these letters specially recommended one Mr Studley for the place. In his behalf also I wold have written formerly by himself, savinge that I was doubtfull of any good to redound to him thereby: and was persuaded that Mr baylifs commendation with his owne good deservinge wold be sufficient to effect his desyre. Howbeit, yf at this tyme in his absence vpon such triall as was made of him, when he was there, it shall please you the rather at my request to vouchsafe him your election for the place testified vnder the seale of the Colledge according to the ordinance of the schoole in that behalf, bothe in myne owne particular I shall rest thankfull for your favour therein, and specially in respect of the schoole occasions (that can hardly spare his present attendance) I shall think my self much pleased therby. He hath told me that he was put in hoope at his last beyng there of the dispatch of this busines vpon such letters without his further traveyle. And in respect of his plenary sufficiencie to all purposes for the place or a better, also his capablenes thereof being the son of a burgesse, a scholar brought up in the schoole and a Master of Arts I know there needethe no pause to be made concerning what may be done for him in that behalf.

Leavinge all to your grave consideration, with my dutie to

the worthies of your whole senate remembered, I do humbly take my leave this 13<sup>th</sup> of October 1613

your worships to command  
JO: MEIGHEN.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipful, my very good frend Mr Dr Gwin Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Sir, I shold rather addresse myself with due thankfulness to requite your favours to suche other of my scholars as I have formerly commended vnto you, then presse you further in that behalf. Howbeit till by some repulse you shall thinke good to discourage me (for ought I know) I am like by the sollicitation of suche as have occasion that way to be yet further troublesome vnto you, and must only relye vpon your courteous acceptans of my good meaning in all I can to shewe myself thankfull as occasion shalbe offered. Therefore albeit this bearer Edward Lloyd my best scholer lately is to be preferred to your colledge by his nearer and more potent friends: yet yf my commendation shall procure him any whit better acceptans with you I shall ad it to the rest of my Items to be reserved till fitnes and fulnes of time for summinge them vp to be discharged together. The youthe is very towardly and for his learninge well able to approve himself; neither do I doubt but so he will do whensoever he shall come to have his due triall. Also his behaviour during all the time of his continuance heere hath beene such as that I shold mucche wronge both him and myself yf I shold be wantinge in the commendation thereof. Howbeit leavinge him for bothe to such further proof as you shall thinke good to make of him, the sum of my desyre is that as in others, so in him also you wilbe pleased the rather for my sake to seeme to have some respect to the free schoole of Shrewsburie. And with my hearty well wishings to your good self and your worthie societie, I do ceasse to be further troublesome at this time.  
22<sup>o</sup> Octob: 1614

your worships at command  
JO: MEIGHEN.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull my very good frend Mr Dr Gwin Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Right Worshipful wee have vs kindly remembered vnto you etc. Soe yt is that God willing wee meane this Somer to erect a Scholehouse for the Schoollmasters and Schollers of this towne to repaire vnto in the time of sicknes according to the Ordinances of the ffree Grammar Schole of this towne, and to furnish the library heere with Bookes. And alsoe to purchase maintenance for two Schollershippes for your Colledge. And for that wee would not proceede in any busines of such importance concerninge our Schole without your Consente manifested vnder your Seale, wee thought good to intreat the bearer heerof Mr John Meighen the Cheeffe Scholemaster to travaile vnto yow whoe is able to expresse our full intents in this busines and give you satisfaction for any scruple or doubt which may hinder our iust proceedings in this behalfe, whom for his place and otherwise wee wish you will respect as one specially trusted by vs in this busines, and doubt not but yow will graunt your consents vnder your seale for the taking of soe much money out of the stock remanent of the said Schole as may suffice for the effecting of the intended purposes, as alsoe for the buying of a peece of ground to sett the said Country Schole vpon. And leaving the further treaty heerof to your Conference with this bearer wee doe soe take our leaves and rest

Shrewsbury  
this 29th of  
April 1616.

your very loving ffrendes  
THOMAS JONES } Bayliffes of  
ROGER BLAKWEY } Shrewsbury

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these.

Right Worshipful according to your warrant we have taken money out of the schoole stocke and ymployed most of yt abroad vpon the intended building. But whereas wee were perswaded that *zooli*. would have served for the finishing of yt, wee have founde the foundation specially in respect of the doubtfulnes of the ground wherevpon the Buylding is sett, soe extraordinarily chargeable, besides some other casualties vnlooked for, that we cannot accomplish it with the intended allowans. And therefore wee have thought good to advertise you thereof, That yf it shall please you to give vs further allowance wee may proceede to finish it, els we must be forced to give it over for the present and soe leave it for further

consideration. The some which wee doe presently require for the finishing of the worke is one hundreth poundes more to be added to the former allowans, for which (yf you thinke good wee doe desire a new warrant from you to be sent by this bearer for saving of chardge, and for preventing of the daunger that may happen to the building if yt be left vncovered all the winter. And for your further satisfaction concerning the bestowing of yt, and the rest, as also of our true care in husbanding everything for the best, we purpose vpon the finishing of the worke to send vnto you the accomptes of all defraymens in this busines. And after building finished, wee shall with all conveniency hasten the founding of the severall Schollershipps and fellowships according to the true intent and meaning of the ordinances of the schoole All which we leave to your grave consideration and with our hartly commendacions we doe soe take our leaves and rest.

Salop this vijth  
of September 1616.

your very loving ffrendes  
THOMAS JONES } Bayliffes of  
ROGER BLAKWEY } Shrewsbury  
JO MEIGHEN

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipful our very Loving ffrendes the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Chambridge.

On the sheet is written the following reply:

Right worshipfull our verry loving recommendations. The company hav advised vpon your letters and yeilded to your demands, so desyrus are we to make way for the mayne entent of the founder. Only we must request your patience for the instrument till some fit opportunitye of sealinge when yow shall not fayle of it by the first occasion. The grant is already passed by the Master and Seniors of a further allowance of *100li* to finish your Schoolehouse begunne in the countrye. The instrument shall follow and that shortly. In the mean tyme we doubt not but yow will proceed in your work which we desyre not to preiudice by this necessary delay. And thus with our hearty commendation we commit you to God and rest.

St Johns, Sept. 14th, 1616.

R. F. S.

[To be continued.]



## THE ADVENT OF SPRING.

Spring with all her inspiration, all the magic in her  
tone,  
Goddess blithe with tresses flowing, laughing eyes and  
loosen'd zone,  
Wanders, singing, o'er the meadows freshen'd by the  
April rains:  
Thro' the woodland, by the river, up the valleys, down  
the lanes.  
Singing of the golden promise of a summer coming  
soon:  
Singing of the yellow cornfields waving in a summer  
swoon,  
Singing with a joyous freedom, binding flowers as she  
sings:  
She herself the sweetest blossom in the garland that  
she brings.  
Swinging in the wildwood lilies elfin chimes of fairy  
bells:  
Starting all the brooks with song to leap and sparkle  
down the dells.  
Quickening with mellow breath the buds that break on  
flower and tree—  
All the face of nature flushes—richer light on land and  
sea.  
Deeper green on field and forest—softer sapphire in  
the sky:  
Silver flakes of scudding foam from crests of bluer  
billows fly.  
Greeted by a fairer dawn, forerunner of a fairer day,  
Nature wakes to larger life as Spring goes laughing on  
her way.

Deeplier dipt in hues of sunset calmly floats the evening  
cloud:  
Sinks the crimson sun more grandly, folded in a purple  
shroud.  
In a shroud that, spreading slowly, wraps in dusk the  
starlit blue,  
Bearing from the tomb of day this message, "thou art  
mortal too."  
Wistful memories haunt the twilight, and our eyes are  
dim with tears,  
Roaming among old regrets and strange dead dreams  
of other years,  
When the spring of life was quick with voices echoing  
sweet and wild,  
And the world was fill'd with wonder for the light heart  
of a child.  
Gentlier sounds the music now, and sadder are the  
songs we hear:  
We, whose spring of life is vanish'd and whose autumn  
drawing near.  
Yet above the tones of sorrow rings a clearer call of  
hope,  
Stirring in the soul rekindled energies of ampler scope.  
And the graves of hopes forgotten opening give up  
their dead:  
And they beckon, hovering near us in the night with  
angel tread:  
Beckon unto lives that ever on to nobler issues move,  
Piloted o'er seas of peril by the constant star of love.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



## A LAKELAND OF THE MOORS.

“THE English Lakes” is a title bestowed by common usage upon that fairy-land of lake and mountain scenery which lies within the borders of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire north of sands; but the north country also contains a smaller and less famous lakeland,—a little patch of rugged Northumbrian moor, which, though it cannot aspire to a comparison with the loveliness of its greater neighbour, has yet a beauty and a fascination of its own. The land of Wordsworth is a fair princess, and her court is thronged by ten thousand admirers: the lake country of Northumberland is a homely damsel dwelling among untrodden ways; and, like Wordsworth’s Lucy, she has few to love and none to praise her.

And yet, though it be only for the sake of variety, we may now and then spend a pleasant and instructive hour in her company; for if she has less beauty, she has more conversation than her magnificent cousin: she is always ready to entertain us with some forgotten romance, some shadowy tradition of the distant times when she saw more life and activity than she sees nowadays, and even her present peacefulness is not without its charm. It is a peacefulness which (at least in the summer time) only the more secluded chambers of her cousin’s palace are permitted to enjoy. No steamboats ply upon the waters of this humble maiden’s domain; no coaches raise a grey whirl of summer dust to soil the wayside hedges: she has no hedges for the

dust to fall on, and only one road by which a coach would dare to travel. The few tourists, who come to visit her, are attracted rather by her antiquities than by her personal charms; and her nearest approach to an hotel is the little roadside inn where you may lunch upon bread and cheese.

Indeed, she is a very Cinderella of lake countries,—a bleak and desolate expanse of moorland hidden away in a lonely spot; but often the sun plays the part of fairy godmother and gives her homeliness a beauty which has power to win hearts, even though none of them beat in the bosom of a fairy prince. Climb to the heights of Winshields on a clear October day, when the moors are gloriously appared in the warm richness of their autumn dress,—there is comparatively little heather here, and the rank grasses of the wastes tan to a wonderful tawny hue,—when the sky is blue overhead, and all round the horizon the clouds are piled in swelling mountains of delicately shaded grey and white. Far away to the west shines the silver tongue of the Solway, with Criffel rising in majesty from the further shore: yonder to the south is the great trough of Tynedale, and beyond lie the long curving ridges of the Allendale and Alston hills; northward rolls the broad expanse of tawny moor, and far away on the sky-line we can see the southern heights of the Cheviots, and the Coquetdale hills stretching eastward to Simonside. At one point of the eastern horizon we are almost ready to persuade ourselves that we can just make out the least faint indication of the North Sea: but this last requires a somewhat powerful imagination; the sea is forty miles from the top of Winshields.

However, within a tenth of that distance there is blue water which even the unimaginative eye shall find no difficulty in beholding; for below us on the east lies the country of the Northumberland Lakes. Crag Lough is nearest to us, nestling close under the dark basalt cliff, whose forehead the midday sun is just wreathing

with a garland of light, while the lower part of his frowning face is veiled in sombre shadow : further away is Greenlee Lough, the largest of the little company, a mile and a quarter in length, except when summer drought has robbed it of the shallows of its upper end ; and further still, behind a swelling ridge of moor, lies the enchanted lake of Broomlee. These three are the principals, but beyond Broomlee there is little Halley-pike Lough, lost somewhere among the moors, and south of the great basalt ridge we may see Grindon Lough, or as much as the summer has left of it,—a shallow lake with no outlet, unless it be by some underground channel,—separated from the company of her sisters, like a child set to stand in the corner in disgrace, and lying sulkily among dull marshy pastures with none of the romance of the tawny moor to enliven her.

Apart from the lakes, this great basalt ridge is the most noteworthy feature of the landscape. Winshields, on which we have taken our stand, is its highest point, and to east and west of us it stretches like a huge ruined wall of varying height, in which the hand of time has broken every here and there a broad or narrow gap. Behind us rises the many-peaked hill known as the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall ; in front a line of smaller cliff-faced heights leads the eye eastward to the bold eminence of Hotbank Crag, and further away rises the great hill of Sewingshields, with a company of little limestone models of himself ranged out to northward in front of him. But whether the ridge is low or lofty, the general character of its hills is the same,—a long grassy slope from the south, and on the northern side a sheer cliff of rough columnar basalt, or at least an almost precipitous face scantily covered with ragged turf ; for this is part of the Great Whin Sill,—that curious outbreak of igneous rock which has forced its way through the mountain limestone measures and formed a chain of frowning crags right across

Northumberland. The bulkiest of them is only a puny mountain, even though we bring nothing higher than Helvellyn or Skiddaw into comparison,—the topmost peak of Winshields is only a couple of dozen feet higher than Latrigg, Skiddaw's cub : and yet the basalt crags of Northumberland are one of the most interesting hill-families in the world ; for fact and fiction, legend and history have worked in concert to do them honour.

History began the process ; for here, in the south-western corner of the county, the great wall of Hadrian was built for a dozen miles on the verge of their precipices, and far away at the northern end of the chain is the great rock where Ida the Flamebearer founded his fortress-city,—the same rock from which the majestic keep of Bamburgh Castle still looks seaward over the Farne Islands, like a shepherd who watches his sleeping flock. The Farne Islands themselves are for the most part half-submerged basalt hills, and the largest of them is rich in legendary and historical memories of St Cuthbert, who chose that barren rock for his hermitage. Spindlestone Heugh near Bamburgh is of the same formation, and here the Muse of Legend has the field to herself : round the crags of Spindlestone she has wreathed the wondrous story of the Laidly Worme, and of Childe Wynd who sailed to Bamburgh in a ship "with masts of the rowan tree," kissed the Worme three times on her laidly lips, and so restored her to the shape of a "fayre ladye,"—his own sister, whom a wicked stepmother had enchanted. A few miles further to the south a grim basalt promontory is crowned by the lonely ruins of Dunstanburgh Castle, with its traditions of Margaret of Anjou and its legend of Sir Guy the Seeker, who failed to deliver distressed beauty from her enchanted crystal tomb because he blew the bugle-horn and never unsheathed the sword, while here by the lakes King Arthur and his court sleep under Sewingshields Crag, the victims of a similar piece of bungling ; for the only man who ever found his way into

the monarch's presence drew the sword but forgot to wind the horn.

But here in this little lakeland it is the relics of Roman dominion that lend the romance of lost history to the stern grey hills. Here we are in the country which once was guarded by the Tungrians of Borcovicum and the Gallic Cohort of Vindolana, and perhaps (the story of the Roman Wall is almost all perhaps) these blue lakes and tawny moorlands seemed much the same to their eyes as they do to ours. To-day we may sit by the edge of the cliff above Crag Lough, throwing pebbles at the waterfowl that swim and dive a hundred feet below, and amuse ourselves with the reflection that some seventeen centuries ago a great burly Tungrian sentinel was doing exactly the same thing at exactly the same place, except that he stood upon the Wall and so had some twenty feet the advantage of us in height; and probably the birds took just as little notice of him as they take of us. There is abundance of fish in these lakes, and so must there have been in Roman times: the coot and mallard love to feed among the half-submerged grasses of that ill-defined swampy shore, and they are the remote descendants of the birds that fed there when Borcovicum was a flourishing city; we cannot help wondering whether the pleasures of fishing and fowling ever relieved the monotony of Roman garrison life in this dull upland station. The testimony of inscriptions assures us that hunting was not neglected, and this rolling moor must often have rung with shouts of excitement, as Julius Maximus galloped after the flying deer, or Lucius Maternus stood firm to receive the charge of an angry white-coated, black-nosed wild bull on the point of his spear. Hunting was hunting in those days, and had the immortal Jorrocks lived at Borcovicum, he would have allotted to his favourite pastime something more than five and twenty per cent of the danger of war: these desolate wastes must have been the haunt of many a clan of

fierce intractable natives, and the impetuous horseman who allowed his excitement to carry him too far from the assistance of his comrades might at any moment find himself the quarry instead of playing the huntsman.

There are a dozen romances to be distilled from the very idea. Perhaps in the deep gully of some moorland burn, far beyond that furthest ridge, the stag has turned to bay at last, when after a desperate chase "the headmost horseman rode alone." Presently, as the hunter (let us make him a prefect's son, or a young and rising centurion) gazes with pride at the dead body of his victim and invents a dozen taunts to punish the laggard sportmanship of his companions, some strange impulse causes him suddenly to raise his eyes: a score of evil-looking faces are peering over the edges of the ravine, and grinning with truculent delight over the happy chance which has at once brought them a supper and betrayed an enemy into their hands.

As for the sequel, that shall be at the pleasure of our imaginations. If we are melodramatically inclined, we may command our hero to vault into his saddle and make a desperate dash for freedom; we may send him galloping across the moor with the swift-footed barbarians in hot pursuit of his jaded steed; we may cause the noble horse to fall dead at the foot of a lonely rock, on the summit of which our hero shall defend himself with grim but hopeless stubbornness, till just as one of his assailants has succeeded in scaling the crag in his rear, a search-party of anxious Tungrians (for of course our hero must be the idol of the Cohort) comes racing over the southern ridge, and all ends happily, except for the merciless reprimand which the Prefect of Borcovicum administers to the reckless sportsman. But unhappily the story may have a more tragic ending. The weary horse struggles in vain to mount the steep bank that rises from the stony margin of the burn; in a moment his master is dragged from the saddle and disarmed, bound with galling thongs of leather, and so

led away prisoner to some yet wilder fastness among those desolate hills. We know little of the life and customs of these northern tribes, but our suspicions are apt to take a horrible form: we can scarcely doubt that this one hour of careless amusement has betrayed a promising young officer to an awful death on the altar of some nameless barbarian deity. The physical pain he may endure with Roman fortitude; it is the bitter consciousness of waste, the torturing knowledge that his life is lost and his prospects idly cast away for no great or worthy purpose, that make up the real tragedy.

Stern warfare these moorlands must have seen also,—punitive expeditions against marauding clans, and perhaps more than one fierce torrent of attack, which came pouring across them to dash its fury against the Roman Wall. More than once must the red glare of a burning fortress have been mirrored in the dark waters of Broomlee Lough, and perhaps the bones of slaughtered Tungrians lie sunk in the blue lake beneath the pillared crag, or buried in the heaps of broken stone which frost and storm have chiselled from the precipice. Some such catastrophe seems to have occurred during the closing years of the second century, and was at least once repeated in the last act of the drama of Roman Northumberland, when the Picts came surging down from the northern wilds and made Borcovicum a ruin never to be restored. Whether the place succumbed to a sudden assault, or whether the invading army encamped for a siege beside the moorland lakes, we cannot say, though there is some evidence to show that the fortress sustained a siege at some stage of its later history. But in any case there was “red ruin and the breaking up of laws;” the details of the lurid scene have been left for our imaginations to supply.

Yet there is one fanciful idea which we may perhaps be allowed to introduce, not because there is any evidence to support it, but rather as one of those dreams

of buried history which haunt the region of the Roman Wall. Tradition declares that a great treasure lies sunk under the waters of Broomlee Lough, hidden there under the protection of potent spells by a magician who once inhabited Sewingshields Castle. The magician and his gramery are the usual legendary appendages of any tale of hidden treasure: can it be that the tradition is really a hazy reminiscence of Roman days? We know that at the neighbouring fortress of Procolitia a large quantity of coins was discovered in Coventina's well. Can it be that Broomlee Lough has been the reputed habitation of a sister goddess,—that the First Tungrians and their Prefects were in the habit of throwing money into the holy lake to propitiate the goddess' favour, and that just before the final abandonment or capture of Borcovicum they deposited all the wealth of the fortress in this nameless nymph's charge? Broomlee Lough is only a little way from the gate which pierces the Wall in the valley of the Knag Burn below the north-east corner of Borcovicum, and we can hardly say definitely that such a concealment would not have been possible on a dark stormy night, even though the fortress were besieged. However, even if our dream be true, the blue waters of Broomlee still retain their treasure, and the goddess-nymph of the moorland lake has lost her name, unless she be the Beda or the Fimmilena, whose altars have been discovered in the near neighbourhood. Perhaps we may allow Broomlee to choose whichever title she considers prettiest, and allot the other to a hypothetical goddess of Greenlee Lough.

And so,—at what date we cannot precisely determine—the Romans passed away from these northern moors, and the little lakes saw the glitter of their spears no more. Other weapons may have shone there, and other mouths may have quenched their thirst in the wind-swept water during the next succeeding age; but we know nothing of the men in whose hands

those weapons were brandished, or of the wayfarer's whose mouths that cold clear water refreshed. These rocky heights would be the natural rallying-line of the Celtic tribes, when the growing might of the English invaders had driven them from the wealthier soil of Tynedale,—perhaps the scene of their last organised resistance before they dispersed to carry on a desultory guerilla warfare among the moors and hills of the north. Indeed, it is no unfit place for such a fight as that “last, dim, weird battle of the west,” which ends the legend of King Arthur; for in rainy weather the mist gathers thick and chill about the heights, and often enough “a bitter wind, clear from the north,” comes to drive it away. Here on the swampy ground beside the lake many a weary fugitive may have found his strength too little to carry him further through the treacherous quagmires, and so have turned to face his pursuers in despair, till at last the victory was complete, and

“Only the wan wave

Brake in among dead faces, to and fro

Swaying the helpless hands, and up and down

Tumbling the hollow helmets of the fallen.”

The place has its tradition of Arthur's resting-place: why should we not make it the scene of Arthur's last battle? Why should we not picture Sir Bedivere climbing down from Sewingshields Crag to hurl Excalibur into Broomlee Lough?

The next succeeding centuries have left no direct impression on this lonely district. The common avenues of Scotch invasion lay to the east and west of it, and though small parties of the hereditary foes of Northumberland may sometimes have watered their horses at these little lakes, it was by Gilsland or the North Tyne valley that their armies usually passed to the south. Indirectly, however, the Border troubles left their mark even on these lonely wastes. An all but incessant state of warfare made peaceful industry a precarious means of livelihood, and produced a familiarity with

rapine and violence which in course of time taught the ruined farmer to turn his hand against friend and foe without distinction; the inefficiency of the primitive system of police added many a recruit to the gathering company of lawless reivers; a man killed his opponent in some chance tavern quarrel, fled from justice, and was outlawed. Where should he find a refuge but in a region where the King's writ never ran—a land where violence could win him the means of life, and at the worst bring him to no more dreadful death than he had already deserved?

It was in this manner that the turbulence of those unquiet times produced the race of reivers and moss-troopers which figures so largely in Northumbrian history; and here in the region of the Northumberland Lakes was one of their strongholds. Here among the ruins of Borcovicum are the remains of two dwellings which such marauders have constructed with the plunder of Roman buildings—small roughly-built houses, with kilns for drying the scanty stock of corn which was garnered half-ripe from the slopes of the Great Whin Sill. Hither came many a cow that was bred upon richer pastures, either Scotch or English; the place of its origin mattered little to the impartial reiver: his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against his, and for centuries the hand of the reiver was usually the more successful.

The neighbourhood of the Northumberland Lakes was merely a suburb of this Alsatia of the North. North Tynedale and Redesdale were its principal centres on the English side of the Border; but the characteristics of those lawless dales were no doubt reproduced here, and a description of the manners there prevalent may be taken as applying to the outlaws who once were harboured among the ruins of Borcovicum. The records of the Durham Consistory Court contain an admonition issued in 1498 by Bishop Richard Fox against the freebooters who occupied

a corner of his diocese, and lived upon pillage of the rest. It is a wordy document, which seems to prove that the Bishop paid his Secretary by the folio; for no conveyancer of fifty years ago ever showed greater ingenuity in devising prolix and circuitous forms of expression.

His Lordship begins by complaining that the inhabitants of Tynedale and Redesdale are addicted to the practice of making forays into the Bishopric of Durham and the county of Northumberland, after the manner of thieves, robbers, and depredators, "*saepe, saepius, et saepissime,*" publicly and openly, by night and by day, everywhere committing thefts, robberies, rapines and depredations, and carrying away cattle and other property to the parts and territories of Tynedale and Redesdale at their own sweet wills (*ad libitum suarum voluntatum*): such is their ordinary and, in fact, their only occupation. Also (*quod ipso delicto deterius est*) they aggravate the offence by frequenting taverns and other public places, and bragging of what they have done and what they intend to do: not content with this, they heap wrong upon wrong by receiving, comforting, and entertaining any thieves who take refuge in their territories; and (*quod maxime detestandum est*) they educate and exercise their children and servants in the same nefarious practices, so that not only is the rising generation ready to commit or abet robbery without fear of the consequences, but it even pretends a crass—nay, an intentional ignorance of the viciousness of its ways, openly and publicly professes robbery as a trade and means of livelihood, and obstinately denies that it is a crime at all.

There are persons in these districts, he continues, who as ministers of Justice ought to correct and "justify" such thieves and robbers, and also men of nobility and power in the neighbourhood, who might restrain the aforesaid depredators from committing the aforesaid crimes, if they would only set their hands to

the business—*si suas ad id manus porrigerent adjutrices*. But neither noble nor magistrate will do his duty: some wink the eye of connivance, some are in agreement and collusion with the robbers, some are bribed with a share of the profits, and some are influenced by affection, favour, familiarity, affinity, blood-relationship, or even by identity of name. All alike afford the reivers free passage for themselves and their booty through their lands and districts, and often harbour the thieves and act as receivers of stolen goods, though they know well enough that they thereby merit as severe a penalty as the robbers themselves; for without such comfort and assistance no one would commit, or dare to commit, such depredations.

All the townships, villages, and hamlets of Tynedale and Redesdale lie under the same accusation, "*quod maxime abhorrendum est*"—a most abominable state of affairs: the inhabitants support and entertain open and notorious reivers, allow them to dwell in their midst as neighbours and friends, and without concealment invite and encourage them to repeat their criminal performances. Furthermore, the clergy of Tynedale and Redesdale are for the most part men of openly immoral life—irregular, suspended, excommunicated, and interdicted clerks—and so ignorant that they cannot read the most vital parts of the service: they perform their sacred functions in profane, interdicted, and miserably ruinous buildings; their vestments are torn and dirty, not fit for any worldly office, much less for the service of God. Further, these chaplains administer the sacraments to the said robbers and their supporters without requiring them to restore, or even to form any intention of restoring, their ill-gotten gains, and are ready to bury them with all the rites of the Church, though they have died without repentance and restitution: by such conduct they gravely imperil their own souls, set a pernicious example to all faithful Christians, and are the cause of much loss of goods, cattle, and other property to the persons despoiled.

The Bishop therefore issues his injunctions to all and singular the thieves, robbers, and depredators of the accused districts, and in particular to those named in the document, commanding them henceforward to abstain from their evil ways, and citing them and each of them to appear before him or his Commissary in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral on the day specified, there to answer certain articles and interrogatories which concern the salvation and correction of their souls; and he also adds other warnings and injunctions to the persons, lay and clerical, who have presumed to abet or connive at their malpractices.

At first the episcopal thunder seems to have met with a passive resistance, but a few, at least, of the offenders must eventually have made their peace: later in the same year the Bishop issued a *Litera Testimonialis* declaring that he had absolved the fourteen persons therein named—most of them Dods, Robsons, and Milburns—from the sentence of excommunication which their contumacy had provoked, the said persons submitting themselves to his correction and promising to obey the injunctions which he laid down for the regulation of their future behaviour. These injunctions are interesting; for they give us some clue to the ordinary demeanour of the Border Reiver.

After a general command to abstain from committing or abetting the commission of their favourite offences, he orders that after the Wednesday following (it was the day after that on which the document was delivered) they shall not nor shall any of them go "indutus subicinio, Anglice a Jacke, aut galea, Anglice a Salet or a Knapescall," or wear any other defensive armour; and they shall not nor shall any of them ride any horse or mare commonly estimated to exceed six shillings and eightpence in value, except, adds the politic lord of the much-harassed fortress of Norham, against the Scotch or other the King's enemies. Further, whenever they visit any church or chapel in

Tynedale or Redesdale for divine service or private prayer, they shall, as soon as they enter the graveyard, lay aside all offensive weapons which they may happen to be wearing, unless they are under one cubit in length; and as long as they remain within the church, chapel, or graveyard, they are not to speak a single word to any person except the curate or priest.

These documents may help us to form a picture of the reivers who once inhabited this wild country beside the lakes—the *praedones limitanei*, whose sinister reputation prevented Camden from visiting *Borcovicum* and the adjacent portions of the Roman Wall. Imagine a rough, muscular man, with a fierce, weather-worn face and a generally unkempt appearance: dress him in hose and doublet of frayed leather or coarse woollen cloth, put long riding-boots with rusty spurs on his legs, give him a Salet and a Jack—the former a steel cap with dependent pieces to protect the cheeks and neck, and the latter a kind of cuirass, either of metal or of thickly-quilted leather—arm him with a long spear and a basket-hilted sword, and mount him on a small, wiry, shaggy-coated hill pony: there you have the kind of man whose name was a terror on either side of the Border.

Imagine three or four such marauders riding across these wastes after a successful foray in Liddesdale or the eastern parts of Northumberland, coming up in the early morning at a leisurely pace after the wild haste and excitement of the night retreat, and driving before them twenty or thirty head of cattle, which they guide or stimulate with the sharp points of their spears. Here by the lake they pause for a few moments, while the weary beasts drink, and presently they ride in triumph into *Borcovicum*, where their wives and children welcome them with double delight: not only are their husbands and fathers safe home again, but they have brought beef enough to last for many a meal. It is a strange and interesting scene, if we can for the

moment forget the lawlessness of the actors: these rough, unscrupulous plunderers have warm hearts for their own kindred, and for a while the old Roman fortress is full of smiles and caresses, laughter and congratulation. The mosstroopers' wives are homely-featured women, with the tokens of ever recurring anxiety worn deep upon their faces; but their husbands' depredations are not confined to cattle, and their dress is hardly in keeping with the rough surroundings of their homes. The children are happy, shock-headed imps, for whom life is all eating and playing, with occasional fights interspersed: they inspect the cattle with critical eyes, the boys longing for the day which shall make them old enough to lift such animals on their own account, and the girls fondly wishing that they were boys with a future of cattle-lifting to look forward to. Presently they gather to pay their tribute of hero-worship to the elder brother who has just returned with the rest from his first foray. There he stands, full of pride and satisfaction over a success which is tempered by no stings of conscience; for no one has ever suggested to him that cattle-lifting is not a noble virtuous and occupation, and the only shadows that dim his delight are caused, the one by his mother, who will not be content without repeatedly kissing him before the children—undignified treatment for a man to submit to—and the other by his own face; for his chin is as bare and smooth as a girl's, and he is secretly conscious that a man is not quite a man till he can grow a beard. However, the boundless admiration of his juniors soon consoles him; for to them he is not only a man but a hero complete. Poor lad! He looks so frank and handsome, as he stands there with the breeze ruffling his hair and the flat rays of the newly-risen sun lighting up his face: he might have made a hero of a nobler sort, had he not been born a reiver's son; but he is more likely to end his life on the Sheriff's gallows, and make an example to terrify evil-doers.

The mosstrooper and his forays have long ago vanished into the region of history and romance, but the moor and its lakes remain, and they are quieter company. There is no bellowing of goaded cattle to be heard here now, no sound of rough voices breaking into a homely song of triumph for successful thieving: unless the wind be whistling about the crags, we may wander up and down the moor all day, and hear no sound but the harsh outcry of the startled grouse or the pipe of curlews flying overhead. It is a pleasant place for wandering: the moor is full of little patches of beauty lurking in unexpected places—here a lonely cluster of dark green pine-trees by the edge of a lake, here a ridge robed in a tattered garment of heather, here two or three huge grey fragments of limestone, and here a little bower of ferns nestling in a sheltered cranny of the rock; and over all broods the silence of lonely Nature—the silence which is “music of finer tone” and poetry without words or metre. Our tongues may be capable of uttering nothing more musical than the homeliest of prose; but if we can find a pleasure in the silent contemplation of such scenes as this, then we are poets at heart, mute and inglorious poets, no doubt; but we wear the livery of the Muses, and even the lowest rank in their retinue is a position worth coveting.

R. H. F.



Λῆρον Ληρεῖς.

THERE was a strong man on a syndicate,  
Who loved the exact truth to vindicate;  
He rose to deny  
That his words could imply  
What their sense seemed intended to indicate.

φερέγγυος μάλιστα βουλευτής τις ὦν,  
τάληθες αἰνῶς ἐξακριβῶσαι φιλῶν,  
ἤρνεϊτ' ἀναστὰς παντάπασι μὴ φάναι  
οὔτ' εἰκὸς ἦν κλύουσι φαίνεσθαι λέγειν.

Some tell us Oom Paul is a good man and true,  
While Joseph, they say, is a rogue through and through:  
But others, exchanging the labels, say "No,  
Oom Paul is the rogue and the honest man Joe."  
But I find myself hardly agreeing with either,  
For the truth is with both and the truth is with neither.

"καλὸς," ἔφη τις, "ὁ Παῦλος ὁ θεῖος κάγαθός ἐστιν,  
αὐτὰρ Ἰωσήφου κύντερον οὐδὲν ἔφν."  
"οὐ μὰ Δεῖ," εἶπέ τις ἄλλος, "Ἰώσηφος γὰρ ἀμείνων  
Παῦλος δ' αὖ κίναδος κύρμα σύφισμα τρίβων."  
σύμφημ' ἀμφοτέροις, σύμφημι δ' ἅμ' οὐδετέροιςιν·  
ὡς λόγος οὐδετέροις ἐστὶ καὶ ἀμφοτέροις.



## THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE REV HARRY JONES,

PREBENDARY OF ST PAUL'S.

PSALM xxx. 4. *Sing praises unto the Lord, O ye Saints of His; and give thanks unto Him for a remembrance of His holiness.*



HIS was the order of David to the choirs of old Jerusalem, who sung at the dedication of his son Solomon's Temple, but the ode in which it is embedded is not altogether a musical incitement, for this xxxth Psalm is a notable mixture of personal gratitude and public devotion. David himself had then escaped from great bodily peril. We don't know what it was, but he says, "Thou, Lord, hast brought my soul out of hell. Thou hast kept my life from them that go down into the pit." And this return of praise fitted a time of general thanksgiving, for such it was. Nor is it out of joint with your Commemoration of to-day. There is a rubrical felicity in the xxxth being the leading Psalm on the 6th of May, when this College virtually celebrates the deliverance of its Patron Saint from a dreadful death some 2000 years ago at the Latin Gate. For centuries a special Epistle and Gospel (Wisdom v. 1-5; St Matt. xx. 20-23) were read on this St John's Day, and they are now used in the Roman Church, though dropped out of our Calendar in the times of Reformation. But the appointed Psalm of this morning connects a great personal deliverance

with corporate rejoicing, and thus not inaptly fits a day of commemoration in which a spirit of thanksgiving is intended to prevail. That spirit should give its note to the utterances on this occasion. It is true that apart from the distant echo of a legend this College has no call to celebrate any marked material blessing, but a service of jubilation should always be welcome, for we cannot use our liturgy without feeling not only that it is marked by prayer rather than praise, but that its petitions have an air of devotional abasement. This indeed is happily corrected in the model set by Jesus which makes the forgiveness of our trespasses dependent on that which we shew to our neighbour, rather than on repeated appeals, however humble and sincere, made to God for mercy. We do not shew enough thankfulness to Him in our traditional devotions.

I would, therefore, take this occasion to notice some reasons for thankfulness which are ever revealed to eyes that see, but are specially emphasised in these days. They are not merely material, though we may have cause to thank God for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life. I am rather thinking of the praise suggested in the latter part of my text, where we thank Him for a remembrance of His holiness. We have all left undone things which we ought to have done, and done things which we ought not to have done, but we don't affect to admit that, as a people, there is no health in us. In the first place, I would say that this is a religious age, however much we come short of what we should be and do. Catalogues of national sins are, indeed, often published by philanthropists. But I question whether any of them are peculiar to ourselves. That forms no excuse for their commission. And yet their public denouncement (which is no sign of pervading iniquity) makes them stink more in the nostrils of the respectable than they did some years ago. To instance what I mean, I need mention only the marked abatement of intemperance among gentle-

men, which is filtering down to the uneducated, and causes the old phrase, "as drunk as a lord," to become inapplicable. When we talk of social sins it must also be remembered that their local flavour is spread by the publicity which marks our age. Thus the fierce light that beats upon the throne strikes the hearth of the subject, so that a man's house is no longer his castle, and his evil deeds become the public property of every reader, as well as of the private busybody. Moreover, though the air is filled with devout associations, societies, leagues, guilds, and ism's for the promotion of virtue or the prevention of vice, there they are often followed by a manufacture of new sins. Much, again, is made by some of "unbelief" in these days, but, however to be deplored, it is, when honest, better than indifference, which is deadly. And the question offers itself whether many good men do not legitimately decline to accept some theological demands made upon their powers of assent. That Church, indeed, which most seeks to repress individuality is perhaps the greatest breeder of agnosticism. It is true that some people resent the unwillingness or inability of ecclesiastical rulers to enforce the authority of our own, but the last flavour of compulsory discipline is evaporating, though the minister is instructed to regret its disappearance when he reads the Commination service; and restlessness under its shadow may accompany the most devoted pastoral ministrations.

But when I plead that this is a notably religious age, it may not be forgotten that one chief sign of it may be seen in the growing missionary spirit of our day, which creeps, however slowly, into fresh corners of the world's map; while at home such societies as the East London Church Fund (I was one of the three associated with Bishop How at its birth) are doing uphill work in spreading the knowledge of God and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord. And perhaps the latest sign of warm religious zeal may be seen in the efforts of

Universities, Colleges, Public Schools, and even Inns of Court, to supplement larger diocesan labours in the most neglected regions of our land. Indeed, I have an impression that when I was an undergraduate, long ago, our College authorities would as soon have opened a series of theological lectures at Pretoria as start a mission and build a church in one of the poorest regions of London. This widespread promotion of Christianity is, however, so familiar to all that, in calling ours a religious age, it dims our sense of the old evil it seeks to correct. But in its presence we see a genuine cause of gratitude to God. It is not even a revival, but an uprising of religious energy in the great centres of intellectual life.

This naturally leads us on to think of the devout and learned efforts which are being made to reveal the spirit which lives beneath the letter of the Bible. A torrent of inquiry has descended upon it, bewildering some who fail to perceive that whatever can be proved should be welcome from whatever source inquiry may come, for when they talk of defending the truth they sometimes forget that it is only the truth which can defend us, however holy the ground on which we stand. I need not say that contention about the voice of Holy Scripture is vital, for, as Canon Gore said last Sunday, when preaching in Westminster Abbey on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that the Bible "remained the touchstone to which the Church was to be perpetually called back." And, as we believe this to be true, we cannot be too thankful to God for the provision of so divine a test and corrective in the store of theological medicine.

Perhaps these searchings of heart have been stirred by the religious revelations of the present war. Many are profoundly disturbed at finding their most cherished language of piety used by those over whom, as hinderers of justice and equity, we hope for victory, praying to God for a blessing on our arms. No doubt the Boers

are right in believing that God is ever near. Still, they forget that his chief requirement is that men should do justly and love mercy, and that according to His Son Jesus, he that is of the truth heareth His voice. Nevertheless, many are distressed at the sound of holy sayings from what they call unclean lips, and having evil deeds supported by the Written Word. To some this virtual discovery is a shock. But perhaps, in fact, it may serve to deepen their perception of Christianity, since the devout Boers read the Bible only as the Pharisees did who put Jesus to death, seeing no difference between righteousness and religion. Thus the clouds they have spread over familiar forms of faith may break in blessings on our head by shewing, as many had not rightly seen before, that the letter killeth but the Spirit giveth life. Herein is cause for thankfulness. This is not a place in which to call the Boers hard names, though it must be admitted that some of the Psalms they appeal to might suggest retorts, and even provide legitimate forms of malediction. But they are as sincere as the old Jews whose war ballads they sing. Sincerity, however, is no excuse for their procedure, any more than it would be in that of a colour-blind signalman who, in perfect good faith, wrecked a train by turning on the green light instead of the red. He must lose his place, whatever he may say.

Among other comments made upon this grievous war, one of the most obvious is that it stiffens our perceptions of duty. We are set lessons of reality, and the word "profession" may be found backed by unexpectedly severe demands, whatever the calling which is followed. Long insular peace softens the skin of the soul, and it has opened the joints of our harness far wider than its makers thought possible. But much has followed, almost equally unforeseen, for which there is good reason to be thankful to God, since, if anything shews the life of Christianity, it is the spirit of self-sacrifice for others, and not mere stubbornness of

misapprehended self-defence. Along with this larger good spirit we have heard much mention not merely of individual heroism but of touching goodwill shewn during the stress of war. The distinguished surgeons who freely gave their time and skill to the sick and wounded in South Africa have borne warm witness to this. Sir William MacCormac did, and Mr Treves was "struck not only with the patriotism of the men but with their almost feminine kindness to each other and their extreme unselfishness."

We ought to be thankful for such trustworthy evidence of good feeling among those men, idly esteemed rough, whose business it is to fight. Above all, we are gratified at and grateful for the brotherly love shewn by our kinsmen all around the globe. They came to help, but are among the leaders in battle. They know no fear, and have nothing to gain, except the sense of being able to strengthen the great emancipating Empire of the world. And they are laying down their lives for its sake. Greater love hath no man than this. Verily, there are fruits of the Spirit to be found in the sternest work we have to do.

I will not even glance at the ground over which we have passed, but, as we are breathing the air of commemoration, dare to say that in years to come, when England looks back upon this, she will have good cause to thank God for a remembrance of His holiness.



## ON A TRANSPORT.

**Q**UINLY four days since we lost sight of the twinkle of the beacons of Old England, and we sixteen hundred men scarcely think we have ever been anywhere else than here. All our day is so well filled, so natural, and so comfortable that we imagine ourselves in the well-smoothed grooves of long use.

It does not take long to make great changes nowadays. At the end of an Easter Vacation spent in cultivating the acquaintance of dainty baby fish, thoughts came round to the work of a new Term, and the schemes for the ordering of its weeks were taking shape, when all vanished before the summons of a blue coloured paper—to such purpose that in scarce ten days I find myself a khaki-clad officer in a monstrous khaki helmet, with a royal purple badge, on the good ship *Oratava*, waving farewell to slowly diminishing forms left on the quays of Tilbury. That ten days has been supremely busy—ordering, purchasing, arranging, riding, and good-byeing, filled it to overflowing. And, moreover, one woke up to realise what crowds of latent friends a man may have, and how at such times all seek to overwhelm him with good things.

On such a journey as this, one's first table talk is of the ship. What is she? How does she behave? I do not think such simple questions ever before received such varied replies. To some she is a veritable sea goddess, to others a fickle jade, who, whilst coquetting

with her trustful swains on such a May day as this, rolls them into the trough of utter misery on the day of adversity, nay, even hurls them into the filthy waters of the dock when she is snugly warped to her berth! To me she has been all that is good; I give her my whole heart's devotion so long as I pace her white decks. As for her owners, truly they must be men of large hearts, for they treat their guests most royally, and officer and private unite in praising the humanity and liberality of their arrangements.

Our company is a jolly one, right hearty every man, sailor, soldier, parson, surgeon; from our belted Earl to our youngest militia subaltern. A motley band we are it is true, for we are drafts to fill up many a thinned battalion, and a large draft of Royal Irish Rifles suggests sad memories of stubborn fights and grievous losses.

Life aboard a transport is neither play or idle loafing, but real hard work, both for combatant and non-combatant. The former have multitudes of drills and orderly duties to perform, and these by no means ornamental parades, but real, and often toilsome, work on which in many cases the safety of the whole ship depends. For the latter we muster ten, five chaplains and five surgeons. The men of the cloth are a lively crew, tell a good yarn, and eat a good dinner. Their duties are arduous, for when the fire alarm clangs out its horrid warning they muster the women and children in the saloon, and there are none of the gentler kind here!

If the chaplains' work be so little, you may ask what the surgeons find to do? Not theirs to pass the time in idleness you may be sure. What with cases of long-shore work to be remedied, the case of men who ought never to have stepped aboard the ship—how they could have escaped the sieve of the examining surgeons passes wonder—and the making and providing our own sick there is ample employment. This last may startle you,

and may recal horrid fables of brutal and conscienceless vivisectionists. But I speak truly, for most of my time has been spent in making the officers and luckless Tommies ache and squirm, but only to save them from a worse fate at a later date. As I prepared to embark, a War Office official saluted and handed to me a box. It contained Typhoid Vaccine; I was to inoculate as many of the company as were desirous of treatment.

On Sunday morning I commenced operations by discussing the subject with the officers; in the afternoon one Major of the R.A.M.C., a hero of Ladysmith, addressed the officers. By request of the Commanding Officer two-thirds of the officers submitted to my needle that afternoon. On Monday we inspected the whole company, and each draft was addressed on the subject, with the result that every afternoon from two until five o'clock men have been inoculated in large numbers, and I have had all I could do to supply the demands, even with the aid of half-a-dozen orderlies. Yesterday we treated 105 men. All cases have gone well up to date, and there has been no case of serious fever or of suppuration to record. What benefit will result time only can shew. The surgeons believe in the treatment sufficiently to submit to my hands, and I shall take my dose to-morrow.

It is too lovely an afternoon to spend longer time over pen and ink, the colour of sea and sky is more fascinating than the look of paper spoiled by the marks of human hand. So I will join our company on deck and search the horizon for the first glimpse of Las Palmas.

N. B. H.



## A LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

[*The following letter has been received from a member of the College now serving in South Africa*]

Klip Bank, Koop Desert,  
On the border of the Karoo,  
Or some such place,  
23 March 1900.

Dear —,

We are in a rum place here. Eight of us have been in charge of a bridge since Saturday; we go back to the rest of the company at Beaufort West tomorrow, and another lot come here. It is all desert, except where there is water. We are lucky in having a spring close by, in the dry river bed, and can also get water by digging in the sand. There used, about fifty years ago, to be a lot of lions here, but they have seen fit to clear out, as also have the bushmen, who were the original inhabitants. There are still plenty of baboons and a few buck, and plenty of snakes. Some are pretty big, but we have only seen one, which we killed: a little black beast about eighteen inches long, with horns on his head, and the worst of the lot. We have not seen any buck or baboons. We have 100 rounds each, which we have to account for; so one man tried to get some more at Beaufort. There was none to be had, as they sent everything, even shot cartridges, to the Cape as soon as the row began. About all there is at Beaufort West is 100 rounds of Mauser cartridges, which a man who was commandeered in the Free State cleared out with and came home.

Before we came here there were some Artillery, but I think they have left Beaufort, while we have been on guard. These were scattered about thirty or forty in each place, and had never seen their guns, which were new ones, having learned the new drill on a specimen one. They are Garrison Artillery, and expect now to take over the naval guns in Natal.

There were rumours that 4000 Boers were a few miles away over the hills, but they can't get over to do anything as the hills are too much for them. We have nothing much to do here, we have 2 hours on and 10 off; one at a time, and wave a white flag by day, or shew a white light by night if the Bridge is all right. The whole line is patrolled at night by niggers, who come to the Bridge about every hour, where two of their beats meet. Everything is pretty quiet round here, and I think they are beginning to see which way the wind is blowing.

We have two farmers about a mile away, one on each side. One lot send us milk every day and are very friendly. The other was supposed to be rather a suspicious character, and to have had meetings of mounted men at his place, but he has been all right with us and lets us bathe in his reservoir.

It has rained a bit to-day, but the rains are over and winter is beginning now. It is hot enough for anyone in the middle of the day, but you want a great coat at four in the morning. You hear all sorts of rum sounds at night, but there is nothing to be seen. The only wild things we have seen are a family of meercats and a doubtful baboon.

We left at Cape Town every thing that we could not carry away rolled up in our blanket and great coat. Amongst the things to be left was shaving tackle. I have got a razor for minor surgical operations but have not shaved since we left. We started at 8 on Monday night and got to Beaufort West 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning; 30 hours for 328 miles. We had two stops

at Triangle and Matjesfontein for grub. The line I think would hardly suit the Board of Trade, as the inclines and curves are a joy to behold. Sometimes we twisted into an S with a bit of a curl added on. We had two hours to wait in the train at the station before it was light, when we pitched camp. We had a drill next morning at 6.30, and had to clear up the place after breakfast. The usual thing is to go for a march, I believe, before breakfast, and then you have done, unless you are on guard. But as we came here after two days, they had hardly settled down when we left. This place is 12 miles on the Cape Town side of Beaufort West, and we came down in trucks, and then climbed out over the side. Our grub is sent down by the first train, and they drop it as they go by. Sometimes it goes on to a siding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away, and we have to fetch it. On Sunday it was not chucked out, and at last about three o'clock a man got it from the siding, where it had been since nine o'clock. As we had had nothing but a loaf of bread between us for breakfast, we were quite ready for it. Sometimes we get bully beef, and then fresh, which we have to cook. Our Cook is a bit of a rotter, — of Trinity, who is now at some hospital in Town. The redeeming feature are the onions which he refuses to cook, and each one has to do for himself. He wanted the other day to warm up some stuff two days old. I asked him if he wanted to poison us, and had it chucked away.

*25 March.*

Came back here on Saturday. Rained hard yesterday. Had to trench up tents to let the water out, and got beastly wet, and had guard at a bridge for ten hours.



UNDA SCILICET OMNIBUS ENAVIGANDA.

That mystery, which broods upon the sea,  
 Shrouds the horizon of our human fate.  
 Ev'n as the flowing tides obliterate  
 Brief footprints on the faithless sand: so we,  
 Who by the margin of eternity  
 Wander one moment, pass into the deep  
 Forever, while the glad waves shoreward leap,  
 Unmindful what the doom of men may be.

Blest are they who can listen to the surge  
 Of that eternal ocean without fear:  
 Who, nigh the limit of their journey here,  
 Turn eager eyes toward the distant verge:  
 And, with strong faith in some diviner home,  
 Embark unflinching on the indifferent foam.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



## WHERE TO SPEND A SUMMER VACATION.

**Y**OU cannot go to South Africa: it will be so hackneyed; and who wants another winter—three winters in fifteen months? Ugh! Come to Assyria, and you can boast of having done what no man has yet done, though not in the same fashion as the Dixie Professor by taking four First Classes. You will have spent July and August in Leap year, and the Spring and Autumn in non-Leap year. No such opportunity, as the advertisements have it, will occur again for 200 years, and by that time the Chaldæans may have corrected their calendar.

At Constantinople do not omit, as many do, to visit the Museum near the Seraglio, and see the "Tomb of Alexander," which is in some respects of unique interest. Having had your passports and papers for a journey in Trans-Caucasia, Azerbijan, and Asia Minor (mention being made of the province of Hakkiari) seen to by the most courteous and obliging staff of the Consulate, you take your passage to Batûm by an *Austrian Lloyd* or a *Messageries* steamship, which, after getting through the wonderful Bosphorus, will stop in the day time at two or three ports on the north coast of Asia Minor as well as at Trebizonde. Do not be too extravagant with your photography, for you will want many plates in Kûrdistan. In my three voyages the Euxine has truly been good to its guests, its colours delightful, and its porpoises the most inspiring of jolly companions. Arrange to go from Batûm to Tiflis by a day train, or after quitting the low ground the railway

winds up a valley which reminds one of Rhine scenery. From Akstafa in my time, but probably from further south now, to Jûlfa on the Persian frontier the journey (broken at Erivan by a few hours' trip to Etchmiadzin to see the famous monastery and the Catacos, the head of the Armenian Church) is now made in comfortable "phaetons" from post-house to post-house. From the Araxes one can ride on one's own saddle on a hired horse either to Tabriz and thence to Urmi round the lake, or direct in four days to Urmi. On arriving at the city ask for the English Mission, "and see that you get it," for the hospitable Americans are still sometimes called "Inglis," having for so long flown with our feathers. There, I feel sure, you will be welcomed by the Head of our Mission, Rev O. H. Parry, brother of Mr St. John Parry, of Trinity; indeed, if you wrote to him in good time beforehand, he might be able to send to meet you at Batûm, or Tiflis, a Syrian dragoman, who would charge you less than one to be found in Tiflis. I am not mentioning objects of interest, as Ararat, or the mounds of the Fire-worshippers at Urmi, because I am in hopes that even men who will not make the journey will look at the books I shall presently mention. From Urmi you ride to Dîza in Gawar through picturesque Mar Bishu with its ancient church of seven parts, and on your way thence to me at Qudshanis, you will say of the Jilu mountains to the south of the grassy plain that you never saw the like, and certainly must visit them. When, on the fourth day from Urmi, you reach the Patriarchal village, how you will gladden one loyal old Johnian, and what a talk we shall have! The Patriarch himself and his household will give you a cordial welcome too, for they feel sincere friendship and gratitude towards the English Church and Nation, and the individuals they have hitherto seen have not been unfavourable specimens—including myself, of course.

Whether from Qudshanis you go to hunt the bear, or

to shoot the ibex on the crags of Diz, visit the perpetual snows of Jilu, fry in the rock valley of Tyari, and thence go down to Nineveh and Bagdad and home by the Persian Gulf, or by Aleppo, or you turn N.E. to Van, the citadel of Semiramis, and so to Aleppo or Trebizonde, is a question that concerns me not. I shall have had the pleasure of a visit from two or more brother Cantabs who will have refreshed me, and who will perhaps send out other visitors in other years, and, better still, may persuade someone to join our staff, either as a clergyman or as a medical man.

Now, "gentle reader," I implore you by all that is honourable, do not "skip the rest" of this paper! Who knows? I do not till I finish writing it, what nuts there may be in it. But let me premise that one of Murray's Guide-books gives information about the *routes*, as does Dr Cutts in his "Christians under the Crescent." His book and Maclean's "Catholicos of the East" tell much of the people among whom you are coming. Mrs Bishop's "Journeys in Persia and Kûrdistan" and Lord Warkworth (now Earl Percy's) book, 1898, which I have not seen, are to be read. A map and much information will be found in the "Report [1898] of the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians," which can be had (apparently *gratis*) from Rev A. H. Lang, Church House, Westminster; and perhaps from Professor Nixon and Mr Bethune-Baker.

Now, what about the fellow himself? Well! I am afraid I shall not be known to posterity unless "I be written down" as a proof of unconscious vaticination by a penny-a-liner. Little did I think on the day when he took my LL.M. to mean a Licentiate'ship in Medicine that I should gain the title of Hakim bashi in the land of Tiglath-Pileser, and deal out pills, quinine, and eye-lotions to soldiers of H.I.M. the the Sultan, to Kûrds suffering often from heavy meals, and to Syrians whose maladies are chiefly due to privation. Besides liniments for the flesh I use unction—sometimes combined with

stimulants—to avert or heal strained relations, a branch of therapeutics in which it is only too easy to set up deplorable reaction. Schools worthy of the name the Turks do not at present sanction, but in addition to the work mentioned in the "Report," my colleague, Mr Heagell, has this winter conducted a small school for young deacons in Tyari, a very good beginning.

Living for a dozen years amongst a loveable people I trust it is not wholly vanity to think that I have got to know something about them; for a good deal more than a dictionary is needed to enable a foreigner to follow the movements of the mind of the speaker, and to apprehend what he means when he utters words. No doubt, to a learned Editor, this sounds a platitude; but the ignoring of it by people who ought to know it has both stung and discouraged me, and has, I suppose, been the reason why one of the most distinguished of Syrian scholars has printed an egregious blunder—one which, if it had been perpetrated by Macaulay's "Fourth-form schoolboy," would have made his chair a sinecure—by which he makes an old author affirm the heresy which he is using all the resources of his language to disavow. I know it is a cheap and common trick to claim to be heard on the ground of special experience, while judgment, &c., are unascertained quantities. I do not try this in the college where  $x$  and  $y$  have their secrets torn out of them. But give me leave to aver—modestly in your presence, but with great confidence in my belief—that whatever heresy there was amongst their forefathers (which may not have been to the extent, nor of the colour—in spite of passages in some controversial books—represented by Roman Catholic writers), it has been, and it is, dying out. The obstacle to its elimination is unfair controversy and unfair use of incomplete dictionaries\*; while

\* "Every school boy" knows in the playground the translation of "malo malo malo," but he would in class hesitate to "raise apple-trees" on Virgil's ships.

the remedies are the appeal to the Bible for which these primitive Christians are always eager, care to understand their ideas, and painstaking explanation of phrases of ours, whose meanings are misapprehended either traditionally or at the moment. To my mind there is solid ground for the hope entertained by Archbishop Benson, that this Community, preserved through 1800 years, mostly years of fierce persecution and exhausting oppression, may be able to take its place amongst the orthodox Churches of the East. Happy is the man who by personal service, or by other aid, helps to nurse this Church through its period of weakness, watching the flickering signs of the life that is in it as they slowly become more marked. Happy he who contributes—not to its absorption into some other member of the Mystical Body, but—to its revival by its own indwelling Divine Grace to the measure of beauty, strength, and freedom, which is its heritage. Every part of the Church Universal has its proper vocation and its special manifestations. This Church will then prove that inherent vitality, which had ebbed low, can in the end overcome the crushing of oppression and the paralysis of isolation with its wrongheadedness about doctrine and formulæ; and then these Christian sons of Shem, healed of un-Christian vices, can appeal to the Mohammedan sons of Shem, who are already distrusting their inherited belief. And if, as some foretell, Islam should suddenly break in pieces, then the Mussulmans, *nanles in gurgite vasto*, will make for that Rock (from which many of them were torn only a few hundred years ago), the Milat Nasari, the Nazarene people, the unchanging East-Syrian Church, from which Mohamed learnt what truths he knew, and some of whose Churches, still being used for worship in their midst, were built 300 years before his time.

If any pitiful man would raise up those that are down, if any would cheer those who are brave under difficulties, and have been as tenacious for centuries

as the splendid defenders of Ladysmith were for weeks, if one would save an antique, if one would preserve the Lord's Prayer and His parables in nearly the same language in which they were spoken, if one would keep alive the flesh-and-blood counterparts of the Assyrian figures in the British Museum, such an one, even if he has no ecclesiastical interest in it, should be a friend to our work. And the triumphant Graduate of the type which prefers to settle his debts himself instead of leaving them to his Tutor, should remember that he owes I know not how much of the revival of learning—and his own new gown and hood—to these same East-Syrians, who translated into Arabic the intellectual treasures of Greece, and the Arabs passed them on to Europe, when the Greek versions had been lost to mind.

Some will be interested in hearing that the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission to the Syrians in the Urmi Plain has not made progress in the hill country round it, and professes to have no intention of entering Turkey. Should such an intention develop hereafter, the Turks must on political grounds put obstacles in the way of the missionaries; and practically all the Syrian mountaineers will repel their advances from antagonism to their religion "as she is spoke"; because formulæ, which are good in Greek and English, have been translated (?) by Syriac phrases which have by tradition absurd or offensive meanings, and the use of icons seems to be the "worship of idols," and because of other stumbling blocks. The news that the Russians and their Urmi proselytes are mutually disappointed (which serves both parties right), has deepened the feeling prevalent here that religious freedom under the Turkish laws, in spite of secular disabilities, is preferable to the loss of ecclesiastical autonomy under the Russians, if only the Turks in these provinces, would, as is frequently enjoined from Constantinople, extend to the Christian Ashirets the little measure of

protection from the Kûrds which would enable them to "rub along somehow." I nourish some hope—not always strong—that these local officials will see that to administer the law, rather than to juggle with it for the ruin of the Christians, will be most advantageous to themselves as collectors of the revenues in time of peace, and as defenders of the frontiers should war occur. The projected Russian railway just across the Turko-Persian boundary, and the German railway along the Euphrates may in different ways lead to a quieter lot for the weak. But there are great anxieties. Shall we tide over the meantime?

You see, good brother Johnian, that here are matters to interest all sorts of people. Come and see for yourself, and freshen us up! Do not be afraid of the Kûrds; they would hardly meddle with an Englishman, even if he had not zaptiehs with him, as you will have. The journey is not very malarious, and you have quinine to ward off fever. *Pulex Irritans* can be kept at bay by a Levinge.

W. H. BROWNE.

Qudshanis,  
Kurdistan.

March 29  
Adhar 16

1900 A.D.  
2211 of the Greeks.

## Obituary.

RICHARD SAUL FERGUSON M.A.

Richard Saul Ferguson, who died on the 3rd of March last, was one of that earlier generation of Shrewsbury men who only knew Kingsland as a place out of bounds. I had but a slight acquaintance with him at school, where he was one of our rare mathematicians. I just remember him rowing in one of the boats, and, I think, gaining credit as a steady "hound," though I do not see that he figures in Mr Auden's lists. He was a man of great endurance, both physical and mental, in after life.

Ferguson came up to St John's, as the majority of Shrewsbury men then did, at Cambridge, and pursued his mathematical studies to the result of a Scholarship at that College, and a fair place in the Wranglers. It was now that I came to know him intimately, and he continued my close friend to the last. He was one of the most vigorous of that queer society of "Tachypods" (= Velocipedes), whose doings would not, I fear, interest the present generation so much as they did ours. I have the records still—written *à la* Bell's Life, in choice Eganese—droll enough for the sentiment, and occasionally for the spelling, but rather melancholy reading to me. We had our political parties, cliques, constitutional crises—our audacious insurance system against Proctors' fines—our Saturday suppers, and above all our delightful excursions, on foot or wheels, in the country round. It seems sadly strange to revisit those scenes *en bicyclette*—a vehicle which stands to its predecessor, the Boneshaker, in much the same relation as that stood to our poor old fourwheelers of forty years ago. In almost every expedition I can recall Ferguson's pluck and sense and unflinching good humour. Doubtless he shewed the same qualities in his college sports and relationships, though of them I cannot speak personally.

I do not, for certain, recall Ferguson as belonging to one of those *primaeval* squads, out of which grew the University Rifle Volunteers. He might have been in mine, which was instructed by a Johnian—Hugh Godfray, the kindest of amateur

Sergeants, gentle with the word of command, and frankness itself in his not infrequent references to the Red Book. In London, where we were both in Company A of the Devil's Own, my old friend was a most valuable volunteer for steadiness and smartness—not tall enough for an Officer, but, as a pivot man, unequalled. Our field days, and the Sunday walks which continued the old tachypod Saturdays, were to me the relief of rather a dreary time. But Ferguson took more kindly to our common profession. He was a hard worker and a sound lawyer, as his main teacher, Sir A. Marten, would, I know, testify.

Apart from my own unfitness for life in a city, it was enjoyable enough—our *Societas omnium bonorum*, of which Ferguson's brother Charles, the architect, came to take a share, in two contiguous sets of chambers at Gray's Inn. This *Societas* was broken up by marriages: I went down again to Cambridge, and, Ferguson's health in turn failing, he retired to his native Carlisle, after some touring, under doctor's orders, round the world. He put some results of his travel into an interesting little book, called "Moss gathered by a rolling stone"—a title which he said he owed to me, and which I know others owed to him.

At Carlisle, his businesslike character and sound common sense, backed by his legal training, made him a most useful citizen. He was an able magistrate—Chairman latterly of Quarter Sessions—and a very liberal and hospitable Mayor. Archaeology, which now became a special pursuit of his active mind, was, I suppose, the determining influence which brought him into special contact with the Ecclesiastical branch of law, and led to his ultimately becoming Chancellor of the Diocese. He was valued as he deserved to be by no bad judge of men, the late Bishop of Carlisle; and his latest judgments—on the thorny subject of Church ornaments—certainly seemed to me to place him high as an authority on Ecclesiastical law.

In the Archaeological world Chancellor Ferguson leaves friends to mourn his loss, not only all over England, but amongst all continental students to whom the marvellous wall of Hadrian is a household word. We had the privilege of his company on that first Pilgrimage of the Wall, escorted by the Venerable Dr Bruce: in the later one, too, I believe he took conspicuous part. His house was always open to the genuine

explorer, English or Foreign, Oxford or Cambridge: his own works, topographical and archaeological, and his contributions to the various journals, on these subjects, are too numerous and well-known for me to need to recount them. He will be sadly missed at the Antiquaries' meetings in Burlington House; but more so, I think, in the yearly gatherings of the Archaeological Institute, which he used so regularly to attend, and where he always could be relied on to say just the right thing, in the way of intelligent appreciation or courteous thanks.

He was a strong Conservative—a stalwart one might style him, if that term were allowed to be applied to Conservatives—but by no means an illiberal man in his politics. The key note of them seemed to be that Imperialist or Rule Britannia feeling, as he himself used to call it, which is bringing so many of us into one fold at the present day. He was a devoted admirer of the Army, thoroughly acquainted with its history and traditions. Nothing could have been more to his heart than his son Captain Ferguson's rapid promotion and brilliant service in Egypt: nothing was more fondly hoped by his friends than that he would live to welcome that son back, with fresh laurels, from South Africa. *Dis aliter visum*. We can only be glad to think that the affectionate care of his daughter and his brother were close round him, and appreciated by him to the end.

E. C. CLARK.

The following account of Chancellor Ferguson is taken from *The Carlisle Journal* of 6 March:

'We regret to announce the death of the Worshipful Richard S. Ferguson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle and Chairman of Cumberland Quarter Sessions, in whom Carlisle has lost one of its most distinguished and useful public men. For several years his health has been indifferent. He suffered very much from asthma, and during the severe weather at the beginning of this year his illness was aggravated. He was able to attend the last meeting of the Tullie House Committee in the beginning of February, but the last Consistory Court, on 14 February, was held in his own house instead of the Cathedral. It was then evident that he was suffering much, but was very cheerful and looked forward hopefully to the return of warm weather, when he expected he would be convalescent. These hopes were not, however, to be realised. The attacks of asthma

had no doubt led to the further weakening of his heart, and the strain caused by his natural anxiety during the last months of last year about his son, Captain Ferguson, who is on active service with his regiment in South Africa, probably contributed to its enfeeblement. His condition last week caused so much anxiety that Mr and Mrs Charles J. Ferguson were telegraphed for, and his daughter, Mrs Millard, also hastened to her father's bedside. His medical adviser, Dr Lediard, was assiduous in his attendance upon his patient, and the Rev Canon Bower also visited him. It soon became evident that the end was approaching, and the crisis came about half-past two o'clock on Saturday. There were then present at the bedside Mrs Millard, Mr and Mrs Charles Ferguson, and Dr Lediard. His daughter asked the dying Chancellor if he had any message to send his son. His reply was in the simple phrase—"God bless him!" and these were his last words. Having uttered them he passed peacefully away.

The death of the Chancellor came as a painful surprise to the citizens, who at once recognised what a great loss the local community had sustained by the death of one who had devoted the best part of a quarter of a century to useful local public work; and the news of his death will be received with equal regret throughout the county. As an antiquarian he had made himself a name in the north of England, and in the words of the Bishop of London in the preface to his small history of this city, "Carlisle was lucky in numbering amongst her citizens one who brought to the study of her institutions a trained mind and large historical knowledge."

Mr Ferguson was a member of a family which has been associated with the industrial prosperity of Carlisle for a very long period. The history of that connection was described by himself a few years ago when returning thanks for the presentation of his portrait. "The Fergusons," he said, "were what were called 'old residenters' here. They had been in Carlisle for nearly 200 years, and very nearly all that time they had attended St Cuthbert's Church, in whose churchyard very many of them were buried. No one of them was a freeman, or in a position to attain that position by birth or servitude, because the first Ferguson to settle in Carlisle came from Bush-on-Lyne, on the north side of Blackford, and was therefore reckoned a Scotchman, and the rules of Carlisle would not allow him to

serve an apprenticeship in any honest trade. He had to invent one of his own, and so he started a small factory, from which grew the cotton trade in Carlisle. It was a curious coincidence that they were in the upper room of the very same building (the Town Hall) in which his great grandfather, Richard Ferguson, carried on his business, for here in the early part of the 18th century he had his office, and now he thought he might boast that the family had come up the Town Hall steps." His great grandfather, the Richard Ferguson referred to in the foregoing extract, had a son John, whose third son, Joseph, was the father of the Chancellor whose death we are recording to-day.

Richard S. Ferguson was the elder son of Mr Joseph Ferguson, of Lowther Street (M.P. for Carlisle 1852-7, and Mayor of the City in 1837), and was born on the 28th of July 1837. Consequently he was in the 63rd year of his age. When a boy he went for a short time to Carlisle Grammar School, in which he always afterwards took an interest; subsequently he proceeded to Shrewsbury School and thence to St John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted 14 March 1856; he was a Scholar, and graduated as 27th Wrangler in the Tripos of 1860. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 13 October 1858 (then aged 21), and was called to the Bar 13 June 1862, when he commenced practice as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer and joined the Northern Circuit. He was examiner in Civil Law for Cambridge University 1868-9. A young barrister waiting for briefs often has a good deal of spare time on his hands, and during this period Mr Ferguson employed his leisure in literary pursuits. He wrote a series of articles upon "Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends" which he contributed to the *Carlisle Journal*, and in which he told the history of the Quakers in the two sister counties and gave biographical sketches of some of the leading members of the Society. These articles were afterwards published in book form and constituted his first contribution to literature. This was followed by "Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s from the Restoration to the Reform Bill," a book containing a full political history of these counties during the period named, with biographies of the Members of Parliament. When in chambers in London he was also patriotic enough to join the Volunteer force which was established at that time, and he always referred

with pride to having been a member of the famous "Devil's Own." About 1872—after he had been about ten years at the Bar—his health broke down, and a change to warmer climes was prescribed. He therefore devoted most of the next two years to travelling in Egypt, Australia, and America. Returning home reinvigorated, he wrote his next book, "Moss Gathered by a Rolling Stone," in which he gave the public an account of his experiences on his travels. In 1874 he settled down at his home in Lowther Street, and began to interest himself in local affairs. He had already been instrumental in founding, in 1866, the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, and had been appointed editor of the "Transactions." This provided him with much congenial work. The two counties furnished a rich field for archæological and antiquarian research, and it was almost virgin soil. Mr Ferguson began to cultivate it with great industry and skill, and he was happy in securing the co-operation of several enthusiasts like himself—including Canon Simpson, Dr Michael Taylor, the Rev H. Whitehead, The Rev John Maughan, the Rev T. Lees, Professor Harkness, Mr William Jackson, Sir George Duckett, Mr C. J. Ferguson (the editor's brother), the Rev W. S. Calverley, Mr William Nanson, Mr Bellasis, the Rev James Wilson, Mr F. Haverfield, Mr Swainson Cowper, and others, who worked cordially with him and helped to gather the rich harvest of local antiquarian lore which is to be found in the fifteen or sixteen volumes of the "Transactions." These volumes will remain a monument of Mr Ferguson's learning and industry. Under his guidance nearly the whole of Cumberland and Westmorland has been explored and information obtained and placed on record respecting castles, churches, houses, manuscripts, families, and old customs which must have been lost but for the intervention of himself and his associates. When Canon Simpson died Mr Ferguson succeeded him in the presidency of the Society, and he filled the office with distinction. Perhaps the most valuable section of his work was that which related to the Roman occupation of Cumberland. Upon that subject Mr Ferguson brought much to light which was unknown before, and he helped to rectify the errors of some of the previous historians. In conjunction with his friend, the late Dr Collingwood Bruce, at least two pilgrimages to the Roman Wall were organised which proved most fruitful, and within the last two

or three years a series of fresh explorations were instituted, with the help of Mr F. Haverfield, the well-known antiquary, which elucidated and corrected several points which had before been in doubt or dispute with regard to the great Roman barrier. He had also a good deal to do with the recent explorations at Furness Abbey, which have already thrown fresh light upon the history of that ancient monastery. Mr Ferguson's accomplishments as an antiquarian brought him in contact with the leaders of the most learned societies, among whom he soon took high rank, and he was made not only a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but also a Fellow of the kindred society in Scotland. In December 1895, Carlisle Town Council passed a resolution congratulating Mr Ferguson upon his having been elected a Fellow of the Glasgow Archæological Society in the place of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson. The Chancellor in thanking the Council for the resolution said he had been taken by surprise both at this resolution and at the resolution arrived at by the Glasgow Society. His election was partly due to the fact that the Glasgow Society paid a visit to Carlisle, and he showed them round the Castle. The honour was one he felt very much, and if anything could add to it it was the kind congratulations of his fellow members of the Carlisle Town Council.

But although the study of the past occupied so much of his attention, he yet found time to take active part in local public affairs. He was made a magistrate of the county of Cumberland in 1872 and a member of the city bench in 1881, and he devoted himself with assiduity to his magisterial duties. His legal training made him a useful addition to the bench, and this was recognised by the county magistrates in 1886, when, on the retirement of Mr Percy Wyndham, he was unanimously elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions. It was characteristic of the man that he talked very little on the bench. His charges to the grand juries were short and to the point, and in sentencing prisoners he refrained from moralising upon their offences. He was elected a member of the Carlisle Town Council in 1878, and since then has continued to give the city the benefit of his valuable services. From the commencement he was a working and leading member. He was not long in demonstrating that pride in his native city was one of the leading articles in his creed, and that its independence and prosperity were very dear.

to him. He afterwards avowed that one of the objects with which he had sought a seat in the Council was in order to gain access to the ancient muniments of the city, and he soon turned his new privilege to great public advantage. The old oak city muniment chest, 500 years old (now in Tullie House), was brought out of its lumber room, the Dormont Book was rescued from oblivion, translated, and made useful, other ancient city records were dealt with in a similar way, and the public were furnished in an accessible and readable form with a vast amount of most valuable information about the trades guilds and the customs, rules and regulations which prevailed in the city centuries ago. The ancient halberds which nowadays form such picturesque items in our civic processions were brought out and refurbished up through Mr Ferguson's agency, and it was also through him that the smaller silver maces which had long lain idle in the Corporation plate chest were turned to their proper use in the Mayor's parades. Upon the question of the independence of the city of outside control he was very strong, and when Parliament sought to interfere with that independence by giving the new County Council powers in city affairs he used all his influence to try to avert the innovation, furnishing Mr Gully, who voiced local feeling in Parliament, with much historical information bearing upon the subject. Unfortunately these efforts were in vain, and our independence was encroached upon; but after the County Council was established and Mr Ferguson was elected one of the representatives of the city upon that body, he lost no opportunity of urging the rights and claims of Carlisle. In municipal affairs he belonged to the "forward party," and was a leading member on all the Committees relating to important town improvements. He was one of the small special committee who carried out the building of the new public market; he occupied a similar position with regard to the building of Tullie House; he was an active member of the General Purposes Committee, upon whom devolves the execution of most of the general town improvement work; and he was also a member of the Special Water Committee, upon whom much responsibility has been thrown with regard to the new Geltsdale water scheme. His independence and clearness of judgment, his knowledge of the world and firmness of purpose, rendered him a most valuable acquisition to all these Committees, and his death will deprive

the Council of power at a time when it stands much in need of it. Of Tullie House he was one of the earliest promoters, and as the germ furnished by the purchase of the old Abbey Street mansion took root and gradually developed into a great scheme, comprising public library, museum, school of science and art, and art galleries, he naturally found himself at the head of the movement, and it was through his fostering care that the project finally emerged a complete, valuable, and popular institution. The museum he took under his especial care, and great was the labour he bestowed upon arranging and cataloguing its contents. The Roman antiquities section is most extensive and valuable. Indeed, in some respects it is quite unique. It was owing to his influence that many of the Roman remains came to Tullie House, and in the same way it was due to him that we became possessed of the valuable collection of local literature known as the Jackson Library, the gift of his friend, the late Mr William Jackson, of Fleatham. The cataloguing of that library is just being completed. The acquisition a year or two ago of a bibliography of Cumberland suggested to Mr Ferguson the idea of endeavouring to make it complete and bring it up to date with the aid of the Jackson Library, but whether he ever found time to commence this undertaking we do not know. He was a busy man. He had quite recently undertaken to edit the four Cumberland volumes of the projected "Victoria History of the Counties of England," for which his local knowledge eminently qualified him, and only a week or two ago he was making arrangements with some of the contributors; but he can scarcely have advanced with the work beyond the preparatory stages. He had already accumulated a vast amount of materials for the history, which he had long contemplated; indeed, he had before dealt with some portions of the subject, and it is to be hoped that this rich store of information will not be lost to the world. His interest in Tullie House was not restricted to any one or two departments. He did much in promoting the success of the science and art departments and making that popular institution useful to the citizens by placing as few restrictions as possible upon the free use of it. His own gifts to it were numerous, and it was a source of great satisfaction to him when the proprietors of Carlisle Library, to which he had long subscribed, presented their valuable collection of books to the Corporation, and started the Subscription Depart-

ment which has proved such a valuable source of supply to the Public Library at Tullie House.

The members of the Town Council were fully sensible of the great services which Mr Ferguson had rendered the city and of the great advantage which his shrewd advice had been to them. When the Archæological Institute of Great Britain were about to pay their second visit to Carlisle the Corporation elected him Mayor (1881-2), and we need hardly say how congenial a task it was to him to do the honours of the city to the learned society with whose leading members he had long been associated, and how successful he made the meeting. As a mark of their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office the Corporation conferred upon him a second time the honour of the Mayoralty in the following year. In further recognition of his distinguished services to the city the Corporation in the year 1896 conferred upon him the honorary freedom of the city and presented him with his portrait, a replica of which was retained for Tullie House, where it now hangs in the vestibule. It was painted by Mr Sephton, of Liverpool. The certificate of freedom or "burgess ticket" was enclosed in an ornamental casket fashioned in the form of the old muniment chest already referred to.

In local charitable institutions he took an active interest, and at one time—before frequent periods of ill-health made him restrict his public work—he was a leading member of the Committee of the Cumberland Infirmary. When the great enlargement was projected in 1877 by which that institution was converted into a hundred-bed hospital he was honorary secretary to the special committee and took a prominent part in organising and conducting the great fashionable bazaar held in the Victoria Hall which was opened by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, and by which the large sum of £3,000 was realised. He had the honour of conducting the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne over the Cathedral and Castle. When the Cumberland War Relief Fund was started a few months ago he was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and on many similar occasions he placed his valuable services at the disposal of the public. He was a Governor of Carlisle Grammar School, he was one of the early members of Carlisle School Board, and he filled many other public posts with great public advantage.

His appointment to the important office of Chancellor of the

Diocese of Carlisle dates from the death of Chancellor Burton in 1887. Until that date the appointment had been held by a clergyman; but Bishop Goodwin showed his sagacity in choosing a layman learned in the law, and the choice proved eminently satisfactory. There has not been during Chancellor Ferguson's tenure of office any *cause célèbre* before the Court that we can call to mind; but he undoubtedly maintained the authority of his Court. His judgments were always marked by moderation and common sense, and by a desire to remove any friction that may have been brought under notice. Not one of them has been appealed against. When he was appointed advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by a change in the office of putting upon a more usual footing the relations between the Chancellor and the Archdeacon of Carlisle which had long been of an anomalous character.

In politics Mr Ferguson was a Conservative of the Conservatives, and was at one time Ruling Councillor of the Primrose League. At election times he would often appear upon the public platform, and strike out very fiercely at his friend the enemy. But though his language at these times was often strong and uncompromising, his political opponents took it all in good part and did not cherish any animosity after the election was over. He was not an eloquent public speaker, but he had a crisp, effective style, by which he brought out his points forcibly without overloading them with words.

Mr Ferguson married 9 August 1867, Georgiana Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr Spencer Shelley, by whom he had one son and one daughter, namely, Spencer Charles Ferguson, born 13 August 1868, and now Captain in the Northumberland Fusiliers, with the army in South Africa; and Margaret Josephine, married to the Rev F. L. H. Millard, vicar of Aspatria.

Upon the announcement of Chancellor Ferguson's death the flags at the Town Hall, Post Office, and many other buildings in the city were hoisted half mast.

Among the works published by Chancellor Ferguson were the following: Early Cumberland and Westmorland, Friends, 1871; Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s from the Restoration to the Reform Bill of 1867-71; Moss Gathered by a Rolling Stone, 1873; The Cumberland Foxhounds, 1877; Handbook to Places near Carlisle visited by the Royal Archæological Institute of

Great Britain and Ireland, 1882; Carlisle (Diocesan Histories Series), 1889; A History of Cumberland (in Elliot Stock Series), 1890; A History of Westmorland (same series), 1894; A Guide to Carlisle and the Places of Interest in the neighbourhood, 1896. He also edited the following among others:—Bishop Nicolson's Visitation and Survey of the Diocese of Carlisle in 1703-4, 1877; Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle, 1882; Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle, 1887; Denton's Account of Cumberland, 1887; Fleming's Description of Cumberland, 1889; The Boke of Record of Kirkby Kendal, 1892; Testamenta Karleolensia, 1893; The Royal Charters of Carlisle, 1894; A Short Historical and Architectural Account of Lanercost (in conjunction with his brother, Mr C. J. Ferguson). Among articles contributed to periodicals were one on the "Municipal Offices of Carlisle," published in the *Antiquary*; and another, "The Retreat of the Highlanders in 1745," published in the *Reliquary*.

On Saturday the following flags were hoisted to half mast as a mark of respect for the deceased Chancellor: The City flag at the Town Hall, and flags at the Post Office, and Conservative and Liberal Clubs. The death bell was rung at St Cuthbert's Church."

#### SERMON BY CANON BOWER.

Chancellor Ferguson took an almost life-long interest in his parish church of St Cuthbert's. It was fitting therefore that some reference should be made from its pulpit to the death of its distinguished parishioner. Canon Bower accordingly referred to the event in the following terms in his sermon, which was based on the 23rd Psalm, on Sunday evening:—

By his death this city, county, diocese, and parish have lost a very great treasure. At some time or other he has held every public office in the city. For two years he was Chief Magistrate and might have been many times more. He has been the chief adviser in every new movement for the benefit of the city, and his advice has always been valued by his fellow citizens. Those younger members who perhaps did not see eye to eye with him—when they did not know him—always with better acquaintance came to respect him and believe in him thoroughly. The city has suffered almost as much by his death as if Lord Roberts had been lost to our army. The county has

lost a valuable servant. Much of his time has been given to county business, and so much was his opinion valued that a few years ago he was elected chairman of Quarter Sessions. And very painstakingly was he in the performance of his duty. Inclined ever to mercy if there was the faintest hope of the prisoner's innocence, but firm when he was convinced the prisoner was guilty; and yet I never heard of anyone scoffing at his judgment or threatening to do him harm. He once told me an interesting story of himself. He had gone out alone into the country to visit an old church in course of restoration. It stood (as several do) away from all the houses, amongst the fields. On entering he saw just one man, hard at work—a joiner. There was something the Chancellor wished to know, so he called to the man, who then looked at him. He found himself alone with a notorious fish poacher and most desperate character, who had been convicted for an act of violence and whom he himself had sentenced to servitude some years before. However, the man bore him no malice; he addressed him rather in a familiar tone as Mr Ferguson, and offered to show him all the curiosities of the place. The Chancellor said he did not feel quite happy until he was well out of that church. But it showed the man knew he had been dealt with justly. The diocese has lost a friend. He knew every church and every peculiarity of every church. His advice was sought for by clergy and churchwardens, and given gratuitously. His knowledge of Church law was excellent, and he was always most anxious that clergy and Church laymen should profit by his knowledge. What an interest he took in the Carlisle Church Congress and the presentation of the Pastoral Staff to the late Bishop! This parish has suffered a terrible loss. Personally if it was not that I believe that the "Lord is my Shepherd," I should have felt inclined almost to despair, for he was ever my sound adviser. He initiated many of the schemes which have been carried out in the parish, particularly the rearrangement and laying out the churchyard, and also encouraged others. He felt this was his spiritual home, and he had the greatest love and reverence for his old parish church. The last time I saw him out of his house was at the Vestry meeting a month ago, when we met to consider the Mission Room scheme. Though he was rarely able latterly to attend church, owing to bad breathing, he wished to be in touch with

everything that was done in the parish, and never refused me anything that was asked. If it was not an annual subscription, he asked, "Well, what do you want?" and a cheque was written for it. We do not know our loss; we shall not know for some time. But we feel convinced he is at rest and peace after a very, very hard life. He did not make a great parade of his religion, but he was none the less a firm believer, and died without a murmur, trusting in the merits of Christ. May you and I follow in his footsteps and learn to give the best of our time and talents for the welfare of others, patiently to suffer as he did everyday of his later life,—and hopefully to die, as he did. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and staff they comfort me."

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THE VERY REV BENJAMIN MORGAN COWIE, D.D.,  
DEAN OF EXETER.

We regret to announce the death of the Very Rev Dean Cowie, which occurred in London on March 3. He had been in failing health for some time.

Dean Cowie was the youngest son of Mr Robert Cowie, a well-known merchant and insurance agent, belonging to an old Cornish family of Nonconformist origin long settled in London. Mr Robert Cowie's place of business was what was known as the Rectory House, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, and according to the *Manchester Guardian* the future Dean was born there 8 June 1816. Mr Boase, in his *Collectanea Cornubiensia*, which is usually very accurate, states that he was born in Bermondsey, Surrey. The College Register is not very helpful in deciding, for Mr Cowie was first admitted a Sizar in July 1833, when his county of birth is given as Surrey, and then as a Pensioner on 12 October following, when his county of birth is given as Middlesex. When he was admitted a Fellow he stated in his own handwriting that he was born in Surrey, so that Mr Boase is probably correct. When about eight years old he was placed at a pensionnat at Passy under a M Savary, and for four years had instruction in mathematics from two Savoyards named Peix and Sardou. The Dean, writing to a friend in 1898, said:

"They were excellent teachers, and laid the foundation of mathematical knowledge with strictness and skill and developed a taste for mathematical studies, which helped me afterwards at Cambridge and secured for me success in life. I left Paris before the downfall of Charles X, and till I reached Cambridge and became the pupil of Mr Hopkins I had chiefly to depend on my own unassisted studies." On his entry into the College he is said to have been privately educated by the Rev George Wightman, M.A. of St John's.

Mr Cowie took his degree as Senior Wrangler in 1839, a great year for St John's, the first four Wranglers, Cowie, Frost, Colson, Reyner, being all members of the College. Mr Cowie was second Smith's Prizeman. As an illustration of the young student's firm belief in his own powers, it is related that on the day of publication of the Tripos list at the Senate House he drove up to the scene of excitement in a dog-cart, and not being able to see the names, coolly inquired of one of the crowd, "Who's at the top?" "Cowie," was the reply. "I thought he would be," remarked the interrogator, and placidly drove off.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College 19 March 1839. He seems at one time to have thought of a legal career, for he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 November 1837, but he was not called to the Bar, and after obtaining his Fellowship was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842 by the Bishop of Ely. He resided for a few years in College, but held no office. During his residence however he prepared his first printed work, "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Scarce Books in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge," issued by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1842. He vacated his Fellowship on his marriage 10 August 1843 at Poughill, Cornwall, to his cousin, Gertrude Mary, second daughter of Thomas Carnsew, of Flexbury Hall, Poughill.

Upon leaving Cambridge in 1843 Dr Cowie became the first curate of the then very "advanced" church of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, under the recently appointed incumbent, the Rev W. J. E. Bennett, subsequently well known as vicar of Frome-Selwood. To this church and its ritual may be attributed most of the very pronounced High Church views which marked the whole of Dean Cowie's subsequent career. He soon made his mark at Knightsbridge, and paved his way to higher

distinctions. During 1844 he was appointed Principal and Senior Mathematical Lecturer of the recently founded College for Civil Engineers at Putney. During the seven years he resided at Putney he took marked interest in the welfare of another recently founded institution on the other side of the Thames—St Mark's College for the training of Parochial schoolmasters at Chelsea, then under the Principalship of the Rev Derwent Coleridge. As the honorary secretary to the Committee of Management of St Mark's he worked with his wonted vigour and success. Upon the dissolution of the College for Civil Engineers in 1851 Dr Cowie took up his residence for some four or five years at the Manor House, Stoke d'Abernon, Cobham, Surrey. During the interval between leaving Putney and his appointment, in 1856, as Minor Canon and Succentor of St Paul's Cathedral he occupied in 1852, and again in 1856, the position of Select Preacher at Cambridge. In 1853-4 he was Hulsean Lecturer, and in 1859 was appointed Ramsden Preacher. His Hulsean Lectures, entitled "Scripture Difficulties," were published in two volumes—the first series in 1853 and the second in 1854. His sermons preached at Great St Mary's, Cambridge, in 1856, were published under the title of "Five Sermons on Sacrifice and Atonement." In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Geometry at Gresham College. Soon after Dr Cowie's appointment to a minor canonry at St Paul's the benefice of St Lawrence's, Jewry, with St Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, became vacant, and the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's nominated their junior colleague to the living. Dr Cowie's incumbency of St Lawrence's forms one of the most interesting features in his long and active career.

In those days the Anglican movement had begun to make itself felt in the direction of more elaborate ritual, and Mr Cowie was one of those who attracted public attention by having a surpliced choir, processions, and choral celebrations of the Holy Communion. He was commonly spoken of as a Ritualist, and according to the standard of those times might fairly be so regarded, but he never manifested any of those Romeward tendencies which marked some of Newman's followers at Oxford. He belonged rather to the Cambridge School of High Churchmen of whom the late Bishop Harvey Goodwin may be taken as a type. Ornate services and stately ritual were regarded by them as valuable aids to worship, but they remained consistently

loyal to the teaching of the Church of England. In the year 1867 Mr Cowie organized a week of missionary services at St Lawrence Jewry, his object being to interest City men and others in the work of foreign missions, as well as to emphasize the unity of the Anglican Church throughout the Empire. These weekday services, which at that time were a novelty, were largely attended, and several Colonial Bishops then present in London spoke of the work of the Church in their distant dioceses. While holding the vicarage of St Lawrence, Mr Cowie also acted as H.M. Inspector of Schools, a work for which he was well fitted by his clear and lucid intellect and by his sympathy with popular education. In 1871 he was made Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and in the following year was appointed by Mr Gladstone to the Deanery of Manchester, a position which he held for 11 years. At one of the Manchester Diocesan Conferences the Dean read a paper in which he suggested that laymen should be allowed by consent of the Bishop to preach and perform such functions in the Church as were not definitely restricted to the priesthood. In 1881 Dr Cowie joined in the well-known memorial of the ten Church dignitaries to the Archbishop of Canterbury, urging the desirability of treating Ritualists with "toleration and forbearance." Dean Church of St Paul's and Dean Lake of Durham were, with Dr Cowie, the prime movers in this memorial. In some quarters he was regarded as too strongly infused with the "priestly" character of his office, but no regular frequenter of "th' Owd Church" could fail to observe the scrupulous care which was taken during his time in carrying on in their entirety the Sunday and week-day services, and the solicitude with which he rendered all the accessories of those services bright and attractive. In those services Dr Cowie was held by his congregation not to have exceeded reasonable bounds. He tolerated vestments, but by no means regarded them as essentials.

The Dean found much congenial work as custodian of the ancient Collegiate Church of Manchester. The reclamation of the Lady or Chetham Chapel (once little better than a dust-hole), the last resting-place of Humphrey Chetham, with its "restored" screen by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, was entirely due to the efforts of Dr Cowie. Some of the interesting older tablets in the church were even refurbished and their inscriptions

retouched with his own hand. As rector of the Cathedral parish, he originated the successful St Saviour's Mission Church in Park Street, Cheetham, and, with the aid of his parochial clergy, organised numerous lodging-house services in the poorest parts of the parish.

In the performance of his duties as a citizen of Manchester Dr Cowie was never backward. In fact, perhaps the most popular side of his character was shown in his social and public life. Without seeking prominence on public platforms (on which he was undoubtedly a far more effective speaker than in the pulpit), he was always found at his post on those occasions when he felt that his presence and advocacy might be useful, and he was an energetic worker as well. In connection with the Diocesan Board of Finance, the Church Building Society, and other diocesan institutions Dr Cowie proved himself an able administrator. He did valuable service in Manchester in the cause of education, especially in connection with the establishment and development of the High School for Girls. His work as a governor of the Grammar School and as a member of the Council of Owens College is too well known to require more than a passing record. In one old Manchester foundation, Chetham's College, under the shadow of his own Cathedral Church, he always took the warmest interest. Upon the death of Canon Raines, in 1879, he was unanimously elected a feoffee of that institution. Upon the death of the president of the Chetham Society, Mr Turner Crossley, Dr Cowie undertook the completion of the Supplementary Catalogue of Chetham's Library—a work in which he showed an extensive knowledge of ancient classical literature. His intimate association with the Hulme Trust will also be remembered. From active political work, though well known as a Liberal and a firm supporter generally of Mr Gladstone (of whose Dis-establishment policy in Ireland he is said to have been one of the few clerical supporters), Dr Cowie always held aloof. At Church Congresses and at Diocesan Conferences his papers and speeches invariably commanded the attention and admiration if not always the concurrence of his clerical and lay brethren. With all his extreme views, Dean Cowie always maintained friendly relations with the leaders of the Evangelical and Broad parties. One incident in Dean Cowie's life proved in a marked manner the higher esteem in which he was held

by his brother clergymen in the Northern Province. On the death of Dean Duncombe of York, he was nominated for the office of Prolocutor in Convocation, the Evangelical party proposing as a rival candidate Dean Howson of Chester. The result proved as most of Dr Cowie's friends anticipated. Upon a show of hands being taken there were 21 votes for and 34 against Dr Howson, while 34 voted for and 20 against Dr Cowie, most of the influential members of Convocation voting in the majority. In 1883 he was nominated to the Deanery of Exeter. To those who knew him best his removal from the scene of some of the most active years of his life was a source of deep regret. A few days before he left Manchester for the western city he received several public and private tokens of the esteem in which he was held both by clergy and laity.

It is possible that, in being anxious to move to the "Ever Faithful City," Dr Cowie hoped he was going to less onerous if more lucrative work. The Cathedral of Exeter was not then the power in the diocese that it has since become. It used to be said of the four Canons of those days that one had lost the use of his eyes, another of his ears, another of his feet, and the fourth of his head. But these soon passed away, the Dean found himself surrounded by an entirely new Chapter, and it is to his credit that, if he was long past active work himself, he was eager that the younger men should do what he was not equal to. He showed that zeal for devout and artistic services which had characterized him elsewhere. He was anxious, in case of any fresh appointment to the Chapter, that the newcomer should outwardly fall into line with the rest; and the result has been that in no provincial city is the Cathedral more in evidence in the best sense than it is at Exeter. Personally, he was, perhaps, never quite appreciated in the diocese at large, for his health prevented any of that publicity which is nowadays the essential of popularity. And, besides that, people in the West did not fail to mark that his interpretation of his right to be absent was strictly literal. The four months which the Statutes allowed as a *maximum*, became for years past his regular *minimum*, and he spent them on the Riviera. Apart from this, no one could say that his duties were neglected. He was regular to the last in his attendance at the Cathedral services, standing up in his stall to read the Second Lesson in a voice that never lost its resonance, and then quietly leaving the choir;

and he occupied the pulpit long after he might well have excused himself from preaching. If he failed to make that mark in the Church which his great abilities seemed to warrant, the probable reason is that valuable preferment came to him too easily. If he had started his pastoral career with a hard and ill-paid curacy and had been compelled to fight his way up step by step, then enthusiasms might well have been added to undoubted ability. As it is, he leaves behind him the memory of a devout and kindly personality.

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CANON JOHN CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON B.A.

By his death on March 31, at his Vicarage of Danby in Cleveland, within a few weeks of completing his 86th year, a man of quite exceptional gifts, a zealous and successful worker in many fields of activity, and one of the most notable figures in the Diocese of York, is removed.

Canon Atkinson was not only a hard working parish priest, labouring in the early days of his incumbency under almost incredible difficulties, but during his long life produced a quantity of literary work of the very highest order. Whether we regard him as a naturalist, as a highly trained antiquarian, or philologist, we find something to admire. His life was crowded with interest, and his labours have left results enough to excite envy.

Canon Atkinson was born in 1816 at Goldhanger in Essex, of which Parish his father, the Rev John Atkinson (of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1809), was the curate, as afterwards of Great and Little Wigborough and other Essex parishes. When he entered the College the Register of Admissions was kept with the utmost carelessness, and the only fact recorded is that he was born in Essex. From a private memorandum book of his Tutor, Dr Hymers, we learn that the Rev John Atkinson then resided at Tolleshunt D'Arcy near Maldon. The Canon's grandfather, the Rev Christopher Atkinson, took his degree from Trinity College in 1778 and was afterwards a Fellow of Trinity Hall. He was appointed incumbent of St Edward's Parish, Cambridge, in 1784, in which year he was also appointed Whitehall Preacher. He married 13 July 1785 a daughter of Sir Peter Leycester of Tabley in Cheshire. In that year he was

also presented by Trinity Hall to the Vicarage of Wethersfield, Essex, which he held until his death there 18 March 1795.

John Christopher Atkinson received his early education at Kelvedon School. Reminiscences of his schooldays and early life are no doubt largely drawn on in his early works "Walks, Talks, Travels and Exploits of Two Schoolboys," first published in 1839, and again in 1892, and also in his "Play-hours and Half-holidays; or further Experiences of Two Schoolboys." Presumably he came from Kelvedon to St John's, where he was admitted a Sizar 2 May 1834; he took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1838 as last of the Wranglers. After taking his degree he was for some time engaged in private tuition, and even contemplated the profession of a Schoolmaster. He was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842, and was Curate of Beckhampton co. Hereford 1841-2; he was afterwards appointed to a Curacy in Scarborough. In 1847 he received an offer from the late Lord Downe of the Vicarage of Danby in Cleveland, which he in due course accepted, and there the rest of his life was spent. What Danby was when he first saw it may be learned in the chapter 'My introduction to Danby,' in his classic work "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish." The living was a poor one, the incumbent's total income was but £95. It was far from the haunts of men. The parishioners were primitive and far from being in touch with modern ideas. Some of their ways suggested mediæval times. There was even said to be a lingering belief in witchcraft among some of them, and not a few were in the habit of resorting to "the wise man of Stokesley" when anything mysterious occurred, or when there was any suspicion of witchcraft. The young vicar thus found himself among a people many of whom were ignorant of the rudiments of learning, and lived in hovels which would disgrace Whitechapel. The thoroughness which characterised Canon Atkinson's whole life is illustrated by the manner in which he set to work on his arrival in his new sphere of labour. To begin with, he visited every house in the straggling parish, by no means a light task, seeing that it is seven miles long, and has an average breadth of about six miles. A single visit to a parishioner would sometimes mean a walk of five miles, for his church stood isolated among the fields, and not more than forty people lived within a mile of it. Every Sunday he took two services and had to walk at least seven miles, while sometimes

he did ten. In the well-known volume published in 1891, under the expressive title "Forty Years in a Moorland Parish," Canon Atkinson recorded some of his most striking experiences and observations during his long pastorate; and those who wish to know what a clergyman can do in a remote country district if he sets himself to make the fullest use of his opportunities may be referred to that book, which on its appearance was at once recognized as a work of permanent value, worthy of a place beside the immortal "Natural History of Selborne." Indeed, Canon Atkinson had many points in common with Gilbert White. Many generations of school boys have derived their first interest in country matters from his still popular book on "British Birds and their Nests" and the contemporary volumes "Walks and Talks" and "Play-hours and Half-holidays," all of which are still in circulation. Of his work as an antiquary it is sufficient to mention his "History of Cleveland," his learned editions of the Chartularies of Whitby and of Rievaulx, and of the Coucher Books of Furness Abbey (published by the Surtees Society), and more recently the important chapters on antiquities in his "Forty Years" and his "History of Whitby." His "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," the compilation of which occupied him nearly 20 years, is still regarded as a model of careful scholarship. It was in recognition of such labours as these that just two years ago the First Lord of the Treasury made Canon Atkinson a grant of £100 a year from the Civil List. The University of Durham had previously granted him the degree of D.C.L., and the present Archbishop of York made him canon and prebendary of York.

It must not, however, be supposed that this marvellous output of literary work of a high order at all interfered with his duties as a parish priest. Readers of "Forty Years" may remember the author's estimate, in the preface, that he had during his incumbency walked at least 70,000 miles in the course of his clerical work only. Literally he was, until strength failed him, in and out among his people, and threw himself into all their interests like a true pastor. His religious teaching was marked by the same thoroughness as his literary work, and the oral discourses to which he mainly confined himself in later years evidently came from a full mind as the fruit of long study and reflection. Such a career was only possible to a man of exceptional vigour of mind and body, inspired throughout by high ideals.

A writer in *The Athenæum* for April 7th, after enumerating Canon Atkinson's chief works, concludes as follows:—

In all these labours, which to many might seem dull and unprofitable, he was stimulated by a passion for truth, and so eager and insatiable an interest in his fellow creatures that nothing seemed trivial to him which could help to make the dry bones of the past live again for men of to-day. It was in this spirit that he opened so many of the howes or barrows on the moors around him, or investigated the traces of ancient fortifications, or proved that the so-called "British villages" were in most cases the remains of ancient smelting.

The same powers of observation and reflection were devoted also to natural objects. From a boy he had handled the gun and the fishing-rod, and he could use them both to good purpose until he was well over seventy. For his skill as a sportsman was largely due to his powers as a naturalist. Of the ways and haunts of birds in particular his knowledge was extraordinary, as is shown in the admirable book on "British Birds and their Nests," which has been in the hands of school-boys for upwards of forty years, and was thoroughly revised by its venerable author only three years ago. But he was hardly less familiar with all the other living creatures about him, or with flowers. He loved to watch them, and short-sighted as he was, nothing seemed to escape his attention. As he walked over moor or dale his eyes and his mind were ever on the alert, and to accompany him on such walks was to see nature, as it were, with new eyes.

At the time of his death Canon Atkinson had almost completed his eighty-sixth year, and it was only within the last few years that his extraordinary vigour of mind and body had shown any signs of failure. Although in these columns it has seemed natural to dwell rather upon his contributions to literature and his reputation as a scholar, all readers of his "Forty Years" know that he never allowed his other interests to interfere with the prior claims of his clerical office, and that few country clergymen have ever devoted themselves so earnestly and effectually alike to the spiritual and temporal welfare of their people. Of his personal characteristics this is hardly the place to speak, but his friends will always cherish the memory of his intensely sympathetic nature, his downright honesty and tenacity of purpose, his fearless adherence to "truth and justice, religion

and piety," his tenderness to the young, and to all who were in any way "afflicted or distressed."

While the following notice, which appeared in *The Guardian* for April 11th, gives a brief estimate of his clerical work:—

As a parish priest in the same place for more than half a century, he never failed or grew faint, though he had to face an almost incredible state of things, which would have stopped many a man from undertaking what he accomplished. The living is some £ 150, with now a house, a population of about 1,300, mostly far from the parish church (not the only one to be served), and without any rich man living among them. It was so secluded that, as one said at the time, if the Government had only known of Danby they would have sent Napoleon there instead of St Helena.

When Mr Atkinson went to see the place his predecessor showed him about a filthily neglected church, wearing his hat the while. But when the new vicar had been in his moorland parish forty years, he tells us that he had walked some 70,000 miles in the discharge of its clerical duties alone. They were manifold and trying. Dead worship and overcrowded dwellings were naturally accompanied by shameful immorality, and the Canon generously said afterwards, when a great change had come through his righteous ministrations, that if it had not been for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists there would have been no religious life in the district.

But though he tramped many thousand moorland miles alone in Danby, he was never lonely. All living things were his companions and friends. Bird and butterfly, shifting cloud and crumbling rock taught him as he walked. He has been called a sportsman, but unfairly, for though he was a skilled fisherman and excellent shot (he taught the present writer to throw a fly and hold a gun straight), he did not hunt, or trouble himself about "game." And it was specially through his going in and out among his people, who loved him and whom he loved, that he gathered that rich store of old Northern English, now spoilt by the school inspector and certificated master, which gives lasting value to his "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect." His other works are well known and valued, especially by genuine antiquarian scholars, and, though he seldom came to London, he greatly relished its literary air and the preaching of Vaughan at the Temple, whose last sermon there he wrote and told me he

had heard. But many went to see him and scrape his brains at Danby, sometimes with more appetite than an old man cared to satisfy, as when (I quote from a letter written a very few years ago) he said:—"I have been in the hands of an interviewer a great part of the morning, and am now only getting the privilege of being allowed to attend to my own business." That he discharged to nearly the end of his life with an amazing residue of strength. In his eightieth year he wrote to me:—"Last Sunday week I did my two duties and walked my ten miles and came in fresh. After my second duty I walked straight away over the moor, out of Fryup, down into Danby, across the dale to see my churchwarden, stricken with paralysis, and home, after the visit, across country, taking walls, hedges, and the beck as they came, which is pretty fair for seventy-nine and a half." No wonder the good old man lived to have his Jubilee kept as it was by his loving flock, on which occasion (though the Bishop of Beverley preached) he was much touched by his insisting on the Benediction being pronounced by the Canon himself.

HARRY JONES.

Canon Atkinson was married three times:—(1) On 11 December 1849, at Scarborough, to Jane Hill, eldest daughter of John Hill Coulson Esq, of Scarborough (she died at Danby Parsonage 2 April 1860, aged 31); (2) on 1 February 1862, at Frome Selwood, to Georgina Mary, eldest daughter of Barlow Slade Esq, of North House, Frome; (3) on 28 April 1884, at Arncliffe Church, to Helen Georgina, eldest daughter of Douglas Brown Q.C., of Arncliffe Hall, Northallerton.

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REV CANON SAMUEL ANDREW.

With the death of Canon Samuel Andrew, the last of the 'Ten Year Men' disappears from the College Boards. Canon Andrew was admitted to the College 15 October 1856, when it is stated that he was the son of Mr John Andrew, Cotton Spinner, and that he was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, where he was baptised 27 August 1820. He never proceeded to the B.D. degree, so that his direct connexion with the College is but slight, but his name has appeared on the College Boards for nearly forty-five years. He was ordained

Deacon in 1853 and Priest in 1854 by the Bishop of Lichfield. He died at Tideswell Vicarage on the 14 of April last, aged 79. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of April 25:

A widely known and much-loved parish priest has disappeared from the Church life of Derbyshire by the death, on Easter Eve, of Canon Andrew, for thirty-six years vicar of Tideswell, in the Peak of the county. Mr Andrew came of an old yeoman stock, and was born at the Manor House, Lees, Lancashire, in 1820. He had his early preparation for the ministry at the now extinct college of St Bees', in Cumberland, though he afterwards joined St John's College, Cambridge. His first and only curacy was at St Michael's, Lichfield, to which he was ordained by Bishop Lonsdale in 1853. One of the Vicars-Choral of the cathedral was incumbent of St Michael's, and he gave Mr Andrew a large responsibility which proved an excellent training. At the outset of his ministry Mr Andrew had that love of architecture which cheered him to the end, and the parochial schools of St Michael's, Lichfield, remain a memorial of his six years' tenure of the curacy. In 1859 he was appointed vicar of Wall, a small parish near Lichfield, and there he built a vicarage, and in 1864 he married Mrs Chawner, widow of Captain Chawner, R.N. (she died in November 1881, aged 65). When he had been about ten years in holy orders he was called by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to the vicarage of Tideswell. It was almost a forlorn hope. The grand old church was in woful decay, and the parishioners were estranged by the deplorable conduct of his predecessor. By his quiet, steadfast devotion to duty Mr Andrew gradually gained the confidence of the people, and retained it to the end of his long ministry, as was fully testified by the remarkable scene at his funeral, when the tears on the faces of rugged, grey-headed men were even more noticeable than on those of the women. Devoted as he was to architecture, and with almost professional skill in all that appertained to building construction, he set himself to the gradual reparation of the grand minster-like church. He began by putting on new oak roofs, and, as he could raise the funds, he did what was most urgently needed to the fabric. He had only small private means, and the benefice was poorly endowed, yet during his vicariate he spent no less than £16,000 on the parish church.

But the special feature of his pastoral work was his system of school churches for the hamlets of his wide and scattered parish. At Miller's Dale, Cressbrook, Litton, and Wardlow he designed himself suitable buildings, and he had them carried out by local workmen under his own supervision. He paid for these largely from his own slender resources and from the funds which he was able to collect by his personal efforts. It is reckoned that about £6,000 was expended on these hamlet churches and schools. In a long course of years the vicar maintained services at these distant outposts. Even in wintry weather he would tramp along his bleak hillsides to meet the faithful few who gathered from afar. And in working these school chapels he found an excellent training for the curates and laymen who were associated with him, and not a few of whom now use that experience thus gained in important parishes. His persistent zeal in visiting the remote cottages of the poor, his reliable counsel, his genial humour, made him the friend and adviser of young and old.

He was sincerely valued by the successive Bishops under whom he served. He was made Prebendary of Bishopshull in Lichfield Cathedral by Dr Maclagan when Bishop of Lichfield. On the formation of the see of Southwell he became an Honorary Canon of that cathedral in 1885, and he has always had the most cordial recognition and help from Bishop Ridding.

Never really robust, he suffered much at times from the dreary winters and springs of his cold, bleak district, but he could not be persuaded to leave the folk he loved so well. In 1888 Dr Maclagan pressed on him one of the best endowed benefices in Staffordshire, but Canon Andrew felt that its acceptance would involve a necessary change from his simple manner of life, and he resolved to abide at Tideswell. He rarely left his parish for more than a few days at a time, and though there were occasions when he yearned for a milder climate, for more congenial society, for more access to the books which he loved, yet he held steadily to his post. As a preacher Canon Andrew's quaint and homely eloquence was much valued, but perhaps it was at the congregational tea-parties, which are a feature of midland parochial life, that he was specially in his element. As his church was locally known as "the cathedral of the Peak," so Canon Andrew was often familiarly called "the Bishop of the Peak," and no Church

function in that district was held to be complete without his genial presence.

He was a thorough English Churchman, he would, perhaps, be called "old-fashioned" nowadays, while he treated all with kindness, and tried to appreciate what was good in all; yet he had a strong dislike for Romish doctrine and practice. He was wonderfully shrewd and wise, and an excellent man of business. He has lived so as to be missed, and has left a place which it will be hard to fill.

J. E. C.

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REV GEORGE WINLAW B.D.

The Rev George Winlaw, who died at Morden, in Surrey, on 10 March, was son of Mr George Winlaw, and was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed 12 December 1815. He was for some time at the University of Edinburgh, where he was Hamilton Prizeman in Logic and Metaphysics. He continued his studies at King's College, London, of which institution he became Theological Associate in 1854. He was admitted to the College as a Ten Year Man 13 October 1854, and took the B.D. degree in 1882. He was ordained Deacon in 1855, and Priest in 1856 by the Bishop of Manchester. He was Curate of St Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne, from 1855 to 1857, and Curate of St Paul's, Preston, 1857-59. In the latter year he was appointed Perpetual Curate of the newly formed parish of St Luke's, Preston. He started with just a Mission Room, but during his 21 years' incumbency, by dint of hard work he got a large and beautiful church built, capable of holding 800 people. In addition large Day and Sunday Schools were started and maintained, and suitable buildings erected. In 1878 he became Rector of Morden, Surrey, which he resigned in August last. He was a well-known figure in College, and much liked by all who knew him.

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## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Easter Term 1900.*

Dr Sandys, Senior Tutor of the College, retires from office at the end of the current Academic Year after thirty years tenure of the office, having been first appointed Tutor 30 May 1870.

A number of friends and former pupils of Mr Mason, our President, recently united in asking him to sit for his portrait to Mr Brock, of Cambridge. The picture, which is an exceedingly good likeness, was presented to Mr Mason last Term, and he has generously given it to the College.

An excellent photogravure of the portrait has been presented to the subscribers. Messrs Deighton Bell and Co, of Trinity Street, have a few copies for sale at the price of 10s. 6d. each.

Sir John Hibbert (B.A. 1847) has been appointed a Member of the Court of Governors of Owens College, Manchester.

Mr J. J. Lister (B.A. 1880), Fellow of the College, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in May last. We take the following account of his work from *Nature* for May 17:

Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. Distinguished as a Zoologist. Was Naturalist on board H.M.S. *Egeria* in two cruises, one to Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), the fauna of which he was the first to investigate, and another in the Pacific among the Tonga, Union and Phoenix Islands, during which he made himself well acquainted with the fauna of those islands, and of the Seychelles. His researches on the Foraminifera have thrown important light on the life-history and reproduction of that group. Author of the following papers:—"On the Natural History of Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1888, p. 512); "On some Points in the Natural History of Fungia" (*Quart. Journ. Micros. Soc.*, vol. xxix., p. 359); "A Visit to the Newly-Emerged Falcon Island, Tonga Group, S. Pacific" (*Proc. Roy. Geograph. Soc.*, March 1890); "Notes on the Birds of the Phoenix Islands, Pacific Ocean" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1891, p. 289); "Notes on the Natives of Fakaofu (Bowditch Island), Union Group" (*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1891, p. 43); "Notes on the Geology of the Tonga Island" (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xlvii.,

p. 590); "Contributions to the Life-History of the Foraminifera" (Abstract, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. lvi., p. 155. Full Paper, *Phil. Trans.*, vol. clxxxvi., 1895B, p. 401); "A Possible Explanation of the Quinqueloculine Arrangement of the Chambers in the Young of the Microspheric Forms of Triloculina and Biloculina" (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.*, vol. ix., pt. v.); with J. J. Fletcher, "On the Condition of the Median Portion of the Vaginal Apparatus in the *Macropodidae*" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, vol. lxiii., 1881, p. 976).

*Supplementary Certificate.*

Author of "*Astrosclera Willeyana*, the representative of a New Family of recent Sponges," in the Zoological Results of Dr Willey's Expedition, 1899.

During the past four months the majority of the Portraits in the College Hall and Combination Room have been cleaned and restored by Messrs Buttery, who attend to the pictures in the National Gallery. The result is most satisfactory. The portrait of the Foundress more especially acquiring fresh dignity and grace.

Not much has come to light which was not known before, but on the picture of Archbishop Williams (on the folds of the table cloth by his side) are the words "Gilbert Jackson fecit." Mr Buttery is strongly of opinion that the portrait of Sir Noah Thomas is by Romney. Hitherto it has been ascribed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who is known to have painted a portrait for a Mr Thomas in 1757-8 (*Eagle*, xi., 365). In the list of Romney's pictures, appended to his life by his son the Rev John Romney B.D., Fellow of the College from 1785 to 1806, there is no mention of a portrait of Sir Noah Thomas. This is perhaps not decisive, but it seems odd, that if the portrait is by Romney, his son, who was probably familiar with this picture, did not mention it.

It may be that lurking somewhere in the College Accounts there is some chance reference to it.

The following entries in the College Accounts for the year 1632 probably fix the date when Sir Ralph Hare's picture came to the College:

<i>Payd for the frame of Sir Ralph Hare his picture</i>	vjs.
<i>Payd to Mr Hood and his man for Strayninge the Picture.</i>	iijs. viiijd.

From the Annual Statement of the General Committee of the Bar for 1899-1900, we learn that the following members of the College have served upon the Council: E. L. Levett Q. (B.A. 1870), J. A. Foote Q.C. (B.A. 1872), O. Leigh Clare M.P. (B.A. 1864), E. W. Garrett (B.A. 1873), and H. D. Bonsey (B.A. 1874). Mr Levett and Mr Foote were members of the

Committee on Court Buildings; Mr Leigh Clare and Mr Bonsey were members of the Committee on Matters relating to Professional Conduct; Mr Garrett (who resigned his place on the Council on being appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate) was a member of the Committee on the Business and Procedure of the Courts.

A Brass in memory of Mr P. T. Main (B.A. 1862), formerly Senior Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been placed in the Ante-Chapel, against the West wall near the Tablet to the memory of Kirke White, and above that to the memory of the late Mr Acton. The inscription is as follows:

M S PHILIPPI THOMAE MAIN HVIVS COLLEGII SOCII REI CHEMICAE STUDIO SIS PER XXXIII ANNOS PRAE FVIT PRAECEPTOR VNVS RENIGNISSIMVS VALETUDINE ADVERSA SIC VSVS EST VT NECLEGENS SVI VIVERET VALIDIORIBVS PRODESSET. PLVRIMIS MERITO CARISSIMVS MVLTIS SVPERSTITIVS LVCTVM RELIQVIT. NATVS EST XXXI DIE APRILIS MDCCCXL ANIMAM INNOCENTISSIMAM REDDIDIT V DIE MAII MDCCCLXXXIX.

*The Physician and Surgeon* for May 3 contains an account of the 68th Session of the General Medical Council. This has a portrait of Dr Donald MacAlister (Fellow and Tutor of the College) and the following account of him: "Of Dr MacAlister it was difficult to say anything which might not be thought to savour too much of eulogy. He is a strong man yet mild mannered, he is frank and straightforward, yet a tactician of the foremost rank, and he is as well-informed on the wide variety of subjects coming before the to be in his purely professional field. He must have been throughout the sitting a great comfort to the distinguished chairman, and indeed, there was a kind of tacit appeal, every now and then translated into actuality, to his good sense and generalship when business became revelled and debate obscure. The Council doubtless will remember his past services in deciding on its future presidents."

The Rev Dr Caldecott (B.A. 1880), Rector of Frating with Thorington, has been appointed the University member of the new Governing Body of the Royal Grammar School, Colchester, on the nomination of King's College, London; and has since been elected Chairman of the School Management Committee.

The Hopkins Prize, for the period 1894-97, in connexion with the Cambridge Philosophical Society, has been awarded by the adjudicators to Mr J Larmor F.R.S. (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, "for his investigations on the Physics of the Ether and other valuable Contributions to Mathematical Physics."

Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888) has been appointed First Judge of the Small Cause Court in Rangoon. Mr Bagley was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 19 November 1888, and has on two occasions officiated as First Judge. Mr Bagley has held the office of Registrar to the Bishop of Rangoon since 1895.

On March 3 Dr William Garnett (B.A. 1873), Secretary to the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, and formerly Fellow of the College, gave a lecture at the Durham College of Science on "English Education, as illustrated by the Education Exhibition." The Warden presented and unveiled the bust of Dr Garnett, modelled by Mr G. J. Frampton A.R.A. Dr Garnett was formerly Principal of the College of Science at Durham.

At the Meeting of the British Association to be held at Bradford in September next the following members of the College will be Presidents of Sections: Mr J. Larmor F.R.S. (B.A. 1880), Mathematics and Physics; Prof W. J. Sollas F.R.S. (B.A. 1874), Geology.

The annual election to the College Council was held on Saturday, June 2. Mr R. F. Scott and Mr C. E. Graves were re-elected, and Mr W. McDougall was elected in the room of Professor Macalister, who did not seek re-election.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Zoological Society of London, held on April 30, Mr W. Bateson F.R.S. (B.A. 1883) was elected a member of the Council of the Society.

A Passmore Edwards Institute, J. C. Adams' Memorial and Public Library, was opened at Launceston on the 20 April last. Mr J. F. Moulton Q.C. (B.A. 1868) opened the building. Prof W. G. Adams (B.A. 1859) was also present and presented Certificates to the successful members of the Science and Art Classes.

Mr J. Colman (B.A. 1882) has been Master of the Worshipful Company of Skinners. His year of office ends on 21 January next.

Mr J. Bass Mullinger (B.A. 1866) has been reappointed University Lecturer in History for a period of five years from Michaelmas 1899.

The *Barbados Agricultural Gazette and Planter's Journal* for February 1900 contains an article by Ds A. Howard (B.A. 1899), Scholar of the College, Silver Medallist and Diplomatist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on "A suggested improvement in Cultivation (of the sugar cane) in Barbados."

Mr Howard has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Government Laboratory at Barbados.

Ds W. Greatorex (B.A. 1898) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Uppingham School.

We take the following account of Ds P. L. Babington (B.A. 1899) from an article, "Tonbridge in Cairo," in *The Tonbrigian* for April last: "He watches over 4,000 old books, and has the privilege of introducing seventeen medical students, of Egyptian nationality, to the manifold riches of his native tongue. He referees in soccer matches, and has been seen trying to play the game in his wilder moments. He is fond of walking, and prefers the banks of the Medway to those of the Nile. He reads books, and sometimes drinks German beer."

In addition to those members of the College mentioned in our last number the following have been appointed Civil Surgeons for Service with the Forces in South Africa: E. C. Taylor (B.A. 1896), until recently House Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London; N. Bishop Harman (B.A. 1897). Major J. E. Nicholson R.A.M.C. who was in residence last year, has rejoined the Army Medical Corps, and after serving for some months as Medical Officer in charge of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, proceeded to South Africa in March last as Medical Officer to the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

J. Sterndale Bennett and Grey Hazlerigg were among the members of the University recommended by the Vice-Chancellor for Commissions in the Infantry of the Line: Mr Sterndale Bennett has been gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment, and Mr Hazlerigg Second Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment.

The Rev E. H. Molesworth (B.A. 1882), Rector of St George's, Edinburgh, has been sent out at the expense of the Scottish Episcopal Church, to serve as Chaplain with the Forces in South Africa.

From a copy of the *Beaufort Courier* (Cape Colony) we learn that the First Suffolks held Sports at Beaufort West on Easter Monday, April 22. Private H. E. H. Oakeley (B.A. 1898) won the first prize of 3s. for a three-legged race. His comrade was Private Ropes.

Mr E. A. Kendall, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Sitapur, N.W. Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge at Cawnpore.

Mr W. L. Brown (B.A. 1892) M.B., B.C., has been appointed Casualty Physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and also Assistant Physician and Pathologist to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Mr J. F. Northcote (B.A. 1896) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Assistant House Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

Ds R. H. Yapp (B.A. 1898), now Frank Smart Student of Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed Assistant Curator of the University Herbarium.

Ds T. H. Hennessy (B.A. 1898), now Lady Kay Scholar of Jesus College, has been awarded the second Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship.

The Humble Exhibition in the gift of the Leathersellers' Company has been awarded to E. A. Benians, Minor Scholar of the College.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, May 29, for the election of a Secretary and six members of the Committee of the Union Society for the Michaelmas Term 1900 the following members of the College were elected:—H. S. Van Zijl (Secretary), and F. W. Armstrong, P. B. Haigh, and G. H. Shepley members of the Committee.

Ds E. G. B. Wace (B.A. 1899), formerly a member of the C.U.R.V., has been gazetted to a Commission in the 1st Bucks. Rifle Volunteers.

The following members of the College have been appointed Examiners in the new University of London:—Greek, Dr J. E. Sandys (B.A. 1867); Botany, Professor R. W. Phillips of Bangor (B.A. 1884); Geology, Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), of Oxford.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1900 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their Dissertations not later than May 24; Dissertations to be sent in to the Master not later than August 25. The Examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 20. The election will take place on Monday, November 5.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr F. Dyson, Headmaster of Liverpool College (April 28); Mr Harry Jones, Prebendary of St Paul's, Commemoration Sermon (May 6); The Junior Dean (May 20); Dr F. Watson (June 3).

The University Sermon on Commencement Sunday (June 18) will be preached by the Rev Professor J. E. B. Mayor.

The Rev Dr Bailey (B.A. 1839), Honorary Canon of Canterbury, who was Warden of the Missionary College of St Augusti Canterbury, from 1850 to 1878, preached the Sermon in the Chapel of that College on Easter Day 1900. A special interest attaches to the sermon. Dr Bailey preached the same sermon in the same Chapel on Easter Day 1850. A little leaflet recording the circumstances has been circulated among Dr Bailey's friends.

## COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject:</i>
<i>First Year.</i>	The Influence of Climate upon National Character.
<i>Second Year.</i>	Si pacem petis, para bellum.
<i>Third Year.</i>	Clough's Poems.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, October 13.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Hilton, H. M.	(1874)	V. Luddington in the R. Oringbury, Welling-Brook with Hemington Oundle	R. Orlingbury, Wellingborough
Neale, J.	(1886)	R. Brockhall, Weedon	R. Harpole, Northampton
Trundle, G.	(1872)	V. St John, Ouse-bridge, York	V. St Martin's, Coney Street, York
Swann, H. A.	(1877)	C. St. James, Bury St Edmunds	V. Hauxton with Newton, Cambs.
George, J. H.	(1880)	C. Stoke-on-Trent	V. Chesterton with Alsagers Bank, Newcastle-under-Lyme
Cheeseman, H. J.	(1874)	C. Clifton, Bristol	R. Upton, Lovel, Bath
Page-Roberts, F.	(1871)	R. Scole, Norfolk	R. Halstead, Kent
West, J. O.	(1859)	R. St Pinnock, Cornwall	R. St Philip, Bristol
Ward, G. W. C.	(1883)	C. Old Manton, York	V. Carsington, Wirksworth

Prebendary W. H. Barlow D.D. (B.A. 1857) has been elected Vice-Chairman of the General Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Rev Brian Christopherson (B.A. 1862), Rector of Falmouth, has been appointed by the Bishop of Truro Honorary Canon of St Constantine in Truro Cathedral.

The Rev W. Covington (B.A. 1866), Rector of St Giles', Prebendary of St Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, has been appointed Honorary Chaplain to Endell Street Hospital, St Giles', London.

At a meeting of the Court of Governors of Sion College, held on May 8, the Rev P. Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe in the City of London, was elected to serve on the Court as an Assistant for the ensuing year.

The Rev T. C. Street Macklem (B.A. 1885), Rector of St Simon's, Toronto, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Trinity University and Provost of Trinity College, Toronto.

The Rev H. W. Knight (B.A. 1887), Rector of Laceby, co Lincoln, has been appointed also Rector of Riby, to be held in plurality.

The Rev C. Cameron Waller (B.A. 1890) has been appointed by the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to the Chaplaincy of Hamburg.

The Rev G. H. Marwood (B.A. 1877), who has been Chaplain on H.M.S. *Impregnable*, has been appointed Chaplain of the Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer.

The Rev W. H. Norris (B.A. 1894), Curate of St Cuthbert's, Lytham, has been appointed Vicar of Loddington, Leicestershire, and Chaplain of Launde Abbey.

Ds A. J. Campbell (B.A. 1897) was on May 3 admitted as a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He has been appointed Assistant Minister in the East Church, Aberdeen, which has one of the largest congregations in Scotland.

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer on Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures at Gresham College in May last on "Moral difficulties of the Bible." The titles of the several lectures were as follows: (i) Recapitulation—Ethics of the Old Testament, (ii) Christian Morality and the Sermon on the Mount, (iii) Moral achievements of Christianity, (iv) The ethics of war.

At the Ordination held on the Second Sunday in Lent (March 14) only one member of the College was ordained, namely, Ds Guy Stanham Whitaker (B.A. 1897), who was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of St Alban's and licensed to a Curacy at Harwich.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Mr G. H. Whitaker to be an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1901; Mr W. Bateson to be Deputy during the ensuing academic year for Professor Newton, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr E. E. Sikes to be Pro-Proprietor for the ensuing year on the nomination of the College.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Eutropius, Books I and II*, edited by W. C. Laming, Classical Master in Edinburgh Academy, illustrated (Blackie); *Government, or Human Evolution—Justice*, by Edmond Kelly M.A., sometime Lecturer on Municipal Government at Columbia University, in the City of New York (Longmans); *Aether and Matter, a development of the dynamical relations of the aether to material system, on the basis of the Atomic Constitution of Matter including*

*a discussion of the influence of the earth's motion on optical phenomena*, being the Adams Prize Essay in the University of Cambridge, by J. Larmor F.R.S. (University Press); *An Appendix to sayings of the Jewish Fathers containing a catalogue of manuscripts and notes on the Text of Aboth*, edited by Dr C. Taylor, Master (University Press); *Text Book of Agricultural Zoology*, by F. V. Theobald (Blackwoods); *A Cricketer on Cricket*, by W. J. Ford (Sands); *Herodotus, Book ii, A translation with test papers*, by J. F. Stout (Clive); *Woolwich Mathematical Papers 1890-1899*, by E. J. Brooksmith (Macmillans); *A guide to the law relating to highways, bridges and footpaths, waterways and rivers, with the Acts and regulations relating to the use of locomotives and light locomotives*, by Louis Gaches, Counsel to the District Councils Association (Eyre and Spottiswood); *Middlesex County Cricket Club 1864-1899*, written and compiled by W. J. Ford (Longmans).

The London Diocesan Church Reading Union have arranged for a course of Lectures to be delivered under the Dome of St Paul's Cathedral. The lecture on Friday, June 15, on John Huss, will be delivered by the Rev H. B. Colchester (B.A. 1884).

We take the following account of the new torpedo-boat destroyer, H.M.S. *Viper*, from the *Times* of May 7th. The Hon. C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877) has fitted her up with his latest form of steam turbines.

On Friday last an event which has been looked forward to with considerable interest in the engineering world for some time past was successfully accomplished. This was the trial of Her Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyer *Viper*. This vessel, as is well known, has been fitted with the Parsons steam-turbine, and it was felt that the value of the system would be crucially tested by this Government trial.

The boat itself is of the ordinary destroyer type, excepting that the scantling has been increased in some respects in order to provide against the additional stresses due to the large extra power developed by the machinery. Thus the rudder stock is of solid steel and is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, which is probably 1 in. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. more than the dimensions of the majority of these crafts. The hull has been built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., at their shipyard on the Tyne, and the boilers, which are of the Yarrow type, have also been constructed by the same firm. The *Viper* is 210 ft. long, 21 ft. wide, and 12 ft. 9 in. deep. She will have the usual torpedo and gun armament for vessels of her class. The boilers are four in number. These details, however, are not of special importance, the interest in the vessel centreing in the engine-room. Here one meets with something quite different to the familiar double row of twin-screw engines, with their four cylinders, between which is the passage from end to end. In place of this one descends on to a platform stretching right athwartships, where are the large stop valves which control the flow of steam to the turbines, and by which alone the engines

are manœuvred; for there is naturally no valve motion—or for that matter no engine valves—nor any reversing gear. Beneath this platform is placed a good half of the engines—that is to say, the part which corresponds to the high-pressure cylinders of an ordinary compound engine. These turbines are, in fact, quite invisible, being stowed away under the floor and need no attention whether running or standing. A little further aft are to be seen in the bottom of the vessel the larger low-pressure turbines, but the most conspicuous features are the two large cylindrical condensers, which, with their pipes and attachments, occupy the larger part of the room—a fact that will give an idea of the saving in useful space gained by the steam turbine.

After innumerable postponements on account of the weather it was once more arranged to have the trial, which was to take place on Thursday last; but on that day it was blowing so heavily and the sea was running so high off the Northumberland coast that the *Viper* remained in the Tyne. Next day—Friday, the 4th inst.—it was still blowing hard, but, being off shore, the sea had gone down a good deal, and though the waves were much bigger than was desirable for speed it was determined to make the trial. The vessel was taken out, and steamed up the coast to the measured mile and commenced her trial runs rather before the full power had been worked up. Rejecting the first runs and taking the following six, it was found that the speed was just on  $34\frac{1}{4}$  knots. The best pair of runs gave  $34\cdot67$  knots. It should be stated that the boat had been in the water some time waiting for her trials and with a “scribed” bottom would have done better. The wind and rough water were also against high speed.

The mean revolutions on the mile were about 1,050, and the steam pressure ranged from 165 lb. to 175 lb. Unfortunately the relief valves were set rather light and a great quantity of steam escaped when the pressure was allowed to run up. The contract load was 40 tons, but 60 tons were actually carried. The displacement at trial draught was 370 tons. As the steam turbine cannot be reversed there is a separate one for going astern, the speed in that direction being about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  knots. The air pressure for draught averaged about 3 in. on the water gauge. After the runs on the mile the *Viper* steamed down the Durham coast and completed successfully her three hours' official trial at full speed. The indicated horse power is said to have been 11,000, but of course no indicator diagrams can be taken with an engine of this nature. Mr Parsons has had, however, exceptional means of gaining information on this point in connexion with his work in generating electricity, electrical machinery affording perhaps the best steam-engine indicator that can be obtained for this purpose.

There are four lines of shafting in all, and on each propeller shaft there are two propellers; so that there are eight screws in all, or one less than in the *Turbinia*, that vessel having, it will

be remembered, three shafts and three screws on each shaft. The need for this multiple screw arrangement arises from the fact that the steam turbine to be efficient must work at a high rotating speed. For instance, the turbines of the *Viper* on Friday averaged during the runs on a mile about 1,050 turns a minute, a speed of revolution that may be compared to the 400 turns a minute of the ordinary destroyer, remembered, was considered a remarkable performance when first reached a year or two ago. Unfortunately, when the speed of a propeller blade through the water is very high, the water has not time to close in at the back of it, so that a vacuum is formed, and this naturally does much to retard the turning of the engine and absorbs uselessly a great deal of power. This phenomenon is that known to marine engineers as “cavitation,” a new form of propeller disease the diagnosing of which is due to Mr Sydney W. Barnaby in his experiments on a Thornycroft destroyer. It is cavitation which is one of the chief difficulties that Mr Parsons has to overcome, and it may be said of the most delightful experimental work carried out in recent times has been undertaken by Mr Parsons in this field.

In Mr and first Marquis Cornwallis, it is stated that he proceeded from Eton to St John's College, Cambridge, that he resided but a short time obtaining a stand of colours when seventeen or eighteen years of age. The statement that he belonged to St John's appears for example in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*. Nothing is stated as to his residence at Cambridge in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. As the Marquis Cornwallis was a notable figure in his day—he capitulated to the American rebels at York Town in 1781; was sometime Governor General of Bengal, defeating Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam; He was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and returning to India as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, died at Ghazipur, worth while to test his membership of the College. The most diligent search in the College Registers failed to disclose his name for the simple reason that he did not belong to St John but to Clare. By the courtesy of the Master of Clare, we are able to give his admission to Clare which is as follows: “1755 December 31—The Right Honble. Charles Lord Viscount Brome, born at London, admitted Nobleman and pupil to Mr Courtail.”

There is a note on the opposite page in the han Dr Goddard, Master of Clare (1762-1781) which runs thus: “Charles Ld. Viscount Brome, afterwards (by death of his father) Earl Cornwallis.”

The father himself, the Hon Mr Charles Cornwallis, was also a Clare man, having been admitted to Clare 9 November 1717. Clare College has Plate (in each case a pair of handsome

silver candlesticks) given by both father and son.

A later Viscount Brome, grandson of a younger brother of the great Marquis, took his degree of M.A. from St John's in 1795, and this is probably the source of the error of Mr Cooper and others.

The following item occurs in a recent catalogue of second-hand books:—(it is believed that no fresh misprints have been inserted in the text).

322 **St. John's College**, Cambridge, a very curious collection of Examination Papers of the St John's College, Cambridge, containing papers on the following subjects:—Arithmetic and Algebra, Plain Trigonometry, St Mathew, Acts of the Apostles, Conic Sections, Juvenal, Mechanics, Geometry, Trigonometrical Problems, Hydrostatics, Ulysses, Classical Tripos, Thacydides, Lucretius, Translating such as English into Greek, Latin, Menescenus, Special Trigonometry and Astronomy, and many others too numerous to mention. There are also many pages of Autographs inserted. What makes this book more unique, is that between many of the pages are some fine Botanic Specimens of the Fern Family, consisting of Flowers, Leaves, and Stalks; also there are Specimens of the *Convolverva* kind, etc., making an interesting and rare work, which no doubt would be in some way or other useful to any young Student in any of the studies in the book as a source of learning and instruction, or to anyone who is interested or concerned in any way with the College which has turned out some of our greatest Clergymen, Doctors, and Solicitors, etc.; very curious lot, bound into 2 vols, folio, *half calf*, £2 10s      Circa 1836

The lot also contains some pages of manuscript concerning some of the papers herein contained. The collection of Botanical specimens have been collected by some one who evidently meant to make, etc., etc.

#### JOHNIANA.

The following extract is taken from William Gisborne's *New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen from 1840 to 1887*, second edition, 1897:

Three men of high standing and closely connected with the early history of New Zealand began their public career in the time of Governor Hobson: these were Chief Justice Martin, Attorney General Swainson, and Bishop Selwyn. Mr Martin, afterwards Sir William Martin, was the first Chief Justice of New Zealand. He was a man of high attainments; able as a lawyer, distinguished as a Scholar and linguist, endowed with a mind of great power, earnest thoughtfulness, and possessed as a large fund of information. He had moral qualities of high order, and his disposition was remarkable and modest and gentle. His nature was altogether one of light and sweetness. As a judge he was beyond praise. He was patient, just, sagacious and firm. He gave invaluable aid in preparing the first legislation of the colony. His physical form was weak, and he suffered much from ill-health. To this, and to the requirements of his judicial position, may probably be owing an imperfection in his character. He was too much a man of the closet, and too little a man of the world, and he rather inclined in some matters to what was philosophical more than to what was practical. He had an enthusiastic

love for the native race, and he did much for its welfare. He held strong views on the native land question, and on the mutual relations of the two races, and communicated those views from time to time to successive Governors. Much of what he wrote on native subjects was based on sound principles; but in many cases he did not make enough allowance for practical necessities. He dwelt more on what ought to be done than on what could be done. It is certain, however, that his views as a whole had a wholesome influence, both in the Colony and in England, and aided to restrain public men, who glibly spoke of settling the native question once for all, from rushing into foolish policies and dangerous experiments. Sir William Martin retired from the New Zealand bench in 1857, and after a life of much great and good work died in England in 1880, at the age of seventy-two.

[William Martin, educated at Birmingham Grammar School under Mr Kennedy, entered St John's as a Sizar 9 November 1824. He took his degree as a Wrangler in 1829, and was afterwards fourth Classic and Second Chancellor's Medallist. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1831. The College *Admission Register* which was kept with the greatest carelessness in those days does not give his parentage. This, however, we learn from the Registers of Lincoln's Inn, to which he was admitted a student 9 June 1832, aged 25, when he is described as youngest son of Henry Martin, late of Birmingham co. Warwick, deceased. He was called to the Bar 24 November 1836. Was appointed Chief Justice of New Zealand in 1841. He died 18 November 1880].

A notice of Bishop Selwyn as a bishop does not perhaps properly, in strictness, come within the scope of this work, but a few words on the part he took in political questions largely affecting the natives, and generally on the great ability and noble qualities of his character, will not be out of place. His action in respect of native political questions has often been much blamed as an improper and unjustifiable interference on his part as a bishop. It cannot, however, be rightly held that the head of a spiritual mission to an uncivilized race should fold his hands and stand passively aside while the civil power is inflicting, according to his conscientious belief, gross injustice, involving the welfare and even the existence of that race. It is idle to say that a missionary should altogether confine himself to the spiritual interests of his uncivilized flock when civil wrong seriously injures these interests. For instance, there is no doubt that in New Zealand a widely spread and deeply-rooted feeling in the minds of many native tribes that subjection to civil rule would despoil them of their lands and make them slaves, caused a great falling off from Christianity and gave rise to partial insurrection. Under these circumstances it was not only the right, but the duty of missionaries to protest against the policy which, in their opinion, tended to bring about or intensify such consequences. Of course it is presumed that the protest was made under a due sense of responsibility and within the due limits of discretion. Bishop Selwyn was not one who would shirk his duties; he was no common man, and his mind was cast in no common mould. His great characteristics were force of will, zeal, eloquence, courage, and moral heroism. His main defect was an impetuous temper, which occasionally made him dictatorial and indiscreet. He felt it his duty to protest against Earl Grey's instructions in 1846, which he, in common with nine-tenths of those who read them, interpreted to mean confiscation of native territory. He also remonstrated, in 1860 and afterwards, with those in power, on the causes of, as he believed a mistaken and fatal native policy which originated and prolonged the Waitara war. The expression of his views may now and then have been in some respects intemperate and unreasonable, but every allowance ought to be made for the nature of the man, the difficulty of his position, and for the strength of his convictions. He was no selfish critic; he spared no efforts and personal risk to save life, and to restore peace and good-will between the two races. Generally with regard to his character, it must be owned that his great abilities, his devotion to the missionary cause, his self-denial, his

energy, his unwearying toil, his wide-spread influence over the native mind, and his other eminent services, have left ineffaceable footprints on the sands of time in the early colonization of New Zealand. He had qualities and gifts which few possess, and he never spared himself in their use for good. Like other men he had faults and mistakes. His strong will was occasionally too unbending, and his impetuous temperament made him occasionally rash. Vigorous himself in mind and in body, he allowed too little for the weakness of others. But his character was never tainted by paltry and selfish considerations. He was a noble specimen of physical and moral man. Although later than other missionaries in the field, he laboured more abundantly than them all, traversing on foot the whole breadth and length of New Zealand, unceasing in his spiritual ministrations to the native race, and almost delighting in danger and privation. His indomitable enterprise in spiritual work led him also in after years to extend the borders of the mission over Polynesia. His footsteps in that respect have been followed by the late Bishop Patteson, whom Bishop Selwyn specially chose for that purpose, and who suffered martyrdom in that missionary work for which he was eminently fitted. A son of Bishop Selwyn is now missionary bishop over these multitudinous islands.

In 1854 Bishop Selwyn was the chief factor in initiating and establishing a representative church constitution for the Church of England in New Zealand, whereby the Church was endowed with, and has since enjoyed, the great privilege of representative self-government. This was obtained by the labour and influence of Bishop Selwyn from the local Parliament, and was, to my mind, the greatest of the many great achievements of Bishop Selwyn. \* \* \* \*

His name will never be forgotten in New Zealand; he was a man of whom New Zealand, where he worked as no other man could work for a quarter a century, will always be proud.

#### A COLLEGE MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE.

(A paper read before the Cambridge Law Club, by Dr C. S. Kenny 8 March 1900).

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1746 devotes two long articles to an account of the trial, in that year, of a Mr Brinkley, an undergraduate of St John's College, Cambridge, for the murder of another undergraduate of the same College, named Ashton.

Ashton occupied rooms in the First Court; on the Third Storey of the middle staircase of I suppose the South side.

He was of good character; and a Scholar of the College; and indeed is described as having been remarkable for genius, affability and good nature.

Brinkley and he had been schoolfellows at Bury.

An undergraduate who occupied the adjoining rooms on the same storey and same staircase was knocked up shortly after 12 o'clock on the night of March 10, 1746, by Brinkley, who did not belong to that staircase, Brinkley urged him to get up, giving the appalling reason that Ashton was dying.

When the undergraduate thus summoned opened his door, he saw Brinkley whose appearance was sufficiently startling. He was without coat or waistcoat; and his shirt and both of his hands were stained with blood. The two men then entered Ashton's rooms, they found him lying dead on his bed, without coat or waistcoat and with no shoes on his feet. On his neck, just above the collar-bone, there was visible a wound an inch long and an inch deep. This wound was clean and not jagged; and the experts called at the trial contradicted one another as to whether earthenware could have an edge sharp enough to cut so clean. Yet it was earthenware that had made the cut, according to Brinkley's story.

"Ashton had invited me to come and sleep with him," said Brinkley.

As no one seems to have seen anything strange in this, we may fairly

suppose that such an invitation was not out of harmony with the customs of the Time. Brinkley went on to say that after they had been in bed some time and the lights were out, he heard Ashton reach down to the floor for the chamberpot. In doing this he apparently overbalanced himself and fell from the bed. Hearing nothing more, Brinkley spoke to him but got no answer, and then, on striking a light, found him stretched motionless on the floor. Brinkley then placed Ashton on the bed (in doing which his hands may well have become stained with blood); and he went to the next neighbour's room for help. When the undergraduate whom Brinkley had thus summoned to his aid from the adjoining set of rooms, came into the dead man's room, he did find near the bed the pieces of a broken chamberpot with blood upon some of them. There was also a stream of blood running along the floor from the place where these pieces lay. One piece, a part of the bottom of the pot which was standing upwards ended in a dangerous sharp pointed projection about three inches high; but some slight evidence, though only very slight, was given at the trial to the effect that on this piece there was NO blood.

Ashton was buried in All Saints' Churchyard on March 14th. Brinkley was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Ashton, and was lodged in Cambridge Castle. He was examined before two magistrates, one of whom was Cole, the Antiquary, by whose legacy the tower and spire of St Clement's Church was built. They committed him for trial; and as the Assize Court had been actually sitting in Cambridge on the day of the murder, he must have had some months to wait in prison before the time for another Assize came round. On his trial the prosecution relied upon four points.

1. The defendant's story was improbable.

2. Though Ashton was not wearing his coat and waistcoat there were bloodstains found on each of them in several places; so it would appear from these that the wound had been inflicted on him whilst he sat still fully dressed. To meet this, evidence was given that these stains had been caused by one of the Coroner's jury dropping them into the stream of blood on the floor; but on the other hand the Coroner's jury contradicted this statement.

3. The fact that Ashton's corpse was found dressed in all the under portion of his daily wearing apparel was relied on as disproving the allegation that he had been in bed at all. This was met on behalf of the prisoner by giving evidence that he often slept in the half-dressed condition in which he was found, viz. wearing his breeches and his stockings, but the Crown replied to this by producing rebutting evidence that he did NOT do so, and moreover that he never slept without a nightcap.

4. The outer door bore marks of having been forced in; and the matting near it of having been "torn down" (an expression which suggests that the matting was something of the nature of a tapestry hanging). This, however, was met, as regards the matting, by evidence that a dog had torn it the day before. And as regards the door, Brinkley said "he had asked me to come and sleep with him; and as, when I came, I found the door fast, I forced my way in."

Firstly.—The case for the defence was:—That Brinkley had throughout told a consistent story; for he had given the same account to his friends on the night of the death; subsequently to the Coroner's jury; then to the committing magistrate, and finally at the trial. To this it was answered that, on the contrary, his statements on these four occasions had in reality varied somewhat from one another. Variations there certainly had been; but not such as would seem to me to be of any material importance. It is true that his four stories do not all cover just the same ground, but supplement one another. Yet this surely is rather corroborative of their spontaneity and truthfulness; for there are no serious inconsistencies between them.

Secondly.—Evidence was given that Brinkley was a man of good disposition and had no proneness to feelings of revenge or resentment.

Thirdly.—No motive for the murder could be suggested; no evidence, for instance, of any quarrel between the two was forthcoming; and, on the contrary, it was clear that they had spent that very evening together, and quite amicably.

Fourthly.—If Brinkley had not (as he alleged) come into the room by Ashton's invitation, no motive could be suggested why he should have violently forced his way in, at night, through a sported oak.

Fifthly.—It was not likely that Brinkley would have stripped some of the clothes from the body without making (as he could equally easily have done) that more complete stripping which would have given so much more plausibility to his defence.

Sixthly.—The fact that Brinkley made no attempt to disappear from the staircase, but was the first person to give an alarm, seemed inconsistent with guilt.

With so many exculpatory circumstances and with an accusation so appallingly grave, a conviction was almost impossible.

The jury acquitted Brinkley, but there seems ground for believing that current opinion in the town and University still regarded him as being in reality guilty of murdering Ashton.

A Cambridge correspondent, who wrote at the time to the Gentleman's Magazine, evidently thought that the verdict was a miscarriage of justice; and Cole the Antiquary, writes in his MSS. (Vol. 3 B.M. Add. MSS. 5804) that Brinkley "was much suspected by most people to be the murderer."

The full grounds of these current suspicions cannot now be traced. But one of them seems to have been a rumour that Ashton had spoken to his friends of Brinkley as being a bad fellow whose acquaintance he was anxious to break off. Cole tells us that Brinkley was not suffered to stay in College afterwards.

It is, I think, clear that the jury's verdict was the only proper one; for at any rate the charge was not proved beyond reasonable doubt. It is very different from another famous American Academical murder that by which Professor Webster killed his colleague, Dr Parkman, in his chemical laboratory at Boston in March 1850. In that case there were grounds of hostility between the two men; and the suspected one fled from justice. In Brinkley's case neither of these incriminating circumstances was present. Had there been evidence to bring home to Brinkley the act of killing, the same legal doctrine might have been pressed against him as against Webster that an intentional homicide must *prima facie* be presumed to have been a murderous one. But there is no clear evidence that Ashton's death was not accidental; and there is so strong a legal presumption against the hypothesis of crime as would require very clear evidence to support any forensic verdict to the contrary.

And even if we test the matter not by the technical standards of law, but by every day rules of probability I do not myself see any reason for coming to any different conclusion. Even if we were to suppose that Brinkley's story was in part false, and that Ashton fell off the bed, not by overbalancing himself, but in consequence of a push from Brinkley in the course of some rough horse play, his death would none the less be a matter of mere misadventure. But I am laying this curious story before the Law Club in hopes of learning what estimates its members may take of the probabilities of the case.

[In the *Notes from the College Records* appearing in this number of the *Eagle*, it will be observed that the spare, or surplus, cash of Shrewsbury School was kept in specie and described as rusting in the School Chest. The following extracts from College Account Books illustrate the same early method of banking.]

Memorandum that Januarij 18, 1627 there was a search made what summes of Money were in the Audit Cheste.

There was then fownde in the said cheste one bag of the Senior Bursar's Stocke containing in it	} 69 <i>li.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item one other bag of the Lo. Bishop of Lincolne's money towards his fowndacion.	
Item Another for Mr Higgin's legacie.	130 <i>li.</i>
Item another bag of Mr Boothe's legacie.	300 <i>li.</i>

November the 20th 1696.

Memorandum that this present day by order of the Master and Seniors there was then delivered into the hands of Doctor Richard Berry, Senior Bursar of St John's College in Cambridge, Three Baggs of Bishop Gunning's money containing in the whole summe by number 161*li.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and the same money being then weighed in presence of the Master and Seniors conteyned in the whole 523 ounces and one-eighth; which at 5*s.* 8*d.* the ounce amountes to 148*li.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Which the said Doctor Berry was desired to exchange to the best advantage for the Colledge.

Richard Berry  
Senior Bursar.

Witness our Handes

Arthur Orchard.  
Jeoffery Shaw.  
Phil. Reynolds, Auditor.

March the 14th 1697/8.

Memorandum. Brought in by Dr Berry and putt into the Chest the summe of one hundred and forty poundes, six shillings and fourepence, being all that the said Docter made of the above mentioned five hundred twenty three ounces and one eighth of ould money, being Bi-hop Gunnings.

In presence of Humf. Gower. Arth. Orchard.

Audit March 15, 1693.

Memorandum. That whereas (by order) there was delivered to Dr Berry, Senior Bursar, one thousand four hundred, sixty four ounces of old decayed plate, sold by him at 5*s.* 4*d.* per ounce, bateing 39 ounces (in Mr Fleetwood's tankard and Mr Hall's spoon) returned upon his handes as not sterling. He the said Dr Berry at this Audit gave in the account of the said exchange and brought in three hundred seventy eight pounds (put in the chest) which was the full summe by him receiued for all the plate sold after the deductions already mentioned and two poundes for charges, so that the said Doctor does hereby stand discharged of that whole account, by us.

Humf. Gower.	Tho. Locke.
Tho. Thurlin.	Arth. Orchard.
Tho. Broughton.	Jo. Naylor.

The following verses appeared in *The Cambridge Chronicle* of 3 January 1857:

#### ELEGY WRITTEN IN ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Curfew tolls the hour of nine o'clock,  
I sit and ponder slowly o'er my tea:  
My friends have gone to grind on wheel and block,  
And left my rooms to Burton and to me.

Now fades the page of hist'ry on my sight,  
And o'er the mind a dreamy stillness flows,  
Save when the book, with warning unpolite,  
In fitful startings hits me on the nose.

Within yon room, where Combinations frown,  
 'Midst mirth, by wine and Christmas pie increased,  
 Each with his bowl of punch to wash it down,  
 The sated Fellows of the College feast.

For them not now shall early morn dispel  
 The lightsome sleep by which their thoughts were fed;  
 Not now the twang of early-chapel bell  
 Shall rouse them from their apoplectic bed;

The boast of health, of strong digestive power,  
 With all that flows from grape or drops from still,  
 Await alike th' inevitable hour:  
 The path of feasting leads but to—blue pill.

Can labelled urn restore the stomach's tone  
 To the unflagging temp'rment of youth?  
 Can H-ump-y's draught dissolve a turkey bone,  
 Or B-mps-d blunt dyspepsy's gripping tooth?

Haply some hoary-headed gyp may say—  
 "Him oft at early morn we used to see  
 Kicking with hasty feet the stones away  
 Upon the road that leads to Madingley:

"It was not hopeless love, or crazing care,  
 That stopped this early constitutional:  
 And yet one morn we missed him from his chair  
 In lecture-room—from chapel—e'en from hall;

"The next, came phials two in sad array,  
 And eke a little box from Mr Deck's:  
 Approach and read (for thou can'st read) the lay  
 Graved on the labels hanging round their neck's."

## EPIGRAM.

Two to be taken the last thing at night:  
 This draught first thing i'th' morning, to release  
 The *pulvis Rhei*: of this mixture light  
*Duo cochlear*: *max*: per hour, till symptoms cease.

## THEOGNIS.

We take the following from the *Cambridge University Reporter* of February 27th last:

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the Senate as follows:

They have received a communication from Mr Richard Horton-Smith M.A., one of Her Majesty's Counsel and late Fellow of St John's College, in which he offers to the University a fund of £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Preferred Converted Ordinary Stock together with the dividend accrued thereon in August 1899, in memory of his third son, Raymond John Horton-Smith M.A., M.B., late Scholar of St John's College; who, after a distinguished career in the University and at St Thomas's Hospital in London, died on the 8th of October 1899 in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

The desire of the donor is that a University Prize should be founded for the encouragement of Medicine and Pathology; and his offer is accordingly made subject to the approval by the Senate of the following conditions, which are set forth in the form of Regulations for the proposed Prize.

## REGULATIONS.

1. A University Prize, to be called "The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize," and to consist of the net yearly interest of the Fund given to the University by Richard Horton-Smith M.A., Q.C., formerly Fellow of St John's College, shall be awarded in the year 1900, and thenceforward annually.

2. The prize shall be awarded to that Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine who shall in the judgment of the Regius Professor of Physic and his Assessor have presented the best Thesis for the Degree during the academical year; provided always that no person shall be eligible for the Prize who has not previously taken Honours in one of the Tripos Examinations of the University.

3. If on any occasion the Adjudicators shall be of opinion that no Thesis submitted is deserving of the Prize, the amount of the Prize for that occasion shall be carried to a Reserve Fund, from which grants may be made from time to time to Prizemen, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor of Physic and his Assessor, towards the expense of printing their Theses, as provided in the following Regulation.

4. The Prize Thesis, or such portion of it as shall be approved by the Regius Professor of Physic and his Assessor, shall be printed, at the expense of the author if necessary, with or without the aid of a grant from the Reserve Fund; and copies thereof shall be sent by him respectively to the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of St John's College, the Regius Professor of Physic, his Assessor, the Downing Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Pathology, and the President of the Royal College of Physicians of London; to the Libraries of the University, of St John's College, and of the Royal College of Physicians of London; and to the Cambridge Philosophical Library.

5. Of the sum given to the Prizeman one-half at least shall be laid out in the purchase of books, the selection of which shall be with the Prizeman and the approval with the Vice-Chancellor. The books shall be stamped with the arms of the University on the backs and with the Horton-Smith armorial bearings on the sides.

6. The University shall have power to alter and amend from time to time this scheme by Grace of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of St John's College, the Regius Professor of Physic, and the Downing Professor of Medicine, for the time being.

7. In case of any such alteration or amendment being made as is mentioned in the last preceding Regulation, regard shall always be had to the desire of the donor to found a Prize for the encouragement of Medicine and Pathology, and the names "Raymond Horton-Smith" shall always be used in connexion with the Prize.

The Council have ascertained that the Special Board for Medicine would welcome the establishment of such a Prize, and that the proposed Regulations have their approval.

The Council accordingly recommend

That the offer to the University by Mr Richard Horton-Smith M.A., Q.C., of St John's College, of a Fund for the establishment of The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize be gratefully accepted; that the Regulations for the Prize set forth in this Report be approved by the Senate; and that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to convey to the Donor the thanks of the University for his benefaction.

This recommendation was subsequently approved by Grace of the Senate.

The following Grace was passed by the Senate on May 10th:

That in the List of Benefactors contained in the Commemoration Service sanctioned by Grace 4 June 1891 the clause relating to the Botanical Museum (Ordinances, page 269) run as follows:

The Botanical Museum and Library were commenced by the liberality of JOHN MARTYN, of Emmanuel College, Professor of Botany from 1732 to 1761; and were largely augmented by CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, sometime Fellow of St John's College, Professor of Botany from 1861 to 1895.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox. Senior Treasurer—Mr R. F. Scott. 1st Captain—J. H. Beith. 2nd Captain—G. A. Ticehurst. Hon. Sec.—J. M. Gaskell. Junior Treasurer—W. M. Royds. 1st Lent Captain—K. E. Browning. 2nd Lent Captain—P. B. Haigh. 3rd Lent Captain—J. H. Towle. 4th Lent Captain—M. C. Cooper.

Lowe Double Sculls.

There were only two entries this year. The race was rowed on May 15th, and resulted in an easy win for Sanderson and Adie, who did pretty much as they liked with the other pair. The following was the result:—

- 1 C. J. M. Adie (1st Trin.) } First Station.  
R. H. Sanderson ,, }
  - 2 R. W. Farquharson (Trin. Hall) } Second Station.  
Sir Hugh Crofton (1st Trin.) }
- Won by 80 yards. Time, 7 mins. 44 secs.

The May Races.

The following were the crews:—

First Boat.		Second Boat.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
G. A. Ticehurst (bow) ..	11 1	R. Casson (bow) .....	10 1
2 S. Barradell Smith .....	11 2	2 A. E. Kirk .....	11 4
3 W. N. Roseveare .....	11 6	3 J. Lister .....	11 0
4 W. M. Royds .....	11 4	4 E. Johnston .....	11 12
5 M. C. Cooper .....	11 5	5 G. A. Browning .....	11 0
6 J. H. Towle .....	11 3	6 C. R. Crowther .....	11 12
7 H. Sanger .....	10 5	7 W. Keny .....	11 2
P. B. Haigh (stroke) ....	10 0	G. C. Simpson (stroke) ..	11 4
A. G. W. Hinde (cox) ..	7 12	H. C. Sandall (cox) .....	8 6

It was not expected that the boats would be very good this year, owing to the general exodus of old colours and the misfortunes of the Lent term; but we hardly anticipated all the difficulties which met us. A particularly untimely crop of 'hearts,' the departure of Oakeley for South Africa, and the want of good new material made it a difficult matter to man two boats at all. The first crew suffered from constant changes. One by one the heavy-weights 'crocked,' and finally the heaviest member of the crew weighed 11st. 7lb. However, Mr Bushe-Fox as usual took endless pains to produce a crew, and the men themselves, though strangely inefficient and feeble at first, made up latterly in willingness of spirit what they lacked through weakness (or rather absence) of flesh, and got through the ordeal of the races with the loss of one place, descending from fifth to sixth.

The races themselves offered unusual varieties of excitement. On the first night a crab at Grassy let Emmanuel up, while on the second night another crab—possibly the same one—sent Emmanuel down again and restored us to our original position. Unfortunately the Emmanuel Seven was badly wounded by a splinter from the bows of our boat, which was utterly crushed in the collision which took place. On the third night it was hoped that we would keep away altogether; but the strange ship in which they rowed seemed to handicap the crew, while Emmanuel, with a new Seven, seemed to go better than ever. Consequently we were caught at Ditton. On the fourth night the boat rowed over.

We would take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy with Mr Flowers, the Emmanuel Seven, on his unfortunate accident, and with Emmanuel generally on the loss—only temporary, we hope—of his services. The accident was most regrettable, but in our opinion almost unavoidable, as we were only three quarters of a length behind when their stroke caught the crab which ran the boat into the bank and sent it nearly broadside across the Gut. The cox could not make his men hear owing to the noise on the bank, and they did not stop rowing until they felt the shock. We are glad to hear that Mr Flowers is progressing favourably.

The second boat went down two places, a result due not so much to any inefficiency on their part as to the excellence of the company in which they found themselves. The boat above them, which eventually got into the first division, only escaped them on the first two nights by a few feet; and had they only started a place higher we think they would have gone up nearly every night. In practice they had done some of the best second-boat times for five years back. On the first night they raced over with Jesus II. in close attendance, just failing to bump Pembroke II. On the second night another desperate struggle took place, until at Morley's Holt beyond the Railway Bridge, when within a few feet of Pembroke, they were caught by Jesus. On the third night they rowed over, and on the fourth were caught after another great race by the fast Selwyn boat, but not till near the Railway Bridge.

This has not been a too successful year for Lady Margaret. Next year, with plenty of old Colours in residence, and a general feeling of keenness in existence throughout the Club, and lastly a new and habitable Boat-House, we hope that the places which have been lost will be regained, and that Lady Margaret will even more take her right place on the river.

Characters of the Crews:

First Boat.

G. A. Ticehurst—Lets his slide go much too soon, and so never gets his body properly on to the stroke; but he did creditably considering that he had done no rowing for some time, and came into the boat after training had begun.

- S. Barradell Smith*—Through not swinging as he slides forward and not keeping his feet against the stretcher his beginning is weak and uncertain. Has yet to learn to use his legs throughout the stroke, but is improving.
- W. H. Roseveare*—In practice was very variable. He is swinging straighter and sits up better than he did, but he still has great difficulty in getting a clean finish. He needs to take his shoulders back, use his legs more, not bend his arms so soon, and bring the oar in to his chest without turning the wrists.
- W. M. Roys*—Improved a great deal in the early stages of practice, but afterwards relapsed into his old faults of rushing forward, missing the beginning and sliding back in two pieces, and never got quite rid of them again. He has many natural qualifications for a good oar, and it is a pity he has not done himself greater credit.
- M. C. Cooper*—Has improved greatly, and always worked hard in a heavy place. Must learn to cover up his blade, use his legs throughout, and sit up at the finish.
- J. H. Towle*—Has taken great pains, and improved out of all recognition. Swings well, and rows hard and in good style. Must get a smarter and firmer grip of the water, and not let his slide run away with him.
- H. Sanger*—Another painstaking and much improved oar, who ought to prove very useful to the Club when he fills out and gains experience. He rows hard, long, and clean, but is inclined to over-reach with his outside shoulder and labour the finish.
- P. B. Haigh*—Clips the finish and rushes forward, but on the whole is to be congratulated on the way he filled his place. During practice he was far from well, and the crew behind him never got together until the week of the races, which made his task all the heavier, but he stuck to it pluckily and rowed with vigour and determination.
- A. G. W. Hinde*—Steers very well both in the straight and round corners (his Ditton on the third night of the races was a masterpiece). He is usually as careful as he is skillful, so that it is all the more to be regretted that he should be responsible for the lamentable occurrence on Thursday. Though he realised his error immediately, and called upon the crew to "hold her up," it was then too late, the boats being so close together. So sudden was the stoppage of the Emmanuel boat that it is doubtful whether he could in any case have prevented running them down.

#### Second Boat.

- R. Casson*—Has a dreadfully crooked swing, which frequently pulls his blade right out of the water, and prevents him from following the men in front of him. Whenever he contrives to get his oar in he works hard.
- A. E. Kirk*—Very little good after a short distance. Should keep his head up and try to steady himself forward. He would then get a grip of the water, which he entirely fails to do at present.
- J. Lister*—A good tryer. At present he prefers to finish his swing forward before he commences to slide, which does not improve his beginning. With practice should improve, as he sometimes gets his body on to it and shoves with his legs.
- E. Johnston*—Has a fair amount of body form, but is very short, slow with his hands, and does not use his legs. Improved latterly.
- G. A. Browning*—A thorough worker, but gives up swinging after a few strokes and relapses into a mere arm-puller. Would be twice as useful if he would cover his blade right up and hold his slide.

- C. R. Crowther*—On his day he is a powerful oar, but when he is bad he—is horrid. Must learn to keep his knees down till he has swung his shoulders up; at present he has no control over his slide.
- W. Kerry*—The hardest worker in the boat. Always did his best, and in spite of occasional shortness was invaluable.
- G. C. Simpson*—The most improved oar in the crew. His chief faults are occasional shortness and unsteadiness forward and slowness with his hands. Stroked the boat capitally in the races.
- N. C. Sondall*—Considering his short experience, did well. He still uses too much rudder at the corners, and is addicted to meaningless exhortations. Greatly improved, and did especially well the last night.

#### CRICKET CLUB.

Matches played 20. Won 2. Lost 4. Drawn 14.

The team has on the whole had a fairly successful season, with the usual large proportion of drawn matches. The weakest points have been the bowling and the fielding, though the latter improved as the season went on. Of our defeats that by Trinity was only just accomplished in time, while that by the Hall might with a little more luck have been a victory.

#### Characters of the team :

- F. D. Cautley*—Has unfortunately not been able to play as often as he would have liked, but has scored pretty consistently when he has played.
- W. Stradling*—Has been unfortunate in his batting this season, but has set an excellent example to the team in his fielding. A keen Secretary, and has skippered the team with some success in the absence of the Captain.
- J. H. Franklin*—Has not come up to last year's form in batting. A moderately clean field, and a safe catch.
- D. C. A. Morrison*—Another disappointment as a batsman. His "lobs" have not been utilised to any great extent, but proved very useful in the last match of the season. A keen field, and usually safe.
- S. M. Douglas*—A very punishing bat on a hard wicket, and has been of immense service to the side during this season. A useful change bowler at times.
- J. D. Craddock*—A very hard hitter, and has scored heavily on occasions, but a rather injudicious batsman. A fair change bowler, with considerable pace but very little length. Quick in the field.
- N. S. Hoare*—Has come on greatly as a bat, and bowled well at the commencement of the season. Rather inclined to go to sleep in the field.
- C. H. T. Hayman*—An excellent all-round cricketer, who ought to prove of great service in succeeding seasons. A good bat, a fair slow bowler, and a sound field, but should learn to avoid display.
- R. T. Race*—A fast left-hand bowler, with an occasional dangerous ball; does not, however, use his head enough, and has not sufficient control over the ball. Has improved in fielding.
- H. Addison*—An excellent wicket-keeper, but should exercise more care in receiving the ball when thrown in. A clean hitter, but weak in defence.
- J. M. Gaskell*—Was eventually chosen for the eleventh place in the team, which it was found very difficult to fill. Possesses a marvellous eye, but a somewhat limited number of strokes. Has played very rarely.

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest score.	Times not out.	Aver.
S. M. Douglas .....	18	682	125*	4	48.71
F. D. Cautley .....	8	331	107	0	41.37
J. D. Cradock .....	12	324	109*	3	36
J. M. Gaskell .....	2	34	30*	1	34
C. H. T. Hayman .....	16	403	110*	4	33.58
N. S. Hoare .....	14	365	77	1	28.07
J. H. Franklin .....	17	307	65*	4	23.61
W. Stradling .....	15	242	53	0	16.13
D. C. A. Morrison .....	14	175	46	2	14.58
H. Addison .....	12	70	22*	2	7
R. T. Race .....	6	31	18	1	6.2

\* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
D. C. A. Morrison ....	57	5	11.4
J. D. Cradock .....	522	24	21.75
S. M. Douglas .....	221	10	22.1
C. H. T. Hayman ....	1060	43	24.65
N. S. Hoare .....	590	19	31.05
R. T. Race .....	927	28	33.10
F. D. Cautley .....	310	4	77.5
W. Stradling .....	79	1	79

Matches.

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 162 for 6 wickets (S. M. Douglas 75 not out). Caius 29½ for 5 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Drawn. St John's 289 (C. H. T. Hayman 110 not out, N. S. Hoare 77). Pembroke 320 and 135 for 4 wickets.

v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 87 for 3 wickets (W. Stradling 33). Jesus 240.

v. Trinity Hall. Lost. St John's 183 (S. M. Douglas 47). Trinity Hall 186 for 8 wickets.

v. Queens'. Drawn. St John's 277 for 7 wickets (D. C. A. Morrison 46, S. M. Douglas 46). Queens' 208 for 4 wickets.

v. Sidney. Drawn. St John's 305 for 3 wickets (S. M. Douglas 125 not out, F. D. Cautley 107). Sidney 147 for 3 wickets.

v. Magdalene. Drawn. St John's 229 for 3 wickets (S. M. Douglas 100 not out). Magdalene 63 for 4 wickets.

v. Emmanuel. Drawn. St John's 70 for 3 wickets (N. S. Hoare 35). Emmanuel 295.

v. Selwyn. Won. St John's 94 (J. H. Franklin 28). Selwyn 82 (C. H. T. Hayman 7 wickets for 28).

v. Exeter, Oxford. Drawn. St John's 206 for 9 wickets (J. D. Cradock 66, F. D. Cautley 58). Exeter 123 for 2 wickets.

v. Christ's. Drawn. St John's 181 for 1 wicket (J. H. Franklin 68 not out, C. H. T. Hayman 92 not out). Christ's 220 for 8 wickets (C. H. T. Hayman 5 wickets for 76).

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 109 for 4 wickets (S. M. Douglas 50 not out). Caius 256 for 6 wickets.

v. Selwyn. Won. St John's 209 for 7 wickets (F. D. Cautley 75). Selwyn 128 (C. H. T. Hayman 6 wickets for 68).

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 306 (J. D. Cradock 109 not out, W. Stradling 53). Trinity 368 and 183 for 5 wickets.

v. Trinity. Lost. St John's 261 (S. M. Douglas 63, F. D. Cautley 57). Trinity 264 for 4 wickets.

v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 112 (N. S. Hoare 46) and 13 for 1 wicket. Jesus 294 for 4 wickets.

v. King's. Drawn. King's 183 for 1 wicket.

v. Pembroke. Drawn. St John's 123 for 7 wickets (C. H. T. Hayman 43). Pembroke 179.

v. Clare. Lost. St John's 87. Clare 148 (C. H. T. Hayman 5 wickets for 68).

v. Christ's. Lost. St John's 88. Christ's 150.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr. R. F. Scott. Hon. Treasurer—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Captain—C. Kingdon. Hon. Sec.—H. F. E. Edwards. Committee—A. Chapple, J. D. Cradock, J. W. H. Atkins, J. R. C. Greenlees.

We have had a successful season, winning 14 out of 21 matches. M. B. Briggs and P. M. Lasbery have received their Colours, making up the Six as follows: A Chapple, C. Kingdon, J. W. H. Atkins, M. B. Briggs, and P. M. Lasbery.

Also played for the team: T. J. P.A. Bromwich, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, J. D. Cradock, R. P. Gregory, N. S. Hoare, D. C. A. Morrison, A. M. Paton, P. H. Wingfield.

Matches Played.

April 26.....	Caius .....	Won	5-3
„ 28.....	Trinity .....	Lost	2-7
May 1.....	Jesus .....	Won	5-4
„ 3.....	Sidney .....	Won	8-1
„ 4.....	*Selwyn .....	Won	9-0
„ 5.....	Christ's .....	Lost	1-8
„ 7.....	Mayflies .....	Won	5-3
„ 8.....	Emmanuel .....	Lost	3-6
„ 10.....	*Caius .....	Won	6-3
„ 12.....	*Pembroke .....	Won	5-4
„ 16.....	Trinity Hall .....	Lost	3-5
„ 17.....	*Christ's .....	Won	8-1
„ 19.....	Trinity .....	Lost	2-6
„ 21.....	*Jesus .....	Won	8-1
„ 26.....	King's .....	Won	6-3
„ 29.....	Selwyn .....	Won	5-4
„ 30.....	Emmanuel .....	Lost	4-5
„ 31.....	Queens' .....	Won	9-0
June 1.....	Mayflies .....	Won	6-3
„ 4.....	Trinity Hall .....	Lost	4-5
„ 5.....	Corpus .....	Won	5-4

\* Denotes Singles.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held on March 15, the following Members were elected: M. C. Cooper, S. M. Douglas, J. H. Franklin, R. P. Gregory, N. S. Hoare, and C. Kingdon.

At a meeting held on May 30 the following new Members were elected: J. W. H. Atkins, S. Barradell-Smith, D. C. A. Morrison, W. M. Royds, H. Sanger, and J. H. Towle.

## C.U.R.V.

(ST JOHN'S HALF COMPANY).

N.C.O.'s:—*Colour-Sergeant*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Sergeant*—A. R. Kidner. *Corporals*—A. K. MacDonald and P. B. Allot. *Lance-Corporal*—K. C. Browning. *Lieutenant*—George H. Shepley (attached C.U.R.V.)

A year ago the St John's contingent did not reach double figures; and one unlucky private was the sole representative of the College at a Field Day.

To-day, over 70 are on the strength; and 40 odd turned up for the last Field Day.

These figures alone speak for themselves, rendering comment superfluous, making it obvious that in the immediate future we shall again have a separate College Company, as the result of the perseverance and energy of those who attempted to restore the position we held years ago.

Recently, in consequence of the falling off in number, we lost our individual distinction; and in order to make up the number necessary for a Company, have been attached to Downing, Peterhouse, St Catharine's, Corpus, and Queens'.

Now, however, this is changed; and we can claim that in the recent appeal for men to form a Camp at Colchester in the Long, St John's stood at the head of the list, both in the percentage and in the actual number of men offered.

Last term teams entered for the Cronin Cup and "Company Medals"; and, though they were not very successful as they were maiden attempts, we may hope for better things in the future.

In the Easter Vacation between 30 and 40 men went down to Camp at Aldershot, where they were drilled as the left half of "A" Company, under Col.-Sergt. Ticehurst.

At the Annual Inspection on the 4th May, by Major-Gen. Abadie, the College half company turned out in full.

Successful shooting has been done as follows:—

Grantham Cup (Recruits)—Pte. S. R. Brown was second.

St. John's Cup—*October Term*—Won by Corpl. MacDonald.

*Lent Term*—Won by Col.-Sergt. Ticehurst.

*May Term*—Not yet awarded.

Sergt. Kidner won the medal for T.V.'s given by the National Rifle Association, for competition between Oxford and Cambridge.

He has been shooting this term in the 'Varsity team, and we hope he will be in the VIII. at Bisley this year.

Among other items of interest we must mention that K. C. Browning is taking a 2nd Lieutenant's Commission, and will be in command next term.

H. E. H. Oakeley and P. A. Lloyd-Jones went with the C.U.R.V. draft to reinforce the 1st Suffolks in South Africa.

## DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following is the list of officers elected for the Michaelmas Term:

*President*—E. P. Hart. *Vice-President*—P. B. Haigh. *Treasurer*—A. C. Abdul Latif. *Secretary*—H. S. Van Zijl. *Committee*—T. N. Palmer, H. L. Garrett. *Auditor*—T. A. Moxon.

In spite of the many counter-attractions of the Easter Term, ranging from the claims of a Tripos to the charms of a whist party, the Debating Society has had a successful session. While the attendance at the meetings has not been large, the interest taken in the debates has been keen, and the speaking has been, on the whole, of a high order. It is satisfactory to note that members are bestowing greater care on the preparation of their speeches, though there is still room for improvement in this direction. In view of the fact that political debates form no inconsiderable portion of the programme for each Term, the study of contemporary politics through the medium of the daily press will be found of value by those who wish to take part in such discussions.

The Society still maintains its connection with the Union. Three of its members, Mr Van Zijl, Mr Haigh, and Mr Armstrong have served on the Committee during the present Term.

The first debate was held on April 28, when the inevitable topic, the War, was brought forward. Mr H. L. Garrett moved "That this House disapproves of the attitude of the Stop-the-War Party in this country." The Hon Opener spoke with all the fervour of the ardent Imperialist, and showed himself a master of invective. His style is vigorous, but at times too rhetorical, a fault which experience will correct. The motion was opposed by Mr J. H. Milnes, who dwelt pathetically on the horrors of war. He will do well to cultivate more animation: his delivery at present lacks variety.

On May 5 the House discussed the hard question of Imperial Federation. Mr E. P. Hart moved "That Imperial Federation would materially promote the British Empire." Mr Hart, in his treatment of the subject was philosophical, eloquent, and dogmatic. He found a worthy opponent in Mr T. N. Palmer, who combines a wide knowledge of colonial politics with the power of lucid exposition. Mr Palmer's speech was a very clever attempt to make the worse appear the better reason.

The next debate, May 12, was on a literary topic. Mr P. B. Haigh moved "That this House deplors the dissemination of the poetry of Omar Khayyam in England." The Hon Opener, though undergoing the ordeal of a Tripos, had lost none of his sprightliness, and denounced the philosophy of Omar with great vivacity. Mr G. W. Williams, who opposed the motion, made

an eloquent apology for Omar on grounds scientific as well as aesthetic. Perhaps the most striking speech of the evening was that of Mr Abdul Latif, who discussed the influence of Eastern thought on the ideals of the West. The Hon. Secretary has developed a talent for epigram, and his delivery is gaining a smoothness which it formerly lacked.

May 19 was fixed for an impromptu debate, but it was postponed on account of the celebration of the relief of Mafeking. It was held on the May 26 and proved a great success, bringing out several promising speakers who had hitherto been restrained by diffidence from making trial of their powers. The subjects discussed were mainly humorous. The following were among the most interesting.

"That Proctors should be abolished." Proposed by Mr A. A. Robb; opposed by Mr J. J. S. Cheese.

"That this House is confident that the world is square." Proposed by Mr A. K. Macdonald; opposed by Mr G. H. Gill.

"That this House would approve of the abolition of the Jackdaw." Proposed by Mr T. N. Palmer; opposed by Mr E. P. Hart.

"That Women are Angels." Proposed by Mr G. H. Shepley; opposed by Mr C. Elsee. Several of the speeches were most ingenious, among them we may mention that of Mr Macdonald, who carried his motion in the face of modern scientific notions.

The time-honoured "rag" debate is fixed for June 2. Mr. Armstrong will move "That the Twin-Soul Theory is unscientific in its origin and disastrous in its consequences." Mr H. L. Pass will oppose.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Treasurer of the College Mission has received Mrs Macan's legacy of £250. He is sorry to add that about half of it has been already spent. There was no help for it. The Mission Building, and the Church in particular, were in need of substantial repairs. It seemed well also to pay off the debt remaining on the Organ Fund (£9). We must not forget to record that the Rev J. F. Bateman, formerly Fellow of the College, by long-continued efforts raised nearly £180 for this Fund. The Mission owes him a great debt of gratitude for providing it with an excellent instrument. The Junior Secretary will be glad to receive the names of men hoping to visit the Mission during the Long Vacation. The summer is undoubtedly a good time for this, especially for men good at games. The Missioners are thereby enabled to get away for their much-needed holidays.

#### MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—O. May. *Committee*—C. J. F. Jarchow, W. B. Marshall, H. E. H. Oakeley, J. Sterndale Bennett, G. A. Ticehurst (*Librarian*), H. J. W. Wrenford.

The Annual May Term Concert was held in the College Hall on Monday, June 11.

The singing of Miss Florence Schmidt excited great enthusiasm, and she was recalled many times.

The full Programme is appended :

##### PART I.

- 1 TRIO in D Minor (first two movements) ..... *Arensky*  
1 Allegro Moderato. 2 Scherzo.  
R. G. K. LEMPFERT (Emmanuel), A. W. BARNICOTT (Christ's),  
Dr SWEETING.
- 2 SONG..... "Feldeinsamkeit" ..... *Brahms*  
C. B. ROTHAM.
- 3 ARIA..... "Qui la voce" (*I Puritani*)..... *Bellini*  
Miss FLORENCE SCHMIDT.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO.. "Romance et Gavotte de Mignon" .... *Arr. by Sarasate*  
Miss KATE MACREDIE.
- 5 CHORALE BALLAD.. "The Burial March of Dundee" .... *E. T. Sweeting*  
THE CHOIR.

##### PART II.

- 1 QUARTETT..... "If doughty deeds" ..... *Gerard F. Cobb*  
W. B. MARSHALL, E. A. MARTELL, G. A. TICEHURST,  
and W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- 2 CHANSON DE MANON ..... *Massenet*  
Miss FLORENCE SCHMIDT.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLOS .. { (a) "Berceuse de Jocelyn" ..... *B. Godard*  
{ (b) "Mazurka" ..... *Wieniawski*  
Miss KATE MACREDIE.
- 4 CHORUS..... "Climbing over rocky mountain" ..... *Sullivan*  
THE CHOIR BOYS.
- 5 SONG..... "Hymn before Action" ..... *H. Walford Davies*  
C. B. ROTHAM.
- 6 COLLEGE BOATING SONG ..... *G. M. Garrett*  
THE CHOIR.

*God Save the Queen.*

## SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

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. Edwards, H. N. Faulkner, C. J. F. Jarchow, A. Raby, W. H. Roseveare, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller.

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

April 28th	Mr A. H. McNeile, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
May 5th	Mr H. C. Carlyon, of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi.
" 12th	Mr H. F. Stewart, Chaplain of Trinity College.
" 19th	Dr A. J. Mason, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.
" 26th	Mr T. W. Drury, Principal of Ridley Hall.
June 2nd	Mr J. Hargrove, Vicar of St Matthew's, Cambridge.



## THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.



AFTER some delay the building of the new Boat House has been started and it is hoped that the Club may be in occupation of their new home by Christmas at the latest. Up to the date of writing the total amount of Subscriptions received comes to £1777 4s. 8d. The number of Subscribers being 440. The Master has very generously increased his original Subscription of £300 to £500, thus paying for the site.

At the present moment the amount subscribed is accounted for as follows:—

1. <i>Spent.</i>	£	s.	d.
Purchase of Site .....	500	0	0
Vendors Law Costs .....	14	14	0
Printing and Postages.....	21	10	0
	<hr/>		
	536	4	0
2. <i>In Hand</i>			
Newcastle Corporation 3% Bond..	1200	0	0
Cash in the Bank .....	41	0	8
	<hr/>		
	1777	4	8
	<hr/>		

Plans for the Boat House have been prepared by Mr T. D. Atkinson, Architect, of Cambridge. This will provide ample accommodation for the boats, first boat room and general room with separate bath room, accommodation for each room, and a bicycle shed and oar shed. An estimate for the work has been obtained from Messrs Kett, Builders. The total amount of this

estimate is £1859. To this has to be added £92 for fencing off the plot and preparing the land, and say £100 for Architect's commission and sundries, a total cost of £2051.

It will be observed that we have £1241 in hand, so that £810 further is required. It is proposed in the first instance to realise that stock which produces the money for the F. J. Lowe Double Sculls. This will produce about £250. The Club agreeing to provide the sum of £7 10s. for the prize. The balance so far as it is not met by further subscriptions will have to be borrowed and gradually paid off as subscriptions from present or future members of the College come in.

These arrangements were approved at a General Meeting of the Lady Margaret Boat Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of Monday June 4th. At this Meeting also votes of thanks were passed: to Messrs Carter Jonas and Sons, Land Agents, who had conducted all the negotiations for the purchase of the site, and also to Messrs Francis and Collin, Solicitors, who had conducted all the legal business connected with the purchase and conveyance of the site; the services being in each case given gratuitously.

The Officers and Committee of the L. M. B. C. hope that old members of the club and college who have not yet subscribed to the Boat House Fund may yet do so and that perhaps some of those who have already subscribed may see their way to increase their subscriptions.



## THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during  
Quarter ending Lady Day 1900.

### Donations,

#### DONORS.

Richardson (Sir B. W.). Biological Experimentation: its Function and Limits. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.27.	} The Leigh-Browne Trustees.
*Brown (W. J.). The New Democracy: a political Study. 8vo. Lond. 1.32.21	} The Author.
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Geiser (Dr C. F.). Einleitung in die synthetische Geometrie. 8vo. Leipzig, 1869. 4.41.*23 .....	
Fuhrmann (Dr A.). Aufgaben aus der tischen Mechanik. Iler Theil. 8vo. Leipzig, 1871. 4.41.*23 .....	} Mr Scott.
Hesse (Dr. O.). Die Determinanten elementar behandelt. 2te Auflage. 8vo. Leipzig, 1872. 4.41.*23 .....	
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*Rolleston (H. D.). Adrenal Glands. (Reprinted from Vol. I. of the Encyclopædia Medica.) 8vo. <i>Library Table</i> .....	} The Author.
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- Dr D. MacAlister.
- The Translator.
- The Author.
- Mr Pendlebury
- Dr Sandys.

## Additions.

- Abbott (Evelyn). A History of Greece. Part III. 445-403 B.C. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 1.9.66.
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- Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Edited by Sir J. B. Paul. Vol. II. 1500-1504. 8vo. Edin. 1900. 5.32.15.
- Walpole (Spencer). The Life of Lord John Russell. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1889. 11.24.69, 70.
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