



Lent Term, 1900.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxi. p. 23.)



WE commence this instalment of Notes with some letters. The first is from Richard Vaughan, a Carnarvonshire man, who matriculated from St John's 16 November 1569. He is said to have been a cousin of John Aylmer, Bishop of London, whose Chaplain he became. He was a Canon of St Paul's; Archdeacon of Middlesex; and Rector of Chipping Ongar, of Little Canfield, and of Moreton, and Vicar of Great Dunmow, all in Essex. He became successively Bishop of Bangor (1596), of Chester (1597), and of London (1604). He died 30 March 1607 and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral. The son to whom the letters refer is probably the John Vaughan, born in Surrey, who was admitted a Foundress' Scholar of the College 5 November 1605.

Salutem in Christo. Cosyn Gwyn I am encouraged by Mr Dr Cleyton your Master and perswaded by my good kynsman Mr Holland to place my soone in the same Colledge where I layed the foundations of that poore estate which I now enioye. And because myne acquayntance is worne out and knowe not any to whose custodie I would rather committe my sonne, then

to your selfe, both in regards of consanguinitie and the good reporte which you beare. These are heartily to pray you (if you may conveniently) to take him for your pupill, or yf your studies, and occasions will not permitte, to vse your credite to comende him to such a one as may take some paynes with him beyng yet rawe, and not so forward as I could wishe. I have longe kept him at his bookes, but his conceyte, and apprehension is slowe, his memory frayle, and his mynde not so deuoute to studye, nor so willynge to followe the same vnlesse by strict discipline he be helde in, and spurred thereunto. I do not expecte he should prove any great Clerke (though slow wittes do often prove deepest) but my desyre is he should add somewhat to that he hath, that he may prove fitte for ciuill companie, and for some purpose in the commonweale *ne aut frustra, aut infoeliciter natus videatur*. And that he may the better attayne to that I most desyre, I have resolued that he shall begynne, where I ended namely in the Schollers commons, esteemyng it daungerous to giue him any head, whose head I would haue alwayes kept vnder the girdle of discipline, the marrow of all good learninge and pietye. And although I am farre from Cambridge, yet doo I leaue the observing of my sonne to my brother, who is nearer hand so that he shall see all his wants supplied. If I presume to farre vpon you it is not my manner to offende in that kynde over often, and I deserve the lesser blame, because both my auncient friende your discrete governor, and allso my Cosyn Holland have drawen me therevnto. If yow shewe me any kyndness herein you shall much bynde me vnto you and I will endeavour by all meanes to requite your kind affection And so referring my suite to your fauorable respecte I cease and rest ever

Maij, 19^o, 1604

your very assured friende
and lovyng kinsman
RIC. CESTREN.

I hope my Cosyn Holland will be a mediator vnto you for me to whom I would have written, but that as I him he sayd he should be in Norfolke about this tyme.

R. C.

Addressed: To verie loving friende and kinsman Mr Gwynn fellow of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and Batchelor in diuinitie these dd.

Salutem in Christo. Cosyn Gwyn though my leysure be very small at this tyme, yet I cannot but in faire wordes acknowledge how much I rest beholdinge vnto you for the kynde receyvinge of my sonne into your tuition, vnder which I hope though he attayne through his dull and slow apprehension but little learneing yet I hope he shall learne the feare of God to season his ensuinge life withall. I know not how to counter-vayle this kyndnesse, but assure yourselfe of all the kyndnesse my poore self can affoorde you, or God may enable mee to performe hereafter. I comende him eftsoones to God's blessing, and your care and his direction to whom you haue committed him, whom also I do assure of any good turne I may yelde him. I am still of mynde to keepe him under the strictest discipline of your howse, and not to giue him any libertie till I see how he doth deserve it. Nevertheless I would not have him want anythinge convenient ether for his studye, or diet, but when his small stock is spent I shall be ready to supplie his necessity. I would be gladd to heare from you before my goynge downe, which for ought I yet knowe wilbe about the 1. or second weeke of Julie. In the meane tyme with my hearty commendations to my kynd freend your Master, my cosyn Holland, yourselfe and Mr Williams I cease and rest ever

xijth Junij
1604

your very assured
lovyng freend and kinsman
RIC. CESTREN.

This bearer my allye entreated your fauor for one Fletcher a Bangor scholler now of Jesus Colledge, who by your good meanes may be this next election chosen scholler into your howse. You shall doe a very charitable act therein, and such as both my L. of Bangor, my selfe, and many others will be very thankfull vnto you for.

R. C.

Addressed: To my very loving freend and kinsman Mr Gwynn fellow of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, and Bachelor in Diuinitie geve these.

Lawrence Deiose, the writer of the letter which follows, was born in Shropshire. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 12 March 157²/₃. He was admitted Sacrist of the College 14 February 158⁰/₁,

being succeeded in that office by Christopher Webbs 11 December 1583; Junior Dean 26 January 1583, being succeeded by Daniel Lindsell 18 December 1583; and Junior Bursar 21 January 1584, being succeeded by John Robinson 12 December 1585. The only one of these offices which Thomas Playfere held was that of Sacrist from 13 December 1598 to April 1601. It looks therefore as if Deiose had left College without accounting for the offertory money. His career is a little difficult to follow owing to the fact that he spelled his name so variously. But there is little doubt that he held the following church preferments, the dates being those on which he compounded for first fruits: Rector of Chidingstone, Kent (Diose), 28 June 1585; Rector of East Horsley, Surrey (Deios), 6 July 1590; and Rector of Brasted, Kent (Deiose) 4 February 1591. All three livings were vacant at the end of 1618, practically proving that they were held by one man. The Rev Lawrence Dyos, B.D., was on 28 June 1585 licensed by the Bishop of London to marry at Little Barfield, Margaret Springe, spinster, of Little Barfield, co. Essex, daughter of Thomas Springe, of Chilton, Bucks., yeoman. He was the author of the following: *Lawrence Deios, B.D., and Minister of the Gospel: His two notably learned and profitable Treatises or Sermons against Antichrist, on Apocal. xix.*, 12, London 1590, 8vo.

Right Worshipfull, Whereas at my departure from the College I left vnpaid xij^{ti} *pro pauperibus* and my good friend Mr D. Plaifere as I vnderstood from him about two or three yeares since thinking that I had paid it to him, vndertooke the debt for me: the truth is that I am indebted to the College for it. I have striven as much as lies in me to have paid it him these two or three yeares, but have not bene nor yet am able to compasse it. manie chardges lye vpon me by reason of seven children, whereof some are ready to be placed abroad, and I not able to furnish them in anie tolerable sorte. Wherefore I humbly and hartely desire you all as my old good friendes to

shew as much compassion towards me in the forgiving of this dette as you maie conveniently. You shall doe therein a charitable woorke to one naie to manie that are in need. If God continue my life but a few yeares and shall make me able, I will not be vnthankfull to the College, and will acknowledg myself allwaies much bound vnto you. Thus praying to God that his blessings maie be multiplied vpon you and vpon the whole college to the grace of Christ. London Maie 27, 1607.

your loving frend bound vnto
you in all christian and
dutifull affection

LAURENCE DEIOSE.

Richard Neale, the writer of the following letter was sometime a Fellow of the College and successively Bishop of Durham and Winchester, and finally Archbishop of York, until his death 31 October 1640.

Mr Dr Gwin I am desirous to be truly informed by you of a matter which this day was alledged to me to haue bin done by you and some of your Colledge—which is this. That when Mr Palmer, late of your Colledge, and now of Queenes Colledge, was to haue his grace with you at St Johns, his degree was denied him, till he gaue assurance that he should neuer offer to stand for a fellowship in your Colledge, in regard of the meanness of his stature, and contemptibleness of his person, and that this was done as a publick acte with you. I am bold to intreat to be enformed by you of the truth of this matter both in regarde that I cannot beleue it to be so, as also that this publick acte of yours at St Johns is alledged by some of Queenes Colledge as a sufficient bar to Mr Palmer of euer beinge admittable into any societie. I haue neuer seene Mr Palmer, but surely he must be very monstrous and contemptible against whom so peremptorye a rule shuld take place. I heare he is lowe of stature, but of good morrall and scholasticall partes, neither doe I heare that his bodily infirmitie is such as it is any way contagious, or like to bringe danger to any that shall conuerse with him. I intreate you to aduertise me both what you thinke of his person, moralities and scholer-

ship; and also what is the truth of that said to be done at the passinge of his grace with you. And so with my hearty commendations to your good selfe, and all our freindes with you I commit you to God—and rest.

from the Court
at Newmarkett
feb. 24, 1622

your loueinge friende
R. DUNELM.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very Loving ffrend Mr Dr Guyn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge be these with speed dd.

Instances have been given in these Notes of private influence being used in favour of candidates for Fellowships. Dr George Montaigne, Bishop of London, it will be observed in the next letter, frankly offers a *quid pro quo*. Robert Sandys was not elected a Fellow of the College.

Salutem in Christo.

Good Mr Dr Gwin

I desire as much to doe youe any curtisy I can, as that youe should do me this curtisy I request; and if youe have any occasion youe shall find it to be true that youe have only th' advantage to begin; and if it ly in my power I will folow. Ther is a deare frend of mine that thinkes I may praevayle with youe, and I love him so well as I will advocate for him as much as I can, and yett youe shall lose nothing by the bargaine for youe shall gaine two frendes by one curtisy. The request is that youe would be pleased at this election of fellows next to prefer one Robert Sandys, Bachelor of Artes of Sidney Colledg to be a fellow among youe, ask a praebend of me for your frend and both are satisfied he shalbe as sure of a prebend as my frend of a fellowship and besides I will remaine

your most assured loving frend

ffrom London House
febr. 29th 1621

GEO. LONDON.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very loving frend Mr Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge dd.

Samuel Peachie, the writer of the following letter, was son of William Peachey (himself a Fellow of the College, being admitted 10 April 1590), Vicar of Oakham, Rutland. He was admitted Billingsley Scholar 9 November 1614 and Fellow 7 April 1620. He was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Higham, Kent, 23 February 1630 and instituted 28 April 1630. He resigned, however, during his "Year of Grace" and so kept his Fellowship. He was admitted Junior Bursar 1 February 1635, holding the office till December 1636. He was admitted Senior Dean 1 January 1643, ceding this on becoming Sacrist 25 January 1645. He was presented by the College to the Vicarage of North Stoke, co. Oxford, 11 May 1648, holding it until his death in 1663. The letter is a little obscure, but it would appear that the College, as Impropiators, had agreed to provide a curate and then withdrew their grant. There is, however, some interest in the reference to Thomas Hodges, Rector of Soulderne, whose presentation, from several references to it in the archives, must have had some peculiarity about it. Hodges was an Emmanuel man "intruded" into the College in 1644 by the Earl of Manchester with the approval of the Assembly of Divines. He was presented by the College to Soulderne 18 October 1647, and again 9 December 1662, after the Restoration. Soulderne was one of the Livings given to the College by Archbishop Williams in 1622, to whom it had been given by King James I. The Advowson was claimed by the Crown under a forfeiture in the reign of Elizabeth. But there was a rival title which clearly caused anxiety to the College. Hodges purchased the Advowson under this title in 1653, and on 3 November 1662 "in consideration of his great and true respect to Piety and learning and particularly to St John's Colledge," conveyed it to the College. He was then presented by the college and episcopally instituted.

It is clear that Peachie thought that, in the first

instance, Hodges was unfairly preferred to himself and others. The Senior Bursar who thrust "the base and clypt money" on Peachie was William Bodurda.

Right Worshipfull

I doe well vnderstand what it is to be quæstioned by a College, who tho they may have sometimes litle reason for their action, yet may find power enough to maynteine their wills. It was strange to mee to see such crooked bills come from a College so full of impertinences, falsities, and vnworthy accusations. It was necessarie for mee to vindicate my credit, tho I have done it with more candor then such stuff did deserve. It had beene better if the College had never sent such a busines abroad, and it is not so farr gone but that yet you may determine it at home if you please to incline to any moderation. Besides what is my defence, the College may please to take into consideration that before my coming to Northstoke my predecessors never gave more then 17*li.* per annum for the serving of two churches here. The inhabitants hereat grieved did move that they might have a Curat to each church, and knowing my meanes to be short did petition the College for some allowance, whereupon the College granted 20*li.* per annum to the vicar, that soe there might be a Curat to each church, and each Curat might receive 20*li.* per annum. But soone after this grant was retracted, which act of retracting is 20*li.* per annum out of my way. Neyther should I have yeelded vp that grant if I could have dreamt of such hard vsage as this, neyther was there any motive for your recalling of it which might not fully have beene answered. You have a statute that if your reventions doe decay vpon any necessary occasion you may deminish the number of your fellowes. Some regard is to be had of poore Curats. You may with farr more honor retract this busines in hand, or else reckon that grant as if it had continued till this time, and then your present demands are in a manner satisfied. It is strange that good and pious deeds should soe easily bee recalled, and iniuries stand soe firme, that a man must be content with hard vsage, and not bee capable of a favour. It may be remembered that 5 Bachelors in Divinitie and others, were past by to thrust Mr Hodges into Soulderne, legally presented hee was not. That living is better by 40*li.* per

annum then this which I inioy. There is none in the parish here will give mee 70*li.* per annum for all my tithes, and pay all payments to the State and Curats. In the year 1651, I had not 50*li.* for all my maintenance to keepe house withall. Solderne might have beene mine rather than his that hath it, and 40*li.* per annum is a summe considerable to be deprived of. How can you in conscience expect the returne of any moneys from mee, tho the Master and Seniors that then were had granted me favor more than they did. I tooke nothing but what was given mee by vnanimous consent, nothing but what they might have had, if they would have beene directed to have askt it, and it is nothing to mee (save only in reference to a good wife to whom I gave that litle that I had, too litle for hir, long befor this suit was commenct, and shee put it in trust to hir kindred) if the College will take it againe where it is, you shall not want any assignment from me, that eyther you can desire, or I can make. For my part I have nothing but a hard mayntenance, and it will be no honor to the College to vndoe him that is vndone already, or to vse that rigour against mee, which never was vsed against any officer in the College, and yet there has beene some real defects in some officers, and it has beene desired that theyr bond should bee sued yet could never be obteyned.

My engagement for Mr Hart was such as if I had not payd that money the College must have wanted it, and I have profered the College his bill obligation, which is to me for 104*li.* You might make something of it. Mr Seele your tenant and his kinsman did promise to give me something. But you will say this is nothing to you, sure I am it is something to mee, and might have beene more if the Seniors that then were had continued, and that act of the Master and Seniors in the yeare 1647 I could take it no otherwise but as a speciall act of God's providence to recrate my former losses. If these motives will not incline you to any moderation, yet let me make one request, which is that I may obteyne a coppie of the composition for Northstoke vnder the College Seale, and I shall be willing to pay therefor 20*li.*, if soe you be pleased to end all differences. There was not 20*li.* of good and lawfull money in all the 80*li.* that you sue for; all the base and clypt money that the Senior Bursar took that yeare being thrust vpon my office, and the College could have had no other pay then their owne

coyne, if they had askt it. Neyther can I say anything further, but if they that had my money will not yeeld mee some reliefe, I am readie to yeeld to the law. There may be some comfort in a prison, there wilbee releife in a grave. My comfort is that I shall leave things here better than I found them. Whilst I had money I bestowed above 30*li*. vpon the vicaridge house, and that may bee vsefull to some of the College that may succeed, and God send him better vsage then I have found.

These and other vexations will soone wearie out a weake man, and the stoutest must yeeld in time. *Fratres moriemur*, and were I now dyeing I can tell you that I have done the College no wrong, nor any man in it. God forgive them that have wronged mee, and so wishing you all happiness I rest

June 26
1654

your poore vicar and
dayly Orator
Sam: Peachie

Addressed: To the right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's College in Cambridge these present.

The following letter from James Creswick, Rector of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, refers to the valuation or prizing of the fixtures in his College rooms. He was admitted Fellow 19 June 1644, Junior Dean 25 January 164 $\frac{2}{3}$, Junior Bursar 14 January 164 $\frac{5}{8}$, and again Junior Dean 15 January 164 $\frac{7}{8}$, Senior Dean 5 January 164 $\frac{7}{8}$, holding office for a year. He was presented by the College to Freshwater 16 June 1653, and was ejected at the Restoration.

Right worshipfull

May it please you to giue me leaue to trouble you with what I haue to say for my self in reference to an order which (as I heard the last week) is made by yourself and the Seniors concerning my Income. Viz. that I shall not haue the whole Income till I make it appeare that I payd three pounds to Will. Witty either by order of the Master and Seniors or Mr Tyrwhit's desyre. As for the latter, I suppose there was no need to ask Mr Tyrwhit's leaue to pay it, agreement hauing been made for

it with the State Officers. As for order of Master and Seniors, though there was none in that particular case, yet what was done, was by reason of the prizing of the chamber to Mr Hodges at twelve pounds by a custome founded vpon an order made in Mr Beecher's case. Who having a Liuing neere Oxford left his chamber before he resolved to leaue his fellowship (that he might as I suppose the better get the full Income of his chamber) which some in the College cannot but know, for he dyed in Mr Brinley's chamber with whom he desyred lodging for a tyme, hauing left his own chamber. The case was this. Mr Beecher compounded with the sequestrators for three pounds for Mr Mason's Income, but when he left the chamber he demanded of Mr Sikes, who was to succeed him, according to the rate which he found in the Income book, which Mr Sikes refused to pay, so it was brought before the Seniors to determin (and if my memory do not much deceiue it was in the Audit chamber). I was then present as Deputy Senior and can depose vpon oath that then it was concluded by the Major part of the Company, that the Officers in the prizing of chambers should not goe according to what had been payd to the Sequestrators but according to the College Income book, and that if any one could agree with another for a chamber at a lower rate then it was prized at, he should haue the advantage to himself. For, they sayd, that if any man could make a good bargain there was no reason but he should haue the gain to himself. This I doe remember very well, and the better, because I myself being negatiue to what was then past did to the vtmost of my weak abillity plead the vnfitnes (as to my own particular iudgment) that any man should gaine by a Colledge chamber. Vpon this order the Colledge officers prized Mr Beecher's chamber to Mr Sikes at ten pounds, though Mr Beecher payd but three pounds. And the reason why it was prized at no more then ten pounds, wher more was in the Income book, was because there was scarc anything in the chamber Incomeable which was worth anything. Dr Waydson also compounded with the Sequestrators at a low rate for Mr Readings chamber, but yet the prizers in their prizals of it neuer regarded what had been payd but what was in the book. Mr Allot agreed with the Sequestrators for Mr Tyrwhit's chamber for eight pounds, when he left the College his chamber was assigned to Mr Hodges, in whose behalf I agreed with Mr Allot

for eight pounds which was the same summ which Mr Allot payd, which sum I payd to him for Mr Hodges; but yet in the prizing of it to Mr Hodges the custome grounded on the fore-mentioned order was obserued and the chamber was prized to him at twelue pound though it was known that I payd but eight pounds to Mr Allot for him. Afterwards hauing heard Will. Witty say that Mr Tyrwhit (from whom that chamber had been sequestered) owed him three pounds (and those that knew him will I belieue, say that he was a man to be believed, beside he shewed me his book) I told Mr Hodges that he might in my iudgment doe a great deale better to giue Witty three pounds out of the Income then take the aduantage to gain it to himself, as some others had don by their chambers, to which he yeelded, and accordingly I payd three pounds to Witty for him on that account. And when the chamber was prized from Mr Hodges to me, it was prized at eleuen pounds which summ I payd. Vpon these considerations I am confident you will not think it equall or iust that I alone should be made a particular example with whom the Colledge should deale in extremity of rigour, and should haue three pounds deducted out of my Income, the like whereto was neuer done to any one that euer was in any sequestered chamber, though some gained thereby. Nor am I conscious to my self of anything for which I should deserue such a Vale from the College, but however the Colledge please to deale with me it shall euer be in the prayers of, Sir

Freshwater your vnworthy friend and Seruant
April 16: 1655. JA. CRESWICK

Addressed: For the worshipfull Anthony Tuckny Dr in Diuinity and Master of St John's College in Cambridge, these.

Some readers of these Notes have expressed a wish that further examples of early Foundation deeds should be printed. Such documents illustrate the manners of time and explain the objects which Founders had in view. Accordingly some documents are printed relating to the benefactions of Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamborough. During his lifetime he founded a Fellowship in the College, the holder of which was to be a Priest and to say masses for the Constable family. The

effect of such conditions after the Reformation, which had not been specifically repealed or replaced by others, is illustrated by the two memoranda which follow. Constable's Fellowship was founded early in College history, and the rules for its tenure were laid down in a supplement to Bishop Fisher's Statutes of 1516, this is here printed. The arguments as to whether a candidate for the Constable Fellowship must, or must not, be in Priest's Orders are not dated. The water mark on the paper is G.R. and the handwriting is that of the last century. The reference to a Fellow who vacated his Fellowship because he was not in Priest's Orders seems to point to the case of Richard Wadeson, a Foundress Fellow, who was in Deacon's Orders, but neglected to take Priest's Orders within six years of his election. If so the documents were written after 1772.

The deed establishing Constable's Scholarship follows these two.

Pateat universis per praesentes, quod cum Nobilis Vir Marmaducus Cunstable de Flamburgh Comitatu Eboracensi Nobis Alano Piercy, Custodi seu Magistro Collegii Divi Johannis Evangelistae in Cantabrigia, et Sociis ejusdem in augmentum Cultus Divini et Religionis Christianae summam certam centum Librarum pie et liberaliter largitus est. Nos justum et dignum existimantes tanto Muneri respondere suffragiis spiritalibus, Statutum edidimus in dicto nostro Collegio inviolabiliter observandum, cujus in Libro Statutorum tenor cum rubrica sequitur et est talis videlicet:—

De uno Socio Sacerdote fundato per inclitum equestris ordinis Virum Dominum Marmaducum Cunstable de Flamburgh Comitatu Eboracensi

Equidem Vir conspicuus equestri seu militari ordine insignis Marmaducus Cunstable de Flamburgh Comitatu Eboracensi in Divini Cultus Christianaeque Religionis obsequium et honorem devota mente et spiritu fideli anhelans ut ea in dicto Divi Johannis Evangelistae Collegio sua Caritate et Elimosyna augeantur pecuniae summam et ipse contulit liberaliter centum Librarum de bonis propriis: Hujus igitur tali beneficentiae

vicem reddere dignum et justum existimantes, Ordinamus et statuimus quod praeter memoratos Socios pro Fundatrice institutos aut imposterum instituendos praeterque eos Socios, per quorumcunque aliorum beneficia ordinatos adjectos vel adjiciendos, sit etiam deinceps et adjiciatur Unus alius Socius Sacerdos perpetuo futuris temporibus ex bonis ipsius Collegii sustentatus; qui paribus per omnia libertatibus et commodis potietur atque ceteri Socii per Executores antedictos instituti, quia hoc jure praedicta mereter largitio. Eligetur autem dictus Socius Sacerdos quoties ejus vacatio contingit juxta tempus et formam quae pro aliorum Sociorum electionibus in Statutis providentur. Sic tamen quod juxta piam Marmaduci Mentem et Votum, quibus in doctrina fidei salutaris cupiebat subveniri interdum populo fideli suarum partium per accessum illuc Viri quandoque eruditi in sacra Theologia hac occasione omnino et semper Socius et Sacerdos iste assumatur de Comitatu Eboracensi Qui peculiarem in singulis ab eo Missis dicendis memoriam faciet pro anima dicti Marmaduci Constable, animabus Patris et Matris ejus, Progenitorum quoque et de suo sanguine succedentium in perpetuum. Protinus autem cum admissus fuerit Socius et Sacerdos iste tactis sacrosanctis Evangelii simile praestabit Juramentum sicuti ceteri Socii Fundatricis quibus juxta Statutorum exigentiam in omnibus se conformem exhibebit praeterquam in his duntaxat tribus: Primo, quod iste vocabitur Sacerdos Constable de Flamburgh; Secundo, quod specialem in Missis Collectam pro dictis superius animabus dicat; Et tertio, quod cum ad talem in sacris Litteris pervenerit Eruditionem, ut verbum Dei possit rite populo seminare, tunc peculiarem faciet Commendationem praecipue animae dicti Marmaduci ac etiam reliquarum praedictarum Animarum. Ad quorum quidem trium observationem jurabit idem Socius et Sacerdos in antedicta primi praestatione Juramenti. Statuimus quoque et ordinamus ut tam Magister quam Socii dicti Collegii ad hujus supradicti Socii et Sacerdotis Statuti firmam et inviolabilem undique ex parte ipsorum perpetuam observantiam in sua Admissione in Specie, sicuti ad cetera Statuta in genere, jurejurando astringantur, et mediis eorum Juramentis solemniter et specificis promittant quod omnia et singula in eodem contenta ad unguem in quantum possunt observabunt. Nihilominus autem de prudentia et magna gravitate dicti Marmaduci confidentes promittimus ei, quamdiu ipse

in humanis aget, quod tam in prima admissione quam in ceteris eo vivente vacationibus Sacerdos ille in Socium admittetur a Nobis quem industriosa probitas sua nobis voluerit commendari; post mortem autem ejus Vocatio ad formam suprascriptam omnino reducatur. In Testimonium vero fidele et perpetuum omnium praemissarum hoc praesens Script. Sigillo communi Collegii fecimus communiri.

CASE OF CONSTABLE'S FELLOWSHIP.

Before Bishop ffisher had compiled his Statutes for St John's College, under which we sometime lived, the College had been benefited by several Subfounders, particularly by Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamborough in Yorkshire. These several Foundations are thrown into the form of Statutes and as such make part of Bishop ffisher's Constitution.

Constable's Foundation is *pro uno Socio Sacerdoto*, who should not differ from the other Fellows in emolument, rank or qualifications, saving that he should be a Yorkshire man born, and be employed in offering a satisfactory Mass for the Soul of his Founder, and Family of Constable.

The first question that will naturally arise is this, viz. It is necessary time of his Admission? Or rather should be a Priest in order to obtain Admission? It is apprehended not, because the Priesthood is not a previous necessary qualification, required of the candidate, like Learning and good Morals, without which he shall not be chosen, but Constable's Fellow is to do certain acts hereafter, which none but a Priest can perform, He is not to be Priest in order to be Fellow, but to be elected Fellow in order to perform the acts of a Priest afterwards. It is no where required, that Constable's Candidate as well as Constable's Fellow should be a Priest.

Again Constable's endowment for a Chantry Priest in a House of Religion, is to be regulated by the Canon Law. And if it shall from thence appear, that there was no necessity at that time of day, and under that Dispensation, it will follow from other considerations, to be mentioned hereafter, that there is still a less obligation upon Us and at this time to prefer a Priest.

Now it is plain that the want of Orders did not exclude even

from institution into a Cure of Souls, at the time that Constable erected his Chantry in the College. The division of Orders in the Canon Law Books stand thus: viz. In *Sacerdotio*, as Bishops and Priests: in *Sacris ordinibus* as Deacons and Subdeacons; and in *Minoribus ordinibus constituti*, as the Acolyte, Exorcist and Reader. I shall produce some Passages from the Canon Law Books, which shall evince that actual Institution might be granted not only to the Deacon and Subdeacon, but even to those in the Lower Orders, who are not unlike our Virgers and Choristers. Lancelot. Instit. Iuris Canon. l. i, tit. 27. *In rectorem parochialis Ecclesiae, et non in sacris constitutus praesentari potest dummodo alias sit idoneus, et infra tempus a jure constitutum ad ordines, quos ipsius Ecclesia cura requirit, promoveri valeat.* Which means that a Patron may Present a Layman. He goes on to inform us, that Collation (which includes Presentation of the Bishop and Institution too) requires some kind of Orders. It may be a Subdeacon, or, by dispensation one of the lesser Orders. *Collatio autem fieri non potest, nisi in persona ejus, qui saltem sit in subdiaconati constitutus. Cum his tamen qui in minoribus sunt ordinibus constituti, si tales sint, qui infra breve tempus possint in Presbyteros ordinari, dispensari poterit.* Again in a Constitution of Archbishop Stephen, in Lyndwood lib. 3. tit. *De Clericis non residentibus*, are these words. *Statuimus ut nullus Episcoporum ad Vicariam quonquam, admittat, nisi velit in Ecclesia in qua ei Vicaria conceditur, personaliter ministrare, ac talis existat qui infra breve tempus valeat in Presbyterum ordinari.* And so in the Decretals of Boniface Lib. 3. tit. 6. Cap. 2. Rubric, *Non repelli praesentatum, defectu sacrorum ordinum.* The words of the Constitution are, *Si is ad quem Rectoris Praesentatio in aliqua parochiali Ecclesia noscitur pertinere, quempiam non constitutum in sacris praesentet ad eam, ipsum (dummodo alias sit idoneus et intra tempus a jure Statutum ad Ordines quos ipsius Ecclesiae cura requirit, valeat promoveri) decernimus admittendum.*

Therefore if a want of the Higher Orders did not bar Institution into a Cure of Souls, if the *Sacerdotium* be not a previous requisite, and if a person in the Lower Orders is as much intitled to Institution as an actual Priest, all which is express law, it will hold still stronger in the admission of a Deacon into a Chantry Fellowship. For the Law regards not what he actually is upon admission, but requires what he shall be as soon after as he can conveniently.

But in the next place, the Reformation, which followed hard upon the appointment now in question, will give a new force to this Consideration. The connection formerly between Houses of Learning and Houses of Religion was very great, and Chantries might be, and were, founded as well in the one as the other. It is plain that Constable look'd upon his Fellow in this light. He was a Chantry Priest in the new erected House, to rank with Fellows of the Foundation, and therefore intitled *Socius Sacerdos*. But by the Act of Henry VIII, which abolished all Chantries whatsoever, it is submitted, whether that part of Constable's Foundation, which respects the Chantry, is not extinguished by the Statute Law of the land, and of consequence the necessity of those qualifications which attended it: that part which concerns the Fellowship still retaining its force and its qualifications to be regulated and ascertained by those of the other Fellows.

Chantries and Masses being therefore dissolved by Publick Authority, and under the severest penalties, It is asked, Why are those qualifications so rigorously insisted upon, when the exercise of them according to Constable's intention, is by the Law of the Land become so highly criminal as to be deemed felony without benefit of clergy? For it is to be noted, that Constable's Fellow is not required to be a Priest at large, but a Priest upon a particular designation and for a particular purpose; which purpose a Priest of the Church of England is no more capable of performing, than a Deacon of the same Church or even a Layman.

To give a preference therefore to a Priest, and to require the Order without a possibility of exerting the function, is rather a weakness of judgment, than an obligation of Statute. The Merit, the Spirit and Virtue of that qualification is sufficiently extinguished and it is but fallacious to reason from the word *Sacerdos* to Priest of the Church of England, and that for this reason, because it would hold as strong for a Priest of any Church or Community in the world, Jewish or Mahometan. For it is clear that Constable in his intendment, did not describe a Priest of the Church of England, and it is as clear, that a Priest of the Church of England cannot come up to Constable's designation.

But further, Queen Elizabeth when the Reformation was well established gave the College a new body of Statutes, by which

we are now governed. Let it be observed that Constable required of every Master and Fellow of their respective admissions to be sworn to the inviolable observation of his endowment, and accordingly in Bishop Fisher's Statutes it actually does make a part of the Oath of the Master and of the Fellows, but in Queen Elizabeth's Statutes, which now alone are in force, that clause is expunged, and has not been heard of since. How then comes this obligation to be required of the Master and Fellows to the time of the Reformation and no longer? Is it not plain from the date of these Statutes, from the circumstances of their being given, and from removing this obligation of Master and Fellows, that the Queen intended nothing should bind the College which contradicted the new Establishment of Religion?

The Queen therefore abolished the superstition of Constable's Foundation, but still kept up a regard to a succession of Priests. For she enacts, that all Fellows of this Society, indiscriminately *ex aliqua Fundatione*, should be Priests within six years from their Regency, two only excepted for Physic. By this Provision therefore of a regular succession of Priests, one of the clauses of Constable's Foundation, viz: *ad augendum Dei cultum*, was abundantly satisfied, the other which was a Perpetual Chantry for the souls of the Constables, being prudently neglected. It is however certain that by requiring all her Fellows to be Priests at a particular standing, she cannot be supposed to expect that some of them should be Priests in order to be Candidates. Which from what we have seen is more than Constable himself, when Chantries existed, seemed to expect or desire.

The late Visitation of Christ's College is sufficient to declare the present sense of Visitors. If the Judgment there given be Law, where the Priesthood in general was required as a qualification, it will be easy to say what is Law in this Case, where the obligation to be a Priest ceases, and is so contrary to the express tenor of several Acts of Parliament.

CASE OF CONSTABLE'S FELLOWSHIP.

The Body of Statutes which Bishop Fisher gave to St John's College upon its first opening, was afterwards enlarged by the accession of several Sub-Foundations: the contract or agree-

ment between each Sub-Founder and the College being thrown into the form of a Statute and made part of the Constitution.

Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamburgh, Yorkshire, gave to the Master and Fellows one hundred pounds as a valuable consideration for their founding a new Fellow, who should be a Priest and taken out of the County of York, and enjoy the like Privileges and Emoluments with the Fellows of the Foundation.

That the order of Priesthood is a qualification necessary for obtaining admission to the Constable Fellowship appears from *Sacerdos* being perpetually joined with *Socius* in the title of the Statute and in the description of the said Fellow. It is likewise said in his Foundation *adjiciatur unus Socius Sacerdos*; and in his election *Eligetur autem dictus Socius Sacerdos*. If it had been said "There shall be one M.A.'s Fellow added to the Foundation"; or "The said M.A. Fellow shall be elected"; it is apprehended that there would be little doubt but the degree of M.A. would be a qualification necessary in order to any one's being added to the Foundation, or to his being elected Fellow. Again, where the Statute comes to speak of the Admission of the Constable Fellow, it is said *Protinus autem cum admissus fuerit Socius et Sacerdos iste praeestabit juramentum*—; which passage plainly declares that the Constable Fellow is both *Socius* and actual *Sacerdos* at the very time of his admission. Lastly, he is expressly said to be *Sacerdos* even before his Admission—*Sacerdos ille in Socium admittetur a nobis*.

Constable's Foundation is not wholly to be regulated by the Canon Law, nor is it so much an Endowment for a Chantry Priest in a House of Religion, as for a sacerdotal Fellow in a College, or incorporated Society. It appears indeed, that under the Dispensation of the Canon Law a want of Priest's Orders did not exclude from Institution to a Cure of Souls, at the time when Constable founded this sacerdotal Fellowship; but it does not appear, that the Canon Law either did or could dispense with the obligation of Constable's sacerdotal Fellow being in the order of Priesthood. On the contrary if sacerdotal Orders had been as necessary for Institution by the Canon Law of these times, as they were for Admission into Constable's Fellowship by his own Endowment; then a Deacon would have been equally incapable of either according to the Canon Law Books, which confessedly confine the *Sacerdotium* to Bishops and Priests.

The abolition of Chauntries by Henry 8th did not extinguish the necessity of these qualifications which were originally relative to the Institution of Chauntries. But Constable did not look upon his Fellow in the light of a mere chauntry Priest, nor was the exercise of Chauntries and Masses the only thing in his intention in founding his Sacerdotal Fellowship. For though he lays his Fellow under a particular obligation of offering a satisfactory Mass for the soul of his Founder and the Family of Constable; yet he founded his Fellowship in *divini cultus Christianaeque Religionis obsequium et honorem—ut ea in dicto Divi Johannis Evangelistae Collegio sua caritate et elemosina augeantur*; which was the main inducement to the College to add to the Foundation a sacerdotal Fellow, and is expressly declared a full equivalent for communicating the privileges of the Foundation. Now the Act of Henry 8th which abolished all Chantries extinguished the Fellow's private obligation to his Founder of offering a satisfactory Mass; but did not the least affect either the Necessity or the Exercise of the Sacerdotal qualification at large, which appears to have been primary in the intention of the two contracting parties, the Founder and the College.

Hence it is plain, that Constable in his intendment did describe a Christian Priest; and he confessedly described a Priest of the Church of England, since Queen Elizabeth, when she abolished the Superstition of Constable's Foundation, still kept up her regard to a Succession of Priests, i.e. of the Church of England. The Queen's Statutes, now in force, did not retain the antient clause requiring every Master and Fellow at their respective admissions to be sworn to the intire and inviolable observation of the Constable Endowment, because some particulars of that Endowment were superstitious; and the Queen intended no Statute should bind the College as far as it contradicted the new Establishment. But that she intended to inforce, not to abolish, the Sacerdotal Qualification of Constable's Fellow may be collected from her requiring that All the Fellows, excepting two, should be Priests within six years of their Regency. This new Constitution was never understood to vacate the obligation of any particular Fellow to take Holy Orders according to the Will of his Founder within a more limited Time. Bayley's Fellow must be a Priest at the age of 24 or within one year after; and an instance has happened in the memory of many present Members, where the party for

defect of such qualification was obliged to quit his Fellowship. Rookesby's Fellow must be Priest at the time of his Election or within six months ensuing at the farthest. Nay, the Convocation 1597 Ann. 39. Eliz. had so great regard to the Will of College-Founders, that in favour of those in either University, who by the Statutes of their respective Colleges, were obliged to take Holy Orders within a limited time, they dispensed with their own Constitution, which made the age of 24 a necessary qualification in a Candidate for Holy Orders. This is an instance of College Foundations regulating Canon Law not of being regulated by it.

But if the Power of dispensing with the age of the Candidate for Orders is taken away by the Legislature of the Realm, the Visitors of any College dispense with the sacerdotal qualification in a Candidate for a Fellowship; Visitors being generally the authorized declarers of the Will of the Founder by his own appointment, their judgement may be law with regard to that particular College. But it is apprehended, that as it may be now unlawful in Christ's College to exclude a Candidate for defect of the Sacerdotal Qualification; so it may be no less so in Our's to admit him in the case before us into Constable's Fellowship without a proper authority. The Convocation did not, nor indeed could it dispense with the sacerdotal qualification; nor can it at present, as it seems, be dispensed with any other way, than by the Will of the Founder statutely declared by his Visitor, or over-ruled by the Law of the Land.

This Indenture tripartite indented made the iiij day of Julie in the xvj yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the eght between Nicholas Metcalf clerk master of the Colledge of saynt Johannis thangeliste in Cambridge and the fellowes and the Scolers of the same place of the oon partie and John Constable clerk Dean of the Cathedrall church of lincoln Marmaduke Constable William Constable of Hatfelde knyghtes and John Constable esquier executoures of the testament and last will of Marmaduke Constable knyght late deceasyd of the other partie Witnesseth it is couenaunted graunted and aggreid betwene the said parties in forme folowinge That is to say that the said master fellowes and scolers of the said Colledge haith and by thies presentes fully couenaunt and graunte to the said John Constable deane

Marmaduke Constable William Constable and John Constable that there shall be fownded and kept for the welth of the sowll of the said Marmaduke late deceased iiij scolers in the saide colledge for euer to continew as it war of the fundacion of the saide Marmaduke deceasyd in such manner and forme as hereafter shalbe declared ouer and aboue other scolers fownded or hereafter to be fownded in the saide Colledge by the fowndresse of the saide colledge or any other person The saide iiij scolers and disciples and euery of them to haue yerely for euer mete and drinke of the said Colledge such as other scolers of the saide colledge after their degree now haith with other commodities and profittes in the said Colledge vsed or hereafter to be vsed or had by any other scoler of the saide Colledge of the fowndresse foundation of the saide Colledge and the said iiij scolers and disciples and euery of them for euer to haue also their chambers yerely and continually within the same Colledge there redinge launder and barbor and to be dischargied of cokes and butlers wagies and all other charges annually belongynge to the said colledge at the costes and charges of the saide Master fellowes and scolers of the said College and their successours for euer And if hereafter the said scolers of the fundacion of the said fowndresse of the saide College haue more or larger profettes or aduantage in tyme to come then the said scolers of the fowndresse now haue within the said College The said maister fellowes and scolers graunteth that then the said iiij scolers and disciples of the said Marmaduke late deceasyd to haue like profett to as large aduantage and other liberties and commodities like as the same fowndresse scolers now haue or hereafter shall haue And also the saide iiij scolers and disciples so by the saide executours of the said Marmaduke late deceasyd to be accept into the saide Colledge shalbe of the name and kynryd of the said Marmaduke if ony such be able in the vniuersitie of Cambridge And if none such can be fownd able that then the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successours shall electe and chose theme and euery the oon of theme of such scolers as war borne or hereafter shalbe borne within the cowntie of Yorke and the diocesse of the same And for defaut of such other or ony of them the said Master fellowes and scolers shall electe and chose theme of the most able and apte after their discretion within the said vniuersitie of Cambredge after the forme of the Statutes

of the same place And that the saide iiij scolers and disciples shalbe receuyd and takyn and admitted unto the said Colledge at such tyme and tymes as hereafter shalbe expressed That is to say the said iiij scolers and disciples shalbe naymed and appoynted by the saide executours and shalbe receuyd takyn and admitted vnto the said Colledge within oon month next after the feaste of all sayntes next ensewyng the date of these presentes by the saide Master fellowes and scolers of the said Colledge The said iiij scolers and disciples there to continew as of the fundacion of the said Marmaduke late deceasid within the said Colledge as longe as they will there continew or may continew by the Statutes of the vniuersitie and of the said colledge Also it is condescendit and agreed betwix the said parties that the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successours shall haue the nominacion and election after that the said scolers and disciples of the said Marmaduke late deceasid or any of them that shall succede at such tymes as the rowme or place of any of them shall fortune to be voide by any manner to be receuyd and admitted in manner and forme as is affore declared and expressed and so successively for euer And the saide Master fellowes and scolers graunte for them and their successours by these presentes that they and their successours shall haue perpetually the full nombre of the said scolers and disciples within oon month next after the decease or other departure or discharge of any of the said iiij scholars and disciples to supplie the rome and the place of euery such scoler and disciple as so shall decease departe or be discharged or els within oon month next after the feast of allhallowes then next ensewing Also the said Master fellowes and scolers graunte and couenaunte by these presentes that they shall at all tymes hereafter when they shalbe thereto required seall any composition or writing indented with their common seall that shalbe aduysed for the sewre continuance and ordering of the saide iiij scolers and disciples for the which premisses well and trewly to be performed by the said Master fellowes and scolers the said John Constable deane Marmaduke Constable William Constable and John Constable graunteth couenaunteth bargan and sell by these presentes vnto the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successours the Manor of Millington with thappurtenaunces in the cowntie of York whereof the said John Constable clerke and deane of Lincoln and Sir Robert

Tyrwhit knyght be now seased and haue the gift and feoffment of Syr Robert Constable knyght to thuse and intent that the said executours and feoffees shall and may sell the same manor after their discretions to the trew performance of the last will of the said Syr Marmaduke Constable late deceased concerning the fyndynge of the said iiij scolers and disciples to haue and to hold the said manor of Millington with thappurtenaunces to the said Master fellowes and scolers to them and their successors for euer to there own proper vse which maner of Millington with thappurtenances the said executours couenauntith to be of the yerely valew of eight powndes iijs. iiijd. ob. q. aboue all charges in full recompens and satisfaction of eight score powndes of money parcell of xij score powndes which the said Master fellowes and scolers shuld haue of the bequest of the said Marmaduke And further the said executours couenauntith and grauntith that the said feoffees and all other persons enfeofed in the said manor shall from hensforth stonde and be seased to the vse of the said Masters fellowes and scolers and their successors for euer to thuse and thentente aforesaid clerelie discharged of all farther bargans and sales Statutes and executions and other encombraunces had or maide by the said executours or any of them And farther the saide executours by these presentes bargaineth and selleth vnto the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successors all manner escriptes charturs and munimentes and all other evidences concernynge the said manor with thappurtenaunces or any parcell thereof to haue and retene the said evidences to the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successors for euer And shall delyuer the said evidences all such as be in their handes or hereafter shall come to their handes to the Master fellowes and scollers affore the feast of the natiuite of our lorde next ensewing the date of thies presentes Also the said executours couenaunteth by thies presentes that thei and euery of them when thei shalbe thereto resonably required by the said Master fellowes and scolers or their successours for the further assurance of the same shall make or cause to be maide a sewre sufficient and lawfull estate of and in the said maner with thappurtenaunces to the said Maister fellowes and scolers or to such other persons to there vse as the saide Master fellowes and scolers shall apoynte by fyne feoffament recouery or release with warraunte and other wisse as by the lernyd counsell in the law of the saide Master

fellowes and scolers shalbe deuysed at the costes and charges in the law thereof indifferently of the saide Master fellowes and scolers and of the said executours to be borne and susteyned at all and euery tyme as thei by the saide Master fellows and scolers or their successours shalbe thereunto required affore the feast of pentecoste next ensewing And forther the said executours couenaunteth and graunteth by thees presentes to pay vnto the said Master fellowes and scolers fourty powndes of lawfull money of yngelonde parcell of the said xij score powndes at the day of the ensealyng hereof whereof the said Master fellowes and scolers knowledge them selfis to be paid and satisfied and the said executours thereof to be discharged and acquite for euer by thies presentes And forther the said executours graunteth and couenaunteth by thies presentes vnto the said Master fellowes and scolers thei shall delyuer vnto the said Master at sealinge of thies Indentures oon obligacion of dew dett of fourty powndes wherein Sir Robert Constable, knyght and John Ellarcar of Ellarcar gentleman stondes bownde to the saide executours to be paid at the feast of Saynt Martyn next ensewing the date hereof to haue and enjoy the said obligacion to the said Master fellowes and scolers to their proper vse in full satisfaccion of the said xij score powndes of the which sommes of xij score powndes the said Master fellowes and scolers knowledge them selfis to be paid and satisfied and the said executours thereof to be discharged for euer by thies presentes And forther the saide executours graunte and couenaunte by thies presentes that thei at the indifferent charges and costes of the said excecutors and of the said Master fellowes and scolers shall suffer all manner of sewtes actions and demaundes for the said dewtie or the said oblygacion to be presented sewid and recouered in their names without any release or other discharge to be maide by them or any of them for the discharge of the said dett of fourty powndes in the said obligacion so to the said Master fellowes and scolers delyuered as is aforesaid for the payment of the said fourty powndes In Witnesse whereof to the oon parte of thies Indentures remanyng with the said Master fellowes and scolers the said executours have put their seuerall seales and to the other Parte of thies indentures remaynyng with the said executours the said Master fellowes and scolers have put their common seale And to the third parte of thies indentures remaynyng

with the Prior and Couent of Watton in the cowntie of Yorke
for a perpetuall memory as sewrtie of the premisses as wel lthe
said Master fellows and scolers haith put their comon seal as
the said executours their seuerall sealles yewen the day and yere
aboue written.

(Signed) Per nos JOHN CONSTABLE, MARMADUC CONSTABLE,
WILLIAM CONSTABLE, JOHN CONSTABLE.

Endorsed: Mr Constable Indenture; and in a later hand—
4 Schollers.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).

SONNET.

To.....with a Copy of TENNYSON'S Poems.

AS when some lily-maid with simple grace,
Seeking in garden fair her chaste delight,
Places a rose within her curls' embrace
And brings an added beauty to our sight:

So Thou, when labour craves a brief repose,
Or sorrow dims thine eye with passing tear,
Seek the abode of lily and of rose
And find new strength and consolation here;

In this fair Paradise of chastened song
Whose passion-flowers yet shew their radiant hue,
Mindful of Singer and love's labour long
Rend'ring thy praise to whom all praise is due,
Choose here and there a blossom which shall bring
To Thy sweet soul an added grace of Spring.

H. L. P.



Λῆρον Ληρεῖς.

THERE was a young lady of Riga,
Who went for a ride on a tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

Ῥιγαίου ποτ' ἔλαινε παρθένος τις
ἰππεύουσ' ἐπὶ τιγρίδος δαφνοῖου.
ὁ δ' ἄρ' "ἐνδον πᾶσαι" γέλασας
νόστιμος εἶπεν· ἡ δ' αὖτ' ἀφανῆς παρῆν.

There was a small boy of Quebec,
Who was buried in snow to the neck;
When they said, "Are you friz?"
He replied, "Yes, I is,
"But we don't call this cold at Quebec."

RUDYARD KIPLING.*

ἔστι κόρος τις, ὡς ἐπικάσαι γ' ἐμὲ
Κεβεκαῖος. ἦν δὲ νιφύβολος τὰ μὲν κάτω,
κάρα δὲ μούνον προσβλέπων ἀνηρόμην,
"κρυσταλλόπηκτον αἶμα τῶν φλεβῶν ἔσω,
δοκεῖν ἔμοιγε, νιφάσιν ἐμβεβλημένου;"
"πῶς δ' οὐ," προσεῖπεν, ὦ ξέν'; ἀλλ' ὅμως κρύους
οὐ φροντίς ἐστι τοῖς γε Κεβεκαίοις τόσους."

* Contributed, the newspapers say, to a private Magazine edited by the daughter of Lord Aberdeen, when he was Governor General of Canada.



A QUESTION OF CHRONOLOGY.

THE Editor of the *Daily Cataclysm* was in a state of mental and physical collapse. Never, in the whole length of his unrivalled experience, had the direction of that world-famous journal called for such intense thought and such incessant labour, as during the last three months; and never had such skill, wisdom, ingenuity, and enterprise been expended upon the management of any business whatsoever. The trouble began early in October with the flowing tide of patriotic verse,—such, at least, was the name by which the patriotic versifiers described it; and the Editor, being an abnormally conscientious person, had felt himself in duty bound to analyse the bulk of the output, only to discover that the proportion of poetry to patriotism was considerably more beggarly than the proportion of bread to sack, as commonly adjusted by the immortal Falstaff; or as the City Editor described it (the City Editor would introduce “shop” into everthing), the crushing value of the ore was 2’031 grains to the ton.

However, the City Editor was not far wrong. On a fair average, only three sixteenths of a line in every copy of fourteen quarto pages were worthy of publication; and though in his desire to please his patrons, and encourage poetic culture, the Editor endeavoured to extract and fuse together the particles of gold contained in the whole accumulation of rubbish, the compound was somewhat incoherent, and the fragments did not readily coalesce. St George was always in a faulty line, and somehow or other Britannia was always

called upon to slay the dragon instead of him: the Union Jack waved majestically in the breeze, but in the next line it became the snowy handkerchief of the young lady whom Mr. Atkins was leaving behind him, and snowy Union Jacks were not calculated to suit the public taste: regiments of gallant hussars found themselves ploughing the briny main, while the iron walls of old England went galloping with clamorous hoofs across the sunny veldt. In fact the idea of a composite regiment of selected verse proved impracticable; but the Editor was unwilling to consign so much sterling emotion to the waste paper basket. He engaged three supernumerary office-boys, and set them to measure every line that was by its author confidently expected to adorn the columns of the *Daily Cataclysm*: a large map of the world was exhibited in the office window, and a smaller copy was printed in every issue of the paper; on these the united length of the lines, placed end to end, was daily recorded, and a daily prize was offered for the nearest estimate of the parallel of longitude to which the chain of poesy would reach in the course of the next twenty four hours.

For a little while all went well, except that the Editor got into temporary difficulties with the City police, because Fleet Street was completely blocked by the crowds that gathered to watch the great red line creep remorselessly eastward over the face of the map; and every day it became necessary to engage six more office boys, and to buy six more graduated rulers. The first day’s operations brought the head of the column (the Editor was martial in his metaphors) to Warsaw; the second extended it to Orenburg, the third to Irkutsk, the fourth to the mid Pacific, the fifth to Newfoundland; and then the Editor was obliged to remove the map and withdraw the offer of a daily prize, owing to a raid of the unprinted poets, which led to the discovery that the unprincipled office-boys had grown tired of measurement: for the last two days they had

been computing the results by guess-work, and spending the time so saved in playing noughts and crosses at a halfpenny a game.

After a lull, which unhappily lasted for no more than a week, the amateur strategists mobilized their wisdom, unlimbered their pens, and opened a terrific bombardment of the *Daily Cataclysm* office. At first the Editor attempted to read every one of these effusions, but he soon repented of his temerity, and would more willingly have attempted to read a live Lyddite shell: to print them all was beyond the resources of machinery; and accordingly one letter was chosen at random from every fifty, and passed on to the compositors without perusal, though even this restricted proportion made it necessary to add an extra sheet to the daily issue, and the proprietors began to grumble at the length of the paper bill. However, one-fiftieth of the amateur strategists achieved supreme happiness, and every number of the *Daily Cataclysm* contained a perfect carnival of elaborate movements, which ought to have been made, and ingenious evolutions which ought to have been performed. Never since the days of Agamemnon or Amen-em-hat was there such a war as this might have been, if only the right men had occupied the right places. Everything was a series of Knight's moves, and everybody was always popping round the corner with a sublime disregard for the face of nature: cavalry charged gallantly, at the rate of five hundred miles a day, up the beetling fronts of precipitous mountains, and artillery fired clean through the most monstrous masses of the eternal hills; food and ammunition performed miraculous journeys—apparently by wireless telegraphy; battle-ships steamed up the Tugela; first-class cruisers disported themselves on the Modder River; and the whole course of every campaign went as smoothly and as swiftly as a patriotic spectacle at Earl's Court or Olympia.

But just as the system had been brought into full

working order, the Editor's peace and stability of mind were subjected to a still more insidious form of attack. A correspondent, who signed himself "Old Fool" (and he was, as the sub-editor pithily remarked), wrote to enquire when the twentieth century might be expected to begin; and the guileless Editor was only too rapturously delighted at the prospect of devoting his attention to a subject which had no particular connection with Africa. He at once composed a witty and playful leading article, in which he gently rebuked those too eager enthusiasts who were in so desperate a hurry to be rid of the dying century, which had given them birth. Then he went to bed with a light heart, and slept the first sound sleep that he had enjoyed for many weeks. Poor man! It was the last sleep of any kind that was to visit him for many a weary day.

Early in the following afternoon the postman brought an extra sack of letters to the office, and the Editor, who was interested in the subject, read them all—laughed over the first fifty, sighed over the second, tore his hair over the third, and threatened the life of the Postmaster General as he read the rest. Every correspondent controverted the views which he had expressed in his leading article, and every one of them proved his point by different, and indeed totally inconsistent arguments. Nor was that the worst; a dozen indignant chronologers fell upon the style and tone of the offending leader, and with intense seriousness tore the whole composition to tatters; the playful sallies of wit were anathematized as brutal flippancy; the gentle rebukes were scornfully condemned as an arrogant and unwarrantable assumption of so-called superiority (so-called is a favourite adjective with the controversialist, and is generally understood to convey an irrefutable imputation of one of the blackest shades of infamy); and no less than seven correspondents (for great minds jump together) independently reminded the poor man that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, while five of them

went so far as to suggest that he must certainly have been drinking deep, but not of the fountain which the poet mentions—an accusation which, during the course of the next fortnight, caused the unfortunate Editor to be overwhelmed by the fervent but inordinately prolix appeals of sixty-seven temperance lecturers, and of forty-two earnest Protestants, who were ashamed to think that our great, free, and enlightened Press should be defiled by a quotation from Pope.

The Editor inserted all these effusions in the next day's issue, and the result was a still fiercer torrent of correspondence, which reached the office in two mail carts and a hand-barrow. From that time forward, until the date of the events presently to be related, the storm raged with unabated violence between the partisans of the old and new centuries, while a few eccentric free-lances amused themselves by controverting the ideas of either side in turn. Some drew the right conclusion from false premises, some laid down true premises and drew a false conclusion; some drew conclusions without troubling themselves to state their premises, and some stated their premises with such wealth of elaborate detail that they forgot to draw any conclusion at all. Hundreds of illustrations were pressed into the service, and every illustration was made to prove opposite propositions with equal facility and conclusiveness. Some laid out imaginary bicycle tracks a hundred miles long, with mile-posts numbered one to a hundred; but after a wearisome discussion Verax won by one mile, or year, from Mathematicus, the former proving to his own satisfaction that he would reach the twentieth century, while the latter by his own confession was still lagging behind in the nineteenth. Others with much minuteness and some acidity disputed whether a child born on December 31st of the year x was or was not a year older than a child born on January 1st of the year $(x + 1)$; and a clerical correspondent endeavoured to carry his point by an involved explanation of what

happened when a newly made bride inscribed her name and age in the register; this provoked the obvious retort that ladies are seldom trustworthy judges of their own ages, and that any argument founded upon such statements might land the world in the ninth instead of the nineteenth century.

Others performed conjuring tricks with clocks and watches, but even an appeal to Big Ben failed to bring about a reconciliation of divergent views. Some raised the phantom of the Year Nought in all its naked and hideous simplicity, and others exorcised the spectre by elaborate references to the Consular Fasti, the Jewish and Mahommedan calendars, and the French Revolutionary era. Some were inflamed with so ardent a desire to taste the delights of the twentieth century, that they raised pathetic appeals for permission to enter it by the early door, so to speak, lest the influenza should make an end of them before the ordinary entrance was thrown open; but the desire produced a counter appeal from Paterfamilias Expectant, who indignantly refused to allow his future offspring to be robbed of the privilege of living in two centuries during the first year of his life. This in turn provoked a retort from Centenarian, who had first seen the light in the year 1799, and had set his heart upon living in three centuries; there was no proper reverence for age, he complained, in these iconoclastic times, when the simple desires of the venerable were expected to give way to the precocious ambition of infants yet unborn. However, the poor old man was utterly extinguished by Milesius, who dogmatically declared that if Centenarian was anxious to begin the twentieth century on January 1st, 1900, he must make up his mind to wait for another twelve months before he could do so.

Such was the general tenour of the correspondence, and the Editor read every line of it. At first he had been amused by its intensely serious inanity; but before long he discovered to his horror that the fatal habit had

grown upon him like a subtle disease; he could not help reading every letter, his soul thirsted insatiably for the poisonous draught, and even a single hour's abstinence caused him the most acute agony. The sub-editor shook his head gravely, and did his superior's work like a hero, endeavouring at the same time to draw the stricken man's attention to other subjects by delicate stratagems. A sensational murder case called for a leading article, but the sub-editor had to write it himself; his chief only expressed a desire to ascertain the culprit's opinion as to whether he would be hanged in the nineteenth or twentieth century. They tempted him with China, but the Open Door opened its allurements in vain; as soon as he discovered that the Chinese have no centuries at all, but compute time by cycles of sixty years, he gave them up as hopeless reprobates, and refused to meddle with them. Finally the sub-editor was obliged to leave him to his own devices, and in due time matters came to a crisis; about ten o'clock in the evening of December 31st a shrill whistle from the speaking tube summoned the sub-editor to his superior's room.

"Come here at once, instantly!" was the message which came pealing from the tube; and the sub-editor, fully assured that the man had gone raving mad and set the place on fire, flew downstairs four steps at a stride. To his utter astonishment, he found his chief calm, self-possessed, and apparently sane.

"There seems to be some little doubt in the public mind," the Editor began, "as to whether the new century begins to-morrow or to-morrow year. I propose to settle the question by giving them a Symposium of expert opinion with their eggs and bacon in the morning."

"Good heavens, man!" exclaimed the sub-editor, "You forget that this is Sunday night; all the experts are reposing in the bosoms of their respective families, if they've got any, or in the arm-chairs of their respective clubs, if they haven't; and we go to press at three."

"But expert opinion—the opinion of the best experts—I mean to have nevertheless," said the Editor with confidence and decision.

"It won't do," said the sub-editor; "the thing's worked out already. The Astronomer Royal has already given his views in the *Morning Platitudinarian*; and the *Daily Trumpeter* got three-quarters of a column out of the Bookcasian Professor; yes, and they faked up the portraits of two generals and the President of the South African Republic, and printed them off as Julius Caesar, Pope Gregory XIII, and Dionysius the Little."

"Portraits!" exclaimed the Editor scornfully. "Portraits don't advance the controversy an inch. Now what if we were to print interviews with these three gentlemen?"

The sub-editor glanced sharply at his chief, and sighed: it was evident that the blow had fallen.

"I suppose it's best to humour him," he said to himself; "the office strait-waistcoat is locked up, and he has the key in his own pocket. Well, sir," he continued, addressing the Editor with a face of sphinx-like gravity, "whom shall I send to do the interviews?"

"Oh, never mind about that," the Editor replied cheerfully. "I'm going to invite the gentlemen to come here and be interviewed."

"Are they on the telephone?" said the sub-editor, "or shall I ring up a messenger?"

"Telephone me no telephones," said the Editor. "I've got something better than that—Marconi outmarconied! Witchcraft," he added, digging his perplexed subordinate in the ribs, "bold, bad, black, blatant sorcery, my boy! The *Daily Trumpeter* is always bragging of its journalistic enterprise; what will they say when they hear of the lengths to which we go in that line?"

"Shall I send you up a printer's devil or two?" asked the sub-editor.

"No," the Editor replied; "these people—two of

them, at any rate—lived before the invention of printing, and I doubt whether they would acknowledge the jurisdiction of printer's devils. Besides, two of them are clergymen, and the vocabulary of printer's devils might shock their susceptibilities."

"What are you going to do then?" the sub-editor inquired.

"Oh, the regular orthodox business," the Editor answered. "I've been reading the subject up—Scot's 'Discovery of Witchcraft,' King James the First's 'Daemonology,' with selections from 'Macbeth,' 'The Tempest,' Ben Jonson's 'Alchemist,' Middleton's 'Witch,' Gilbert and Sullivan's 'Sorcerer,' Heywood's 'Lancashire Witches,' Fletcher's 'Prophetess,' and the Encyclopaedia article on 'Judicial Astrology.' Do you think Leadenhall Market is open?"

"No," replied the sub-editor. "You forget that it's past ten o'clock, and Sunday night as well."

"A pity," said the Editor, "a great pity! I was depending upon Leadenhall for the *materiel de cuisine*—the bats and frogs and newts, and blaspheming Jews, and so forth. No, the Macbeth method can't be done; I must try Middleton. Here's the list! Have we any marmaritin about the place, or any acopus, or libbard's bane? How are we off for eleoselinum, pentaphyllon, or blood of a flitter-mouse?"

"I'm afraid the whole stock's exhausted," said the sub-editor.

"Well," his chief replied, "I suppose it can't be helped; but you really must be more careful, and order fresh supplies in good time. I must try the Prospero process. Would you mind helping me into my conjuring gown?"

The sub-editor looked puzzled, but his chief picked up a table-cloth, and after some trouble it was hung from his shoulders with red tape; the wastepaper basket was then solemnly placed on his head to serve as a magician's cap, and a large map of South Africa,

tightly rolled and secured with tape and sealing-wax, furnished him with a mystic wand.

"Now go," said the Editor, when these preparations were complete; "the rest is for the eyes of the initiated alone. Procul este, profani! Hence, horrible vision, unreal mockery, hence! Or else, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps, side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. So, slave, hence!"

The sub-editor was too merciful to resent the language; he retired, and telephoned for three doctors and a squad of policemen.

The events of the next hour are still a matter of dispute between the Editor and his subordinate. The most ingenious subtlety has failed to reconcile the Editor's narrative with the sub-editor's suppositions; and since the former is undoubtedly the superior person, we must give his account of the matter its proper precedence.

The sub-editor having left the room, as already related, the Editor double-locked the door, and prepared for the preliminary incantations. Hazy reminiscences of the Tate Gallery informed him that a magic circle traced in blue and lurid flame, with magic lamps at various points of the mystic compass, was the first thing to be provided; but for a moment this caused him some perplexity; the lady at the Tate Gallery had nice inflammable sand to trace her circle in; what would the proprietors say if he burnt the carpet and asked them to pay for a new one? No! He must combine efficiency with economy, and obtain the maximum of magic from the minimum of expense. He therefore spread two advertisement sheets of Saturday's *Daily Cataclysm* on the floor, placed paper-weights at the corners, and drew a large circle with the editorial blue pencil. The effect, he thought, was superb, and he further enhanced its artistic beauty by inscribing a pentacle within the circle (he used the red end of the pencil for this), and by drawing various cabalistic and astrological symbols

round it—red and blue alternately. "The Ram, the Bull, the Heavenly Twins, the Virgin, and the Scales," he chanted, making weird scrawls, which were intended to represent the signs of the Zodiac; but at that point his memory failed him.

"That's only five," he muttered, pensively scratching his head with the blue end of the pencil, "and I'm sure there ought to be twelve. Scale, scales . . . I have it! Do, re, mi, sol, fa! That's five more; five and five make nine. Fa, fa—yes! Fee, fi, fo, fum! Four more; nine and four make twelve. Right!"

The magic lamps and the mystic cauldron (the lady in the picture had one, and therefore he must have the same) puzzled him, till his eye lighted upon the brandy decanter, which stood on a side table.

"Spirit of Christmas," he exclaimed, "you're the very thing! Lend me thy lambent and cerulean flame, O ethereal Accompaniment of Plum Pudding!"

Two ash-trays, an ink-pot lid, an old tobacco tin, and two saucers from the office tea-set served to hold the spirit, and strips of the office duster formed the wicks; before long five lamps were burning with a weird mysterious light at the five points of the pentacle; and the coal-scuttle, emptied of its contents, was set in the centre of the circle, with the remains of the duster and some more of the brandy flickering in its dusty recesses. This was the magic cauldron.

"Now I wonder what is the proper incantation to begin with," said the Editor. "Perhaps I had better try several, till one of them produces some effect. Now then!

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves,
And ye that on the sands with printless foot—

No, printless foot won't do in a newspaper office; I must try another.

My name is John Wellington Wells,
I'm a dealer in magic and spells,
In blessings and—

But my name isn't John Wellington Wells; so that won't do.

Chirocineta, adincantida,
Archimedon, marmaritin, calicia!

No, evidently wrong! Oh, what a fool I am! Of course it must be something connected with chronology. Let me think! Ah! Here goes!

* Dickory, dickory dock!
The mouse ran up the clock!
The clock struck one—

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Who's this?"

There was a faint musical sound, as though of distant trumpets, and a majestic figure, wearing a purple robe and a wreath of gilded laurel, appeared just outside the magic circle.

"Oh villain, villain, smiling—I mean, why didn't you knock before you came in?" gasped the Editor. "Pray, who may you be?"

"Look upon Caesar as he still appeared, a conqueror!" said the apparition solemnly.

"Glad to see you," said the Editor; "thought I knew your face; saw you at the theatre of course. Now if you will kindly answer a few simple questions, I wish to ascertain your opinion on a vexed question of chronology."

"Beware the Ides of March!" Caesar replied. "I didn't; hinc illae lacrimae, or rather, hence this ghostliness."

"First, would you please inform me," the Editor continued, "—but wait a moment! I must get the full company together. You didn't happen to see Gregory XIII or Dionysius the Little as you came along, did you?"

"I haven't the honour of their acquaintance," Caesar replied; "we—er—move in different spheres. No doubt they'll be here presently. You see, I happen to be a heathen, and am therefore more susceptible to incan-

tations. If I were you, I should give them another spell or two; I hate being kept waiting. Veni, vidi, and I want to get back again."

"Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin!" exclaimed the Editor; "turn, magic wheel, and draw my hero home."

There was a burst of sleepy music, and a fat little abbot became visible beside the ghost of Cæsar. The reverend spectre appeared somewhat flustered by the journey, and extremely disconcerted by finding himself in such company.

"It's too bad," he gasped, "to hurry an old man—an abbot too! Just wait till his Holiness arrives; he's bringing his bell, book, and candle with him."

"Yes, indeed he is," cried an angry voice—and with the first word Gregory himself, vested in pontificalibus, made his appearance. "Exorcizo, anathematizo, omnibus diabolis trado—come out of that circle, you pestilent heretic, and I'll . . . I'll deliver you over to the secular arm."

"Pardon me," interposed the Editor: "I only want to ask your opinion as a recognised expert as to when the next century begins."

"Next century!" roared Gregory. "Come out of that circle, and I'll knock you into the middle of it!"

"Pray, calm your excited feelings," said the Editor suavely, "and let me introduce you. Pope Gregory XIII, Caius Julius Caesar: Caius Julius Caesar, Pope Gregory XIII. I think you know Dionysius the Little already. Oh, pardon me!"

He proceeded to introduce Dionysius to Caesar, and Caesar to Dionysius, and then asked his visitors to do him the favour of being seated. Gregory made a dash for the principal arm-chair, but the strategic genius of Caesar intercepted him.

"Excuse me," Caesar blandly remarked; "but my greater age and superior eminence entitle me to this chair."

"You be anathematized, presumptuous pagan!" cried Gregory. "Did not our friend tell you that I was a pope? Move, if you please, or I'll make you move."

"Pardon me," Caesar responded:

"I do know but one
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion: and that I am he,
Let me a little show it even in this."

And suiting the action to the word, he sat down.

"I call it most abominable impudence," said Gregory: "I was never so wronged in my life."

"Caesar doth never wrong, but with just cause," his rival retorted. "Stay! That's the wrong reading. However, you needn't be insulted: if you're a pope, so am I. Reach me Sir Thomas North's Plutarch from the shelf yonder, and I will show you that I was made Chief Bishop of Rome."

Gregory gave Dionysius his bell to ring, opened his book, and tried to light his candle at one of the magic lamps. However, the Editor was growing impatient.

"Come, gentlemen," he remarked, "let us get to business: time and the Linotype wait for no man,—or ghost either. Now, may I ask whether any of you has ever heard of a Year Nought?"

"Talking's dry work," said Caesar: "give me some drink, Titinius."

"This pagan is not utterly reprobate after all," said Gregory pensively.

The Editor pushed the brandy decanter out of the circle, and told them where to find the tumblers. In less than a minute the three apparitions had become considerably more genial, and all questions of precedence were forgotten.

"It's a thorny subject," said Caesar, as he filled his glass for the third time,—how he disposed of the liquid, the Editor failed to see, but he did dispose of it;—"but it's nothing to what it was in my time. Those rascally

priests (don't be offended, friend Gregory; I was one myself) had such an inconvenient habit of putting in extra months at short notice. I've often accepted an invitation to stay with a friend on the first of April, and then, when my best toga was packed, and the chariot waiting at the door, the news would come that the first of April was postponed for another thirty days or so."

"Ah!" said the Editor: "so they used to make April fools even in those days! I must make a note of that, and provoke a correspondence about it during the next silly season."

"Things had got sadly mixed, when I took them in hand," Caesar continued. "'Twas on a summer's evening, in my tent, that day I overcame the Nervii, that the idea first came into my head: you see, it was only nominally a summer's evening; the calendar was quite out of joint and really it ought to have been winter—that was why I was wearing a mantle."

"But with regard to the Year Nought," the Editor interrupted.

"The Year Nought?" said Dionysius thoughtfully. "The Year Nought is the Year *nil*; the Year *nil* is the Year nothing: that settles the question completely."

"Well, if that be so," said the Editor, "the twentieth century begins"—

"The twentieth century," said Gregory with oracular precision and solemnity, "begins immediately after the nineteenth century ends; and the nineteenth century ends"—

"Yes, yes!" cried the Editor eagerly.

"Immediately before the twentieth century begins," said Gregory triumphantly.

"But give me a date," said the Editor. "When does the one end and the other begin?"

"Now you're trying to perpetrate an argumentum in circulo," said Gregory solemnly. "However, I'll give you a date,—A.D. 1582, the year when I reformed the calendar: that's the only date I remember."

"Double it," murmured Dionysius; "then divide by three and multiply by six,—no! I mean, divide by six and multiply by three, and"—

"Bother the twentieth century!" cried Caesar. "Everything dates from the year when I reformed the calendar: therefore the twentieth century began more than forty years ago."

"You reform the calendar!" said Gregory. "Why, you made such a bungle of the business that I had to do all the work over again."

"Well," Caesar retorted, "at any rate you couldn't beat my record: I got 445 days into one year. Besides, you only meddled with the thing because you were a misogynistic old curmudgeon: you wanted to spite the ladies by cutting down the number of leap years. What are the poor dears to do in this coming year, I wonder?"

"They'll have to migrate to Russia," suggested Dionysius. "I suppose it will be a leap year there."

"But pardon me," said the Editor; "I'm afraid we are getting no nearer to a solution of the problem."

"Bother the problem!" said Caesar. "Can't you see that I want to have a chat with friend Gregory about Rome? He saw it a good deal later than I, and I understand that there has been some alteration in the place since my time."

"But we go to press at three," said the Editor plaintively.

"Oh, send for Sosigenes," cried Caesar impatiently; "he knows all the figures, which is more than I do."

"What's his telephone number?" sighed the Editor. "I mean, what's the proper form of incantation to fetch him?"

"Now please don't bother us," said Gregory testily. "We are having a most interesting conversation about certain historical obscurities. Dionysius, my little man, just slip out and fetch Sosigenes; and while you're about it, you might as well bring all the experts you

can find; then, perhaps, our worthy friend will be satisfied. Now, my dear Caesar, where were we? Did you say she came in a roll of carpet?"

Dionysius sighed wearily, but durst not disobey a pope. In a few minutes he returned with a phalanx of spectral chronologers—Manetho and Berosus, Eratosthenes, Apollodorus, Sosigenes, Hellenicus, Ephorus, Timaeus, Julius Africanus, Panodorus, Joseph Scaliger, and a crowd of Assyrians and Etruscans, who had lost their own names, and had to be introduced per stirpes and not per capita. The Editor opened his mouth to propound his questions, but his visitors were far too loquacious to listen. In a moment the room was ringing with a Babel of sesquipedalian words and clamorous disputations; every chronologer adopted a different era, fixed the commencement of the year on a different day of a different month, and insisted upon calling the months by different names, and allotting to each a different number of days. They raved about lunisolar years and Calippic periods; they shrieked about the Mathematical Canon, the reforms of Gelal-ed-din Malek Shah, and the Mundane Era of Antioch; they belaboured each other with solstitial points, soxagenary cycles, and Constantinopolitan Indictions. The Editor cowered within his circle, and followed the controversy as well as he could; much of it was far above his comprehension, but one thing was clear. If all the chronologers were correct (and who could doubt it?) the world was entering upon a new century once a month with the greatest regularity. The problem was solved! Everybody was at perfect liberty to be living in whatever century best suited his fancy!

Suddenly there was a violent crash; the magic lamps and the mystic cauldron disappeared, and the next moment, or what seemed to be the next moment, the Editor became conscious of the fact that he was sitting in his own armchair; the spectres had vanished, the electric light was turned on, and a doctor was feeling his pulse.

Such is the Editor's account of the matter, and he is ready to make a statutory declaration that every detail is true; but the sub-editor (unimaginative beast!) is still sceptical. He declares that the Editor drank too much brandy, fell asleep in his chair, and dreamt the whole thing; or else it must be the delusion of a disordered brain. As to the brandy, the Editor can confidently claim that the foregoing narrative gives a conclusive explanation of the fact (which he cannot deny) that the decanter was found empty. As to the other alternative, how could he have written so lucid and coherent an account of the episode, if he had not been in his sober senses? It is not true that he has been removed to an asylum; that is a calumny invented by the sub-editor—a designing villain who is intriguing to supplant him. As a matter of fact, he is taking a prolonged holiday, and spending it as a paying guest in a delightful country mansion not far from Roehampton, where he has every comfort and every possible attention; indeed he has nothing to complain of, except that materials for the practice of magic are difficult to procure, and chronology as a subject of conversation is strictly tabooed. Julius Caesar, Pope Gregory XIII, and Dionysius the Little often drop in for a quiet chat after the lights are out; and if anyone be still sceptical, he will ask them as a favour to haunt the offender until he recants his heresy; or Gregory will fetch his bell, book, and candle, and give him a real, sound cursing. As for the sub-editor, let him beware! The Editor is collecting candle drippings, and will soon have enough to make a wax image of his persecutor, if only his plastic skill can do justice to the ugliness of the villain's face and figure. He has also accumulated a large number of stray pins, and he intends shortly to insert them in the wax image after the orthodox manner. Meanwhile he is preparing the sub-editor's obituary notice, which is expected to appear in the *Daily Cataclysm* in about a month's time.

R. H. F.



FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

WHO is the best of poets? He
Who when he reads his poetry
Dilutes it with a dinner:
But he who lets us hear and fast
May righteous heaven requite at last
His madness on the sinner.

LUCILLUS (xi. 394).

Mortals are we and mortal too
Are all things to our life that bind us;
They take them wings and pass from view;
Or we, and leave them all behind us.

LUCIAN (x. 31).

Life is a parlous voyage: storm winds fling us
Where worse than ship-wrecked mariners we lie;
Chance the one pilot of man's life will bring us
Chance knoweth where as o'er the sea we fly.
Some meet good weather, others ill have found;
All reach the common haven underground.

PALLADAS (x. 65).



THE COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A Retrospect and an Exhortation.

SOME time ago the present writer was enabled, by the courtesy of a country Vicar, to while away many hours of an otherwise dull Vacation in investigating some parish records, which went back to about the end of the sixteenth century. More recently he has been enabled to utilize the experience thus gained in conducting another investigation, less arduous, but much more interesting both to the writer and to the readers of this Magazine.

The records of the St John's College Debating Society go back about thirty years, comprising, that is to say, ten generations of Undergraduates. In the case of the former investigation, the events recorded in the parish registers would probably also extend over about ten generations of human beings; so that in both instances there was an equal sense of awful solemnity in turning over the pages recording the deeds of the forgotten dead.

For, unfortunate as it may seem, to the present generation of Undergraduates, the great men whose oratory has thundered of yore in the Debating Society are, with scarcely an exception, both dead and forgotten. Not that many of them have reached that final dissolution, which, according to the pedantic Doctor in one of Charles Reade's novels, is "the cessation of all

functions—called by the vulgar, Death.” But they are gone; they have passed out of the microcosm of College life; and if, as occasionally happens, one of them should appear at a Debate and talk to us of other days, we cannot rid ourselves of a sort of uncanny feeling that a spirit from another world has unreasonably come to life again, that the shape before us has already once crossed that bourne from which none have ever returned, except by a miracle.

And we, who are now members of the College Debating Society hardly, perhaps, sufficiently realise our obligation to our predecessors, whose tradition we inherit, and whose tentative but untiring efforts in past days have produced the Constitution under which we live and thrive. For the trite saying so often used in describing the English Constitution—that it was never made, but has grown—might with perfect aptitude be applied to the Constitution of a Debating Society. The rough and ready set of rules first prepared as a makeshift are gradually developed as experience indicates their flaws and omissions, or as changing conditions require a legislative readjustment. Now and again an exceptionally enterprising officer will arise, who will make it his business thoroughly to master the Society’s Constitution, and to institute all kinds of reforms. There are several instances of this during the “seventies,” and on one or two occasions an officer of this kind has left his mark on the Society’s history just as unmistakably as Henry II or Edward I have left theirs on the history of England. Sometimes his efforts will be in the direction of reforming the Society’s procedure by the introduction of new laws; sometimes he will endeavour to institute a better method of book-keeping or of recording the minutes of debates and private business meetings; and in one or two instances we have written in the Minute Book a sort of “*Dialogus de Scaccario*” for the guidance of officers to the end of time.

Therefore, it seemed good to the present writer to

throw into the form of a readable narrative the information concerning the past history of the Debating Society, which he has gleaned from many sources. The story of its long series of ups and downs cannot fail to be interesting to many of its members, and the accumulated experience of the past must necessarily be full of suggestions for the right conduct of its affairs in the present.

Before setting forth on a detailed narrative of the Society’s history, however, it behoves us, in the manner of responsible historians, to give an account of the authorities from which our information has been obtained. First among these we must place the Minutes of the Debates and Private Business Meetings which have been kept by thirty generations of Secretaries. Although the value of these documents is somewhat unequal, owing to different opinions entertained by their writers as to the amount of time and care which the responsibility of their high office might require them to expend upon the Minute Book, the information contained in them is, on the whole, so complete and various that during the period for which they are still in existence we have little need to go any further afield. The deplorable fact remains, however, that for a period of eleven years—from 1877 to 1887 inclusive—there is absolutely no trace of the Secretary’s Minute Books. That the Society was in existence; that during a part of this interval it flourished as it has never done before or since; and that the practice of keeping minutes was never allowed to fall into disuse, at any rate for any long period, we have abundant evidence from other sources. But in the Secretary’s Box—that ponderous receptacle whose fate it has been to be dragged from one set of College rooms to another every term during so many generations of Undergraduates—there is not a single trace of the missing Minute Books. It is, perhaps, vain to hope that they will ever be recovered now, though the present writer must confess

that if he were ever offered the choice between the lost books of Livy and the missing Debating Society Minutes he should decline, as a non-classical man, to be responsible for the consequences. He takes this opportunity of saying, however, that should these words meet the eye of any ex-officer of the Society who can throw any light on the matter, a great service will be conferred upon the Society by the immediate communication of particulars.

The Minute Books, then, are only available for about two thirds of the period whose history we have undertaken to relate. There is, however, another volume, known as the Treasurer's Book, which, although the information it contains is of much less general interest, has the advantage of being complete from about a year after the foundation of the Society down to the present day. This is, as it were, the Great Pipe Roll of the Society's Exchequer. Much of its interest is due to the fact that in olden days it was the practice to require every new member, on paying his first subscription, to inscribe his signature in a column of the Treasurer's Book provided for that purpose. Thus we come across such well-known names as J. J. Lister, J. R. Tanner, G. F. Stout, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, H. T. E. Barlow, and W. N. Roseveare—often betraying the uncertain hand of the Freshman, who is conscious of being enrolled among the members of a great institution. The above names are selected because they are likely to be well known to the resident members of the College. Four out of the six gentlemen mentioned are now engaged in expounding to Undergraduates the mysteries of Animal Morphology, History, Mathematics, and Theology respectively, with an eloquence and lucidity which were first acquired at the meetings of the College Debating Society.

There are, however, many other names in the Treasurer's Book which, though not now so familiar to Undergraduates, will be well remembered by some

readers of this Magazine, and which have acquired fame elsewhere, if they are now seldom heard of in the College itself. For instance—to mention only two names—we have the signature of J. S. Yeo, late Fellow of the College and Second Wrangler of 1882, who is now a Master at Fettes College, Edinburgh; and that of J. Ratcliffe Cousins, Barrister of the Inner Temple, whose work at the Bar and on the London County Council has been achieved by an eloquence which first learnt to tackle legal and economic problems in a Society, whose most obvious claim to superiority over the latter body is that it can sanction the immediate realization of the most beautiful ideals without incurring the loss of a single penny of other people's money.

To return, however, to the Treasurer's Book. Apart from the interest attaching to the signatures above-mentioned, this volume contains little that is valuable to the historian, except perhaps the assurance, at times when the fact might otherwise be open to considerable doubt, that the Society was still in existence. From the terminal balance-sheets we can infer the Society's general prosperity (or otherwise, from its financial position, though it must be confessed that for many years these accounts seem never to have been audited, or even to have received the signature of the President. These relapses into "slackness" on the part of the Society's officers occur a great deal too often in the course of the last thirty years. Badly kept, and, still worse, undated Minutes, have been a nightmare to the present investigator; and it is also a deplorable fact that on several occasions no account of the Term's work has been sent to the *Eagle*, although the Editors tell us that they have assailed the Secretary with "repeated applications." Of these faults in administration, however, more hereafter. For the present we are led to the consideration of our third source of information by the mention of this Magazine.

The value of the accounts of the Society's meetings

which have been published in the *Eagle* with more or less regularity since the year 1872 is immensely enhanced for us by the fact that for eleven years the Minutes from which these accounts were originally compiled are lost. During this period the *Eagle* takes its place with Plutarch in the list of original authorities. In both cases the literary sources of the writers' information are no longer in existence, and the later work is therefore of priceless historical value. But apart from this circumstance, there is sometimes a peculiar interest attaching to the reports in the *Eagle*, because on several occasions the writers have stepped beyond the narrow limits of convention, and have indulged freely in a running criticism of the Term's debates. Where those accounts occur they are of the greatest value, and it must be regretted that until just lately (when a revival of the practice has been attempted) nothing of the kind has been published for several years.

These, then, are our three main authorities—the Minute Books, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the *Eagle* Magazine. The only others are such minor sources of information as old receipt books, tradesmen's bills, stray letters sometimes found between the pages of the Minute Books, and, for a short period during the height of the Society's prosperity, the counterfoils of a cheque-book. And now, equipped by a profound study of all these documents, we proceed with our narrative.

It is, perhaps, a matter for congratulation rather than regret, that the beginnings of the College Debating Society are not without that element of romance which ignorance of their origin is thought to impart to all great and glorious institutions. Our first intimation that such a Society existed comes from the *Eagle* of the Easter Term 1871, and from the account there given we get no suggestion whatever that it had been recently formed, nor indeed does the successful programme there detailed indicate anything in the nature of new and tentative effort. We learn that seven Debates were

held, though the number present at each is not specified. The Society discussed the Eastern Question, the Conservative Reaction, the International Society, and appropriately closed the Session with a revolutionary motion in reference to Proctors and Compulsory Chapels. We have no minutes of the Debates, and the only other fact that can be asserted with confidence is that the office of President was filled by C. P. Layard.

This was certainly not the first Session of the Debating Society, for the first item on the debtor side of the Treasurer's accounts for this Term is: "By balance from Lent Term, 1871, £1 9s. 6d." There was, therefore, a Session in the Lent Term of 1871 of which we have not a shred of further evidence; and the veil which envelops all remoter antiquity has, so far, remained entirely impervious to the thwarted gaze of the present chronicler. All he can say is that we know there was a Session of the College Debating Society in the Lent Term of 1871, and that beyond that we know nothing.

After this the *Eagle* is again silent for two Terms, though again the Treasurer's Book comes to our assistance with a confirmation of the Society's existence. And here we come to an end of what may be called the mythical or Homeric age of the Society. Before this we have nothing but vague tales of Heroes whose deeds are but dimly shadowed forth in a few brief hints upon which the imagination must enlarge as best it can. For the May Term of 1872, however, we have the testimony of the Secretary's Minutes, and henceforward our information of the Society's transactions is almost as full as could be desired.

At the beginning of this period the Society seems to have been in what, considering its infancy, may be said to be a very flourishing condition. The average attendance was about thirty, and on one occasion a motion in reference to the "Pernicious use of Tobacco" produced a House of 48. The Minute Book gives us no clue to

the date of the Society's foundation, though, judging from the somewhat crude and experimental nature of the Rules (which appear to have been first printed in November 1872), we should say that the most likely supposition would date the birth of the Society at some time during the year 1870.

There is a quaint interest attaching to one document which has been pasted into the Minute Book by some enterprising Secretary of a later age, and dated by him "Probably about November 1872." It is a note which runs as follows :—"Mr ——— and Mr ——— present their compliments to the President of the Debating Society, and request him to remind the members that another meeting is being held immediately above them, which is interrupted by the applause of the Debating Society." The handwriting of this note is well known to many members of the College at present *in statu pupillari*, though it was possibly more legible twenty-eight years ago than it is now. At any rate we may reflect with shame that the undue applause at our meetings once elicited this remonstrance from one whose oratory in another place has long been the admiration of scholars, despite the fact that the medium of his eloquence has been a tongue with which some of us are only indifferently acquainted!

The success of the Society seems to have continued at about the same level for several Terms. It was generally found difficult to continue the meetings during the May Term, but until 1877 the officers always managed to arrange at least two or three Debates in spite of the other multitudinous interests of that festive and—to third year men—anxious season. In the Lent Term of 1873 we learn from the *Eagle* that the Society was in a "very flourishing condition," and that there were 130 resident members.

During the latter part of 1874, and the whole of 1875, there is a slight falling off in the average attendance, and some "slackness" on the part of the officers is

apparent from the fact that during this period there is often no account of the Debates in the *Eagle*. In the Lent Term of 1876 a new feature was introduced into the programme in the shape of a Spelling Bee conducted by Professor Mayor. There were two prizes of books to the value of two guineas and one guinea respectively, and we read that Professor Mayor "gave plenty of amusing stories and interesting derivations, making it a time not only of amusement but also of instruction."

At the first debate of the next Term, Mr W. R. Hannam proposed: "That, in the opinion of this House, the opposition to the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen is both factious and uncalled for." The small attendance at this meeting, however, led to the abandonment of the Session by the Committee, and this precedent was followed every May Term for the next four years. In reference to the above motion, it may be noted that there is a curious interest in tracing the politics of the last generation in the Society's Debates. We have the eternal Eastern Question again and again in all its different phases; the conduct of certain forgotten agricultural labourers in the Eastern Counties is arraigned; and some Englishmen resident in Japan are said to have "disgraced their nationality." On one occasion the House, by a substantial majority, refused to agree that "while recognising the great public services of the Earl of Beaconsfield, it regretted that his career had been marked by self-interest." And again, in the Lent Term of 1878, the House declined by one vote to consider "that the conduct of certain Undergraduates in presenting an address to Lord Derby is highly reprehensible."

It was in this Term that Mr J. J. Lister, who had joined the Society in the previous October, persuaded the House that the study of the Natural Sciences was greatly neglected in English Schools. At this time, however, the Society seems hardly to have been so

prosperous as of yore, for the writer of the *Eagle* report "cannot but feel that the standing taken by the Society in the College is not all that could be wished."

This appeal, however, does not seem to have been immediately successful, for it is not till the Lent Term of 1880 that we hear of a distinct improvement in the attendance. It must be remembered that we are now traversing the period for which the Minutes are lost, so that it is more difficult to get a true idea of what took place. The impression retained after reading the scanty accounts in the *Eagle*, however, is that the Society continued to be in a somewhat uncertain position until October 1881. But it is none the less evident that there were men on the Committee who were determined to make it a success, and one may hazard the statement that whenever, in a College Debating Society, there are men with this spirit—the spirit which is inevitably described in the 'Varsity slang term, *keenness*—their efforts are almost certain to be crowned with success. This year an attempt was made to conduct Debates in the May Term, thus reviving the practice which had fallen into disuse for a period of four years. It was only partially successful, but in the following October it is evident that Titanic efforts were made to get hold of the Freshmen. The result was that five new members spoke at the first meeting, and that the attendance all through the Term was almost phenomenally large. During this Term, Mr G. F. Stout carried a motion deprecating the agitation for further vivisectionist legislation, and Mr J. R. Tanner, who appears in the office of Secretary, persuaded the House that "Æstheticism is, on the whole, injurious to the mental and moral tone of English Society."

It is clear, then, that a new lease of life had been granted to the Debating Society. In the following term the expectations of continued success were more than fulfilled, for on one occasion there were no less than 105 members present—a number which was by far

the largest on record. And this revival was so far from being factitious that, for the first time in the history of the Society, a thoroughly successful Session was carried out in the May Term.

The writer has here deliberated long before persuading himself to give to the world the piece of information which follows. His hesitation has been due to a fear that some injudicious reader may think he has discovered a chain of cause and effect, where the historian has been unable to find anything more than a sequence and a coincidence. However, in the interest of Truth, the following quotation from the *Eagle's* report for the May Term 1882 must be published. For it is written:—"According to an old established custom the first Meeting, which was held on April 29th, was devoted to a consideration of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. J. H. Merrifield, who proposed the motion, was so numerously supported that for the first time within the memory of man the Conservatives, catching their opponents napping, obtained a majority in a Society which invariably hitherto has voted Liberal."

The next Term (Michaelmas 1882) under the presidency of Mr J. R. Tanner, the Debating Society reached the high water-mark of its prosperity. There has never been a Session anything like it either before or since. The average attendance was 88, and on one night there were no less than 126. The writer in the *Eagle* is exultant, voluble, and the master of a literary style adequate to the occasion. And the remembrance of these things only deepens our regret that for the whole of this period of unsurpassed prosperity the Minute Books of the Society have been lost.

The report in the *Eagle* for the following Term is in a similar strain, and obviously by the same writer—the wielder of the readiest pen that ever wrote Debating Society reports. So versatile is he, however, that he has no time to tell us the names of the officers, so that

in the list of presidents which is appended to this article we are compelled, in the absence of other sources of information, to leave a blank for this Term.

In the Easter Term of 1883 we have the first foreboding of evil. Despite "exceptional activity," some of the speeches showed "a deplorable lack of preparation." Next Term it is distinctly stated that there has been a falling off, and, as if to try and retrieve the lost position, the Society alters its rules so as to give places on the Committee to all ex-Presidents in residence. By this means Mr Tanner again takes his place on the Committee, and possibly also the ready writer whom we have mentioned. Things, however, go from bad to worse. There is a slight revival in the Michaelmas Term of 1884, during which Mr W. N. Roseveare defended Rugby Football from the aspersions of Association players. But this proved to be only of temporary duration, and in Easter 1886 we hear that "unless some great impetus is given to the Debating Society it will cease to exist altogether."

In the next Term only four meetings were held; in the next five; and in the next only three. No report of the Society's doings appears in the *Eagle* for the Michaelmas Term 1887, and as only twenty subscriptions are accounted for in the Treasurer's book it must have been in a terribly low state. It is extremely probable that it was during this period of abject depression that the Minute Books were lost, and in view of the distressing circumstances we cannot be too thankful that both the Society and the whole of the Archives did not perish miserably together.

But now the Dark Ages are drawing to a close. In the Lent Term of 1888 there is the first indication of an approaching renaissance, for from this time onward we are in possession of the Society's Minute Books. At the second debate of this Term a proposition "that the St John's Debating Society be abolished" only found one supporter, and was lost by a majority of 17. Only

three debates were held in the May Term, but in the following October we meet with one of those great names which, for the next few years, loom so large in the annals not only of the College Debating Society, but of the Union. For on 17 November 1888 Mr E. W. MacBride unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade the House that the study of the ancient classics should be entirely removed from our system of education. During the next Term the same speaker, who now appears on Committee, attacked Mr Gladstone's policy in regard to his native Isle, and from this time onward, until the great collapse of Liberalism in 1895, we constantly find the stormy debates in the House of Commons on the Home Rule question reflected at the meetings of our own Society. In June 1889 we learn from the *Eagle* that "there has been a remarkable revival of interest in the Society, a result largely due to the unflagging exertions of the President"; and it is a sad reminder of the untimely end which was recently put to a promising career to find that this energetic President was H. D. Darbishire. It was doubtless owing to the same officer's enterprise that in the following October the Society received large reinforcements from the ranks of the freshmen, and that the average attendance once more rose so high as 48.

Throughout the academical year this success was sustained, and in the May Term there seems to have been a series of lively private business meetings, which led to a Committee of the whole House being summoned to consider the action of the Treasurer and Secretary. This unusual course indicates the height at which party feeling ran at the time, but "the only tangible outcome of the whole proceeding was to stimulate the flagging energies of the College with regard to attendance at the Society's meetings." There was, however, one other result than that mentioned by the writer in the *Eagle*, for it is impossible not to connect this incident (which had its rise in a contested election

for the Vice-Presidency) with a new rule passed shortly afterwards, which excludes from the presidential office all who have not served at least twice on the Committee. This is only one more instance of the way in which the Society's constitution has been gradually evolved during the last thirty years. Almost every alteration to the rules can be traced to some incident which laid bare legislative weakness in a particular direction, and which suggested to the officers the introduction of a rule to prevent anything of the kind occurring again.

It was during the presidency of Mr A. J. Pitkin, in Lent 1892, that that great revolution was effected in the Society's procedure which ever since has contributed so much to the mitigation of the agonies of conscientious officers, who sit out to the bitter end even the dullest of debates at the call of duty. In this Term, for the first time, by permission of the College authorities, tobacco was called to the aid of eloquence, and henceforward our meetings have ever approximated nearer in spirit to those fateful lucubrations in the famous Tobacco, Parliament of Friederich Wilhelm, King of Prussia.

Although during this period the average attendance did not rise to anything like what it was in the great days of Mr Tanner's presidency, we must infer from the remarkable success of many of our members at the Union that the quality of our debates must, on the whole have been exceedingly high. In each of the four years, from 1890 to 1893, one out of the three Presidents of the St John's Debating Society subsequently became Presidents of the Union, and many of our other members during these years made good Union reputations, although they did not attain to the pinnacle of the University orator's ambition, and fill the Presidential chair.

Those who did so were E. W. MacBride, G. D. Kempt, Peter Green, and J. H. B. Masterman, the mention of which famous names is a sufficient proof

that a Debating Society thus supported must have been in a very flourishing condition.

The pronounced influence of tobacco on the debates is attested by the highly original programme for the Lent Term 1892, which, as the *Eagle* writer remarks, comprises discussions of "men, manners, morals, and maidens." Perhaps the most significant thing about the session under the circumstances, is that the House declined to believe that Altruism was the true basis for a virtuous life; although it is also interesting to learn that they declined to disapprove of "everything *fin de siècle*," and that by a large majority they resolved that "'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." The writer is prepared to risk an anachronism, in order to suggest the probability that "my Lady Nicotine" occupied hon. members thoughts at the last-mentioned debate.

From this time onward, until about two years ago, the Society seems to have been carried on with almost constant success, and with an attendance ranging from about 30 to 60, but remaining as a general rule very near 45. At this period it had become an established custom to devote the last meeting of every Term to a "rag debate," generally a sort of orgie in which every existing University and College institution is assailed, and in which the discussions between the newly-elected President and the gentlemen who are eternally endeavouring to perplex him with all kinds of "points of order" and "points of personal explanation," or to worry him into extraordinary rulings, occupy nearly the whole of the evening.

It was long ago decided at one of these meetings "that cabbages should be cultivated in the College Courts"; and on one occasion, when the motion for debate was "that busts of the Presidents be placed in the College Chapel," Mr R. O. P. Taylor proposed as an amendment "that the Presidents provide busts in the College Hall," a proposition so singularly offensive that

nothing would induce the present chronicler to mention it in this magazine, had it not already defiled the pages of the *Eagle* in the Debating Society's report for the Lent Term of 1894.

And now we are coming to times yet within "the memory of living man." The days of A. J. Campbell and W. Fairlie Clarke, of A. W. Foster, T. F. R. MacDonnell, and H. L. Pass, are still fresh in the minds of many, and have not yet passed into the domain of history. Before laying down his pen, however, the writer desires to turn from this long consideration of the past and to direct for a brief moment the attention of his readers to the future. The long "retrospect" is accomplished, and there is but a very small amount of space left for the "exhortation," of which promise was given in the title of this paper. The reason of that promise, was that the writer cannot pretend to be blind to the unfortunate fact that the position of the College Debating Society during the last few Terms is not by any means so satisfactory as it has been, or as it ought to be. The speeches have often displayed a lack of preparation, the average attendance has fallen off, and the Society has not received that general support from the members of the College which is absolutely essential to its success. It must, moreover, be admitted that during that critical period—the first week of the Michaelmas Term—the officers did not display that amount of enterprise which is necessary to gain the strong support of the freshmen. For this unfortunate "slackness" the present writer is quite prepared to take his share of the blame, and it is partly in recognition of his responsibility that he has undertaken to prepare this paper, in the hope that the story of the great deeds of the men of old time, and of our fathers that begat us, may quicken the flagging interest of his contemporaries and inspire them with a healthy desire to restore to the Society its pristine prosperity.

An efficient College Debating Society is to be desired for many reasons. It affords an excellent opportunity for practice to all who are beginning to speak, and possibly also to think. It gives to the reading man a serious interest outside his work; he must be "keen" on something, and if it is not a Debating Society it will probably be the *Daily Mail*, or worse. And above all it tends to destroy "cliques," and to promote that element of cohesion and *esprit de corps* which, in a large College like ours, is often so conspicuously lacking.

There is no reason whatever why, by a serious and concerted effort, we should not, within a few Terms, restore the Society to the position it held in the early nineties; even if the great days of Mr Tanner's presidency are, for the present, an unattainable ideal. If this article in any way contributes towards this end, it will have attained the object for which it was written.

E. P. H.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE ST JOHN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

	<i>Lent.</i>	<i>Easter.</i>	<i>Michaelmas.</i>
1871	Unknown	C. P. Layard	T. Adams
1872	Unknown	G. L. Hodgkinson	H. Cunnynglame
1873	H. Cunnynglame	F. J. Lowe	N. J. Littleton
1874	H. N. Read	H. N. Read	G. G. Hildyard
1875	*J. F. Skipper	C. E. S. Ratcliffe	T. S. Tait
1876	J. Pope	J. P. Baynes	J. H. Lloyd
1877	G. H. Marwood	<i>No session</i>	W. R. Hannam
1878	W. W. D. Firth	<i>No session</i>	T. Coppock
1879	J. Russell	<i>No session</i>	T. Coppock
1880	J. Russell	<i>No session</i>	F. H. Colson
1881	*O. Rigby	G. C. M. Smith	F. S. Hughes
1882	F. L. Muirhead	A. J. David	*J. R. Tanner
1883	Unknown	Unknown	A. G. Chapman
1884	E. P. Boys Smith	J. E. Jagger	L. E. Shore
1885	Unknown	W. N. Harper	E. R. Cousins
1886	G. W. Kinman	H. H. Brindley	T. H. Sifton
1887	W. A. Russell	R. H. Bigg	Unknown
1888	C. Foxley	C. Foxley	A. W. Flux

<i>Lent.</i>	<i>Easter.</i>	<i>Michaelmas.</i>
1889 J. J. Alexander	H. D. Darbshire	H. F. Baker
1890 T. Nicklin	H. J. Spenser	*E. W. MacBride
	(resigned)	
	W. J. Brown	
1891 *G. D. Kempt	G. H. R. Garcia	W. B. Morton
1892 A. J. Pitkin	R. E. Baker	*Peter Green
1893 *J. H. B. Masterman	G. C. Desmond	A. K. B. Yusuf Ali
1894 H. H. Davies	W. B. Allan	C. T. Powell
1895 K. M. Schroder	R. O. P. Taylor	J. S. Bryers
1896 A. A. G. Wright	C. P. Keeling	A. J. Campbell
1897 W. Fairlie Clark	A. W. Foster	*T. F. R. MacDonnell
1898 H. L. Pass	W. H. Winch	P. L. Babington
1899 D. Linney	W. Browne	A. F. Russell
1900 G. H. Shepley		

N.B.—Those marked with an asterisk have also been Presidents of the Union.



PADDY'S LAMENT.

Och, Rowin' down to Clayhithe
 In a clinker eight
 With Bushey on a Gee Gee,
 Shoutin' "Bow, you're late."
 Oh, the dreadful spasms
 I had in my inside
 I wished that Bushey had 'em
 If the truth I must confide.

When at last I reach that place
 They tell me to get out,
 I do so with a murmur
 Like an old man with the gout.
 They then escort me kindly
 To a long and dingy room,
 To take my turn with other chaps
 For the grub that's promised soon.

In my mind as I wint down
 I'd visions very nice,
 Of lots of cake and tea and things
 And of beef perhaps a slice,
 But oh, the stern reality
 Was very different quite,
 I got Khaki-coloured water
 And one biscuit, such a mite.

Feelin' very much refreshed
 An' longin to git back
 I row my little body out,
 But Beith just says I'm slack.

At last I reach the blessed lock
 And rest comes once again,
 But that's no great advantage
 For there's either snow or rain.

Once again I get into
 That stately craft of mine,
 And Bushey says he'd like to see
 "A course done in good time."
 I am a modest man myself
 And dare not here repate
 The language that the stern four used
 When they realised their fate.

Don't ask me what I looked like
 When I reached the P. and E.,
 A lobster after boiling
 Won't be happier than me;
 But what annoys me most of all
 I venture to relate,
 Some of my nationality
 Was rubbed off by the sate.

M. A. K.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THERE have appeared from time to time various editions of that useful and compendious manual generally known as the complete letter writer, containing letters suitable and appropriate to a number of exigencies which may befall individuals of limited leisure and unskilled in the Epistolatory Art.

In these volumes may be found letters such as these: "From a young gentleman to his employer suggesting an increase of salary," or from "a young lady in answer to a gentleman who has offered his hand in marriage—conveying an [affirmative or negative] answer." Nevertheless, the fact that these volumes, excellent in themselves, do not fulfil all requirements which they might reasonably be expected to do, is proved by the fact that that gifted and learned author (Frank R. Stockton, Esq.) has recently published "An Appendix to the Complete Letter Writer," in which provision is made for cases unlooked for by the compilers of the aforesaid volumes.

A single instance will supply the necessary demonstration of our meaning. The 7th letter: "From an Ambassador to Tunis, who has become deaf in his left ear, to the widow of a manufacturer of perforated underclothing, whose second son has never been vaccinated."

Tunis, Africa, Aug. 3 '77.

Most honoured Madam,—Permit me, I most earnestly implore of you, from the burning sands of this only too far distant clime, to call to the notice of your reflective and judicial

faculties the fact that there are actions which may be deferred until too recent a period.

With the earnest assurance of my most distinguished regard, I am, most honoured and exemplary madam, your obedient servant to command,

L. GRANVILLE TIBBS,

But although the wants of the general public have been thus praiseworthily supplied, no one has as yet, to the best of our belief, compiled a series of letters suitable for the requirements of the Undergraduate Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Such a compilation is rendered especially desirable by the fact that the strenuous and unremitting labours of this section of the community afford little time for the epistolatory exercises.

We have, therefore, compiled sundry epistles suitable in our estimation to occasions likely to arise with more or less frequency during the career of an average undergraduate.

Whilst attempting to supply this long-felt want we have endeavoured to set forth in the examples given herewith that loftiness of diction and terseness of expression which should be the characteristic of all such productions.

For the use of those gentlemen who find prose an inadequate channel for the conveyance of their emotions—we append an epistle in verse—a form of correspondence which, in our opinion, is rendered not unnecessary by the culture and refinement of academic life.

Should our labours commend themselves to the taste and requirements of that enlightened and cultured academic circle to which we have the honour of offering them, we hold ourselves prepared to supplement the appended examples—which are of necessity limited in number owing to the time at the disposal of the compilers—by other examples, which, we trust, may prove equally serviceable.

I.

From a young gentleman who has recently become a pensioner of the Ancient and Religious Foundation of St ———'s College, and who, having been unable to attempt more than a small percentage of the questions addressed to candidates in Part I. of the Previous Examination, and further having been informed by a competent authority that the aforesaid answers were not altogether in accordance with the opinions expressed by certain eminent scholars in their works on Greek and Latin Etymology—and, moreover, that his renderings of certain words were at variance with those set forth by the most renowned lexicographers, and having further ascertained that by an unfortunate oversight he had offered to the said examiners renderings of passages, or portions of passages, the original text of which was not found in the examination paper, and, finally, that his translation of a passage from the Latin Author—with whose works he was hitherto totally unacquainted, although it might have found favour with a certain school of Teutonic commentators who are in the habit of fostering and favouring textual emendation—was unlikely to be acceptable to the more conservative notions of Anglican criticism. To the Reverend Doctor ———, Headmaster of ——— School. The said Reverend Gentleman, having frequently impressed upon him (the writer)—even at the cost of extreme physical discomfort—the utility and advantage of a diligent and discreet study of the Greek and Latin classics, with a view to his future advancement and success in the wider spheres of academic learning and culture.

Reverent and Respected Sir,

You will, I am convinced, readily admit that there are moments in the life of an individual when, overwhelmed by the force and circumstance of his environment, the heart of man, filled to its uttermost capacity, shrinks from the task of describing and setting forth the manifold emotions and diverse sentiments to which it has of necessity rendered itself an involuntary sacrifice.

Such being my lot I will refrain altogether from endeavouring to give expression to those sentiments which well nigh overwhelm me on the auspicious occasion of my advent to this ancient and illustrious Seat of Learning.

And I am the more impelled to this salutary repression by the reflection that the noble emotions evoked in yourself on a like auspicious occasion have not been altogether effaced from memory during the many years of your pedagogic activity, during which you have never failed to impress upon those who, like myself, had the privilege to participate in the instruction and disciplinary attention which you have so impartially bestowed on those committed to you—whom we have always regarded, as the poet hath it, *in loco parentis*.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,

Letter II.

From a young nobleman or gentleman, who having returned from dining with a friend, who having just attained his majority thought fit to celebrate the same by inviting a large number of guests to share a sumptuous and convivial repast; on his remembering that under the influence of a wave of spontaneously generous emotion he had invited the entire company to partake of breakfast with him the following morning, whilst failing to remember either the hour for which he had bidden them or whether any or all of them had accepted the said invitation. To Mrs ———, bedmaker of St ———'s College, whose diligence and precision in the performance of her matutinal tasks is such that on similar occasions she has usually taken her departure, on the completion of the said tasks, prior to the completion of his matutinal ablutions.

Madam,

I beg to inform you that I have invited no inconsiderable number of friends to partake of breakfast in my chambers to-morrow ———day. Owing, I regret to say, to an altogether inexplicable lapse of memory I am unable to determine with any degree of accuracy either on the one hand the exact number of noblemen and gentlemen who have honoured me by

the acceptance of my invitation, or on the other hand the hour appointed for the repast. Under the circumstances it is my duty, albeit a painful one, to request you to remain in constant attendance between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. in order that you may, with the utmost expedition, procure from the culinary offices of the ancient and religious foundation such viands as, in your estimation, are appropriate to the tastes and appetites of my guests, and at the same time compatible with those not inconsiderable notions of hospitality with which, I may say, I am generally credited. Trusting that my request will not entail, on the one hand, an undue curtailment of those hours of rest and relaxation which your constant and unremitting labour necessitate, nor, on the other hand, will in any way interfere with the performance of those matronly and domestic duties which, if I may judge from the remarks which you have occasionally addressed to me, you fulfil at all times with such praiseworthy and conscientious exactitude.

I remain,
Yours appreciatively,

Letter III.

From a young gentleman who in the early stages of his academic career is receiving diurnal instruction in the art of fluminal navigation, being painfully conscious of symptoms of advanced cuticular excoriation, and having further ascertained that on that afternoon a distinguished exponent of the histrionic art (his admiration for whom has led him to adorn his chambers with a number of her photographic representations) is about to give at a matinée that afternoon an exhibition of the said histrionic talent which has awakened his admiration, and furthermore being depressed by the inclemency of the weather; to ———, 1st Captain St ———'s College Boat Club.

Respected Sir,

It is my painful duty to inform you that owing to the totally unexpected, and until this morning entirely unannounced, advent of a venerable female relative, the said being my maternal aunt—in whose estimation it is my unceasing prayer that I may always maintain a high position, I am compelled—although

unwillingly—to deny myself to-day that form of nautical instruction which the generosity of yourself and your subordinates has impelled you to impart to me daily for a number of weeks past, and from which I have, as I believe, derived no inconsiderable benefit. Trusting that this enforced absence may be in nowise prejudicial to my future remigoral success,

I have the honour to remain,
Yours to command,

Letter IV.

From a young gentleman who, having on the preceding night, at a ball held under the auspices of the Master and Fellows of St ———'s College, met not altogether without precognisance, a beautiful mother accompanied by her yet more beautiful daughter, and having waltzed with the latter some undeterminate number of times—best expressed by the mathematical symbol x (where x is any positive integral integer)—and having ascertained from the said young lady, in the course of an intersaltatory ramble in the Master's gardens—during which he had pointed out the beauties of nature there discernible, and had discussed at some length the value of moonlight as a stimulant to the higher and quasi-religious emotions—that she, whilst acquainted with and admiring the works of the late Poet Laureate, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, was totally unacquainted with those of his successor, Mr Alfred Austin. To the said young lady, with a copy of some of Mr A. Austin's poems.

Note.—The occasional metrical abnormalities are to indicate emotional ebullition.

Dear Madam, ere Aurora's beams
Gild the shadows of the night,
And the memories of my dreams
Take their swift, capricious flight.
Wouldst thou deem me over bold,
Wilt thou think me insincere,
If the truth to thee I told
That your image reigneth here,

Though my mind be steeped in learning
And my thoughts in classic lore,
Yet for thee my soul is yearning,
Yea, it yearneth more and more.

Thou art fairer than the Graces
That adorn the temple's frieze,
Which benighted heathen races
Worship'd on their bended knees.

I would liken thee to Venus,
Whom the Ancients held divine,
Yet I feel it would be heinous
To compare her charms to thine.

Naught in realm of dream or vision,
Naught on land nor aught by sea,
Can with suitable precision
Love, be likened unto thee.

Therefore, I the task despairing,
Bring reluctant to a close,
This epistle, scarcely daring
To enclose a fading rose.

May I hope that you will cherish
For the brief space of an hour
(Placed in water it won't perish)
This once beauteous withering flower.

Type and image of my fate,
Sweet lady in thy fair control,
Pity me ere it be too late,
Wholly thine in heart and soul.

Who, fearful of thy proud disdaining
(Oh, dare I name the dearest Mab),
Has now the honour of remaining
Sincerely yours,

G. K.,*

Cantab.

H. L. P.
G. W. W.

* Other initials may be substituted.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAMBRIDGE APPOINTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editors of the "Eagle."

GENTLEMEN,

We venture to ask for a small space in the next issue of the *Eagle*, in order to call the attention of its readers to the above recently-formed Association.

Its objects are

- (a) "To collect and distribute information respecting Appointments which can be appropriately filled by members of the University," and
- (b) "To establish and organise means of communication between candidates for such appointments and the persons or bodies making the appointments."

The appointments which the Association has principally in view are connected with the following departments of work:

- The Army.
- The Navy.
- The Diplomatic Service.
- The Home, Indian, and Colonial Services, and other Appointments in India and the Colonies.
- Law.
- Medicine.
- Journalism.
- Banking.
- Railways.
- Shipping and Ship Building.
- Commerce.
- Technical Industries.
- Agriculture.
- Engineering.

The advantages of such an Association cannot fail to present themselves to the minds of those members of the College who will soon have to make the choice of a profession, and there is therefore no need for us to enlarge upon the point.

We may add that the subscription for associates is 5/- per annum, and that we shall be very pleased to supply any further particulars to gentlemen who wish to join.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

E. P. HART

(College Representative for Dr Sandys' pupils),

OTTO MAY

(College Representative for Dr MacAlister's pupils),

F. W. ARMSTRONG

(College Representative for Mr Graves's pupils).

Obituary.

JOHN HERBERT WEBBER

John Herbert Webber was born in Paris, 10 February 1880. His father was a missionary to French Roman Catholics, working in connexion with a mission founded by the Rev R. W. McAll in 1871, after the Commune, and thus his early childhood was spent entirely abroad, for the most part either in Paris itself, or at Meaux in the Department of Seine et Marne. In 1885 the family moved to Switzerland, and here he went to his first school at Lausanne, where he remained for three years. In 1888 Mr Webber was appointed to take charge of the work of the McAll Mission at Cannes, where his sons went to a small private school, but in 1891 they were sent to England and entered Redland House School, Clifton, under Mr W. Dyer Ware. Here Herbert Webber remained until the summer of 1887, taking the London Matriculation in June 1896 at the age of sixteen. In September 1897 he entered the Leys School, and joined the College in 1898, being elected to a Sizarship for Classics and Mathematics at the October Examination.

When he entered the College Webber thought of Law as his future profession, although he decided to read for the History Tripos. But his work was very soon interrupted by ill-health, and in the Lent Term he was ordered to Davos, his medical advisers giving him a good prospect of returning to England after a single winter abroad. At Davos he made excellent progress and was pronounced practically cured, though he was advised not to begin work too soon. But in travelling to Cannes he caught a chill, and the disease developed again with alarming rapidity. It was not possible to move him from Cannes, and he passed away there on January 12 of this year, not very long before the time when he had hoped to be coming home again.

Although his connexion with the College was so brief, Herbert Webber will not be readily forgotten by those who saw

much of him here. The impression he produced upon them was of singular simplicity and innocence of life. Like so many who are destined to escape early out of the tumult of the world, he was endowed with a quiet serenity of disposition, which was not greatly disturbed when he came to know what was before him. His letters from Davos showed a cheerful courage which was unaffected either by the nature of his surroundings or by a sense of disappointed hopes; and when at one time it seemed almost certain that his life was to be spared he was concerned only to make it more useful. He had made a study of the career of Livingstone, and, writing as one delivered out of "the dust of death," he expressed a wish to follow as far as might be in his footsteps and to devote himself to the same work. He quotes from Livingstone's epitaph: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold. Them also must I bring."

But the plans thus made in thankfulness for life spared were not destined to be carried out, and the maker of them sleeps in foreign ground. Perhaps we may apply to the Johnian, whose career was still to make, the words of another Johnian whose four and thirty years of life had already brought him splendid fame, and say of him that he had "so much dispatched the business of life... that the youngest enter not into the world with more innocence: whosever leads such a life needs not care upon how short warning it be taken from him."*

ARCHIBALD SAMUELS CAMPBELL M.A.

Archibald Samuels Campbell was the eldest son of James Campbell, and was born at his father's London residence, 75, Baker Street, on 20 October 1820. His mother was the daughter of John Armstrong, of Belgrove Cottage, Belgravia.

James Campbell was the direct descendant of Gillespiek Campbell, Lord of Lochow, A.D. 1000; also of Mac-Alan-More (Great) and of Sir Niel Campbell, who married Lady Mary Murray Bruce (sister of Robert Bruce); and of Sir Colin Campbell, who married Margaret, sister of Annabel Queen Consort of Robert III. The late Archibald Samuels Campbell was chief of the Kilmory-Auchinbreck Campbells. His early

* Clarendon, of Lord Falkland.

life was spent in London, and he went as a day boy to the London High School in Tavistock Square. His mother died when he was 15, and he grieved so much for her that he got into bad health, and in 1837 his father called in Sir James Clark, who found that an abscess had formed on his left lung, and strongly advised his being sent off at once to the Bahamas as the only chance of saving his life. He went out there in a small sailing ship and resided for two years with a Mr Bridgeman, who was living there, and had formerly been a Master in the London High School, where he got strong and well.

In 1839 he was sent for to return home at once on account of the illness of his father, but to his great grief he found he had died a few days before his ship reached England. He was therefore, at the age of 19, left with five young brothers and sisters to look after, the youngest being only 9 years old.

He determined that he would carry out his father's wishes that he should go to Cambridge, and came up to St John's College in 1840, where he was awarded a sizarship. His rooms stood where the Chapel now stands. He has often related how the first person he got into conversation with at the Scholarship Examination was the late Professor J. C. Adams. They were waiting to go in for the *viva voce* part of it and were the two last, so they got into conversation, and Mr Campbell came to the conclusion that his master had considerably over estimated his abilities if all the undergraduates were like Mr Adams, and he almost decided then and there to return to London at once. However, after the examination was over Mr Adams asked Campbell to come and have tea in his rooms, which he did, and he was so charmed with Adams that he decided to stay on at the College. In 1843 he went in for his Tripos and came out 4th Wrangler, and he was afterwards (on 23 March 1847) admitted a Fellow of St John's. After he had taken his degree he became very devoted to boating, and was Stroke in the 2nd St John's boat in the Lent races and made twelve bumps, leaving it head of the river. He took pupils and remained up at College till he was 27 years old, when the severe illness of his youngest brother, Joscelin, made it necessary for him to give up his College career, of which he was very fond, to take his brother out to Jamaica. His uncle, John Graham Campbell, had several estates there, and the brothers remained in that country a great many years.

He finally returned to England, and in 1871 married Alice, daughter of the late Henry Plumpton-Gipps, of Elmley, Kent, and left three sons and two daughters. After living a great many years in Sherborne, Dorsetshire, he removed to 3, Salisbury Villas, Cambridge, in 1898, as it was a place he had a strong affection for, and he has often stated that the first Spring he had ever seen was after he came up to Cambridge in 1840, and of the great delight it gave him to watch the leaves and flowers coming out in the Backs. He was taken ill about six months ago and advised by his doctors to go to Torquay, but the autumn air there was too relaxing for him, and he gradually sank and entered into his rest on 14 December 1899. His was a noble, unselfish, beautiful character, and he was a most true-hearted follower of Christ. He always had his little Greek Testament in his pocket, and when travelling or sitting quiet would delight in reading it.

By his special wish he was brought back to Cambridge and interred in the Trumpington Cemetery.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1899; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Rodolph Agassiz (1862), son of the late Lewis Agassiz, of Stour Lodge, Bradfield, Essex. Curate of Radwell, Herts., 1862-63; Vicar of Great Clacton with Little Holland, 1863-70; Curate of Snareston, Leicestershire, 1870-74; of East Keswick-in-Harewood, Yorks, 1874-78; of St Giles', Camberwell, 1878-80; of St Mary, Woolnoth, 1881-3; of Upton-with-Calvey, Bucks, 1883-86; Rector of Radnage, near Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, 1886-99. Died at the Rectory, 3 November.

Rev William Ager (1845), Curate of Barningham, Suffolk, 1858-62; of Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, 1863-65; Head Master of Kimbolton Grammar School, Hunts, 1865-77; Curate of Eastleach, Gloucestershire, 1877-80; of Longworth, Berks, 1880-82; Rector of Newton Bromswold, near Rushden, 1882-99. Died at the Rectory, 29 April, aged 78. Mr Ager married in 1868 Kezia, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev R. A. Hannaford, Rector of Irthlingborough.

Sir Edmund Antrobus (1841), Baronet, of Antrobus, co. Chester, and of Rutherford, co. Roxburgh. Son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, born 3 Sept. 1818; came to St John's from Eton. He married, 11 February 1847, Marianne Georgina, daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Baronet. He served for a time in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, and was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in 1880, and a Magistrate for Surrey. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1870. Sir Edmund sat as M.P. for East Surrey from 1841 to 1847, and was first returned for Wilton in March 1885 as a Liberal

Conservative, continuing to sit for that Constituency till February 1877, when he retired from Parliamentary life. He voted for the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1868, and was in favour of a "comprehensive measure of national education, if possible on a scriptural basis." He died at his London residence, 16, Grosvenor Crescent, London, 1 April, aged 80.

Francis Beeby (did not graduate), only son of the Rev William Beeby (of St John's B.A. 1857). Entered the College 2 February 1881, his name remaining on the Boards till 31 January 1888. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 21 January 1881, and was called to the Bar 26 January 1888. He married in 1892 Jane Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late M. B. Benham Esq. He was of Birkby Hall, Cumberland, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Died 20 March at the residence of his brother-in-law, West Kensington, aged 39; buried at Cross Canonby.

Rev Gilbert Beresford (1835), died at Hoby Rectory, 4 January, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xx, 725).

Rev Samuel Blackall (1838), admitted a Fellow of the College 19 March 1839, holding his Fellowship until 1848. He was an Etonian; Perpetual Curate of Ixworth, Suffolk, 1847-67; Chaplain to Bishop Harold Browne, 1866-73; Vicar of Earls Colne, Essex, 1867-89; Rural Dean of Halstead, 1877-89; Honorary Canon of Ely, 1866-99; Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, 1873-99; Chaplain to the General Hospital at Bury St Edmunds, 1890-99. Died at his residence in the Abbey Precincts, Bury St Edmunds, 11 November, aged 82. Canon Blackall married in 1865 Penelope, daughter of the Rev E. Gould, Rector of Sproyngton, Suffolk. Amongst his ancestors he was proud to reckon Dr Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, 1701-18. He was distinguished for his courtesy, his kindly consideration of others, and his accurate and varied learning.

Rev Elihu Edmund Body (1845), Mathematical Master and Chaplain of Clapham Grammar School, 1845-52; Vicar of Womersley, Surrey, 1852-92. Latterly resided at 18, Chapel Park Road, St Leonards-on-Sea; died there 7 December, aged 82; buried at Womersley.

Rev Francis Henry Brett (1845), Head Master of Wirksworth Grammar School, 1851-59; Curate of Carsington, near Wirksworth, 1855-59; Rector of Carsington, 1859-99. Died at the Rectory, 2 December, aged 85.

Very Rev Thomas Edward Bridgett (did not graduate). Died 17 February at St Mary's Monastery, Clapham, aged 70 (see *Eagle* xx, 577).

Rev William Brown (1843), admitted Fellow of the College 4 April 1843, holding it until 1852, in which year he was presented by the College to the Rector of Little Hormead, Herts, this he resigned in 1886. He resided latterly at Westwood, St Mildred's Road, Lee, London, S.E.; died there 27 January, aged 79. Mr Brown married, 2 December 1852, at St Mark's, Surbiton, Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Wheeler Esq., of Prestwich, Manchester. He published in 1871 *Notes on the Lexicon of Hesychius*.

Archibald Samuels Campbell (1843), admitted a Fellow of the College 17 March 1847. Died at Iddesleigh, Torquay, 14 December, aged 79 (see *Eagle* xxi, 229).

Rev Thomas Lilford Neill Causton (1859), Curate of Christ Church, Croydon, 1860-66; Rector of St Matthew's, Croydon, 1866-99. Died 16 March

at Saxonhurst, Boscombe, aged 62, and was buried at Shirley. He married in 1865 Josephina, daughter of the late J. Barton Esq, of East Leigh, Hants.

Francis Haden Cope (1874), died 26 April at Rawal Pindi, India (see *Eagle* xxi, 80). *The Indian Civil and Military Gazette*, in announcing Mr Cope's death, adds: "The news will be received with genuine regret throughout the Punjab, where for many years Mr Cope was widely known and universally popular. Mr Cope was equally at home in amending an educational code, compiling a school manual, writing articles for the public press, telling a good story, or—as hundreds will testify who remember the suppers of some years ago in the Punjab Club—turning out an unsurpassable Welsh rabbit from the Club bawarchikhana."

Rev William Curtis (1844), Assistant Master at Marlborough College, 1841-51; Mathematical Master Charterhouse School, 1857-60; Chaplain of The Priory, Roehampton, 1872-99. Latterly resided at 3, Cumberland Road, Acton, London, W. Died there 25 July, aged 78.

Robert Archibald Douglas (1849), second son of the Rev Henry Douglas (of St John's, B.A. 1815), Canon of Durham and sometime Rector of Salwarpe, born 15 October 1825. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 28 April 1848, called to the Bar 26 January 1854. Practised as Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer. Died 27 November at his residence, 14, Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, London, W.

Rev Robert Stafford Edwards (1852), eldest son of Joseph Holbeche Edwards R.N., born at Chatham 19 September 1828, where his father, who was of an ancient Warwickshire family, was then stationed. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Huntingdon Grammar School. He played cricket in the University Eleven three successive years. Chaplain to the Chester Diocesan College, 1857-8; Curate of Packington, Warwickshire, 1858-60; of Dudley, 1860-62; of Kingswinford, 1862-65; of Kenner, 1865-69; of Enville, 1869-73. He was afterwards engaged in private tuition, in which he was most successful, his old pupils being scattered over the whole world. Died 29 March at Monmouth House, Watford, Herts, aged 70.

John Thompson Exley (1838), died 7 September at his residence, 1, Cotham Road, Bristol, aged 83.

Rev Henry Brumell Finch (1873), Second Master of Whitchurch Grammar School, 1874-82; Curate of Whitchurch, Salop, 1877-99; Vicar of Ash, near Whitchurch, 1882-99. Died at the Vicarage 8 November 1899, aged 50. Mr Finch's papers on scriptural and other subjects were much valued at clerical meetings. On account of his practical ability he was chosen Chairman of the Parish Council of Whitchurch. His attainments as an antiquarian are shown in a pamphlet entitled *Whitchurch in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, in which he edited in a scholarly fashion some ancient documents relating to the Manor.

William Shrubsole Foster (1860); appointed a member of the Madras Civil Service after the examination of 1859. Served in Madras from November 1861 as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Sub-Collector. Appointed Fellow of the University of Madras, 1873. Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, Godaverri, from 1875 until his retirement in 1885. Died 31 August at his residence at Hoddesdon, aged 61.

Rev William Gibson (1849), Curate of Exton, co. Rutland, 1850-59; Rector of Tilty, near Dunmow, Essex, 1859-99. Died 10 September at The White House, Ongar.

- Rev Talbot Aden Ley Greaves (1850), died 20 February at Stoke House, near Bristol, aged 72 (see *Eagle* xx, 534).
- Rev John Green (1842), sometime Curate of Shipton Moyne, near Tetbury, co. Gloucester; Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, 1860-84. Latterly resided at 3, Pembroke Villas, The Green, Richmond, Surrey; died there 16 March, aged 82. Mr Green was the author of *A Funeral Sermon*, published in 1852.
- Rev William Greenwell (1843), Curate of Market Weighton, 1844; of St Michael, Spurrier Gate, York, 1866-75. Latterly resided at Carr Mount, Ruswarp, Whitby; died there 30 March, aged 79.
- Rev Arthur Washington Cornelius Hallen (1858), died 27 March at The Parsonage, Alloa, aged 65 (see *Eagle* xx, 722).
- John Bailey Haslam (1866), admitted a Fellow of the College 5 November 1867, holding his Fellowship until 1873. Natural Science Master at Clifton College, 1867-69; Warden of St Leonard's Hall, St Andrew's, 1869-73; Assistant Master Classical Department, Cheltenham College, 1873-4; one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, 1874-99. Resided at Rugby. Died 19 March, aged 55. His wife, Helen Maria, died 11 June 1898 at Rugby.
- Raymond John Horton Smith (1895), died 8 October at Davos, Switzerland, aged 26 (see *Eagle* XXI, 94).
- Christopher Howarth (1892), only son of Mr J. Howarth, of Wallsuches, near Horwich, Lancashire. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 19 November 1894. In 1895 he left London and joined his father in the bleaching trade. Died at Wallsuches 27 February, aged 27.
- Edward Russell James Howe (1846), third son of Edward Russell James Howe, of Chart Sutton, Kent. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 6 November 1846; called to the Bar 22 November 1849. Mr Howe practised chiefly as a Conveyancer. His great knowledge of real property law and his skill as a draftsman resulted in his obtaining an extensive practice in this branch of the profession. His pupil room was always full, and among his pupils have been many who became distinguished members of their profession. Died at Bexley, Kent, 17 June, aged 76.
- Walter Kimpton Hurlock (1890), only surviving son of Lieut. R. C. Hurlock, late Indian Navy. Died 2 November at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 31.
- Rev Thomas Neville Hutchinson (1854), Principal Chester Diocesan Training College, 1854-60; Second Master King Edward's School, Birmingham, 1860-65; Natural Science Master at Rugby School, 1865-83; Vicar of Broad Chalke, Wilts, 1882-98; Rural Dean of Chalke, 1896-98; Canon of Salisbury and Prebendary of Grantham Borealis, 1898-99. Latterly resided at Glenside, Melford Hill, Salisbury; died there 6 May, aged 72.
- Rev John Russell Jackson (1857), second son of the late Edward Jackson, Esq, of Walsoken House, Norfolk, by Caroline Jane, only daughter of the late John Goddard Marshall, Esq, of Elm. Born 1837, came to St John's from Shrewsbury School. Rector of All Saints'-with St Julian, Norwich, 1860-64; Vicar of Moulton, near Spalding, co. Lincoln, 1868-99; Rural Dean of West Elloe, 1889-99. Died at Moulton Vicarage 17 November, aged 67. Mr Jackson had been Chairman of the South Holland Quarter Sessions for twenty-two years and a Magistrate for thirty years. He held many public offices and took a prominent interest in educational affairs, being Chairman of the Moulton Grammar School and the Moulton School Board. He was one of the best known clergymen in South Lincolnshire. In 1890 Mr Jackson published a *History of the Moulton*

Endowed Schools (Spalding, R. Appleby). He was the author of the article *The First Athletic Sports at Cambridge*, which appeared in *The Eagle* xvi, 358.

- Rev John Fothergill Jenkin (1860), younger son of the late Canon Jenkin, Rector of Llangyniew, Montgomery, and of Dowlais, co. Glamorgan; Curate of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, 1862-63; of Mossley, Lancashire, 1863-65; of Rochdale, 1865-75; Vicar of Lydgate, near Lees, Oldham, 1875-99. Died at the Vicarage 29 May, aged 65.
- Rev William Vistirin Kitching (1846), Curate of Gretworth, 1847-48; of Brockley, 1848-52; of Carleton Road, 1852-60; Vicar of Great Finborough, Suffolk, 1860-90; Rural Dean of Stow, 1870-93; Vicar of Little Finborough, Suffolk, 1885-96. Latterly resided at Great Finborough, near Stowmarket; died there 3 November, aged 78. Mr Kitching married in 1866 Isabella, daughter of the late J. Shepherd, Esq, Deputy Master of the Trinity House.
- Reginald Peter Northall Laurie (1875), only son of Peter Northall Laurie, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 27 December 1871, called to the Bar 17 November 1875. Mr Northall Laurie was of the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London and a J.P. for Middlesex. Died at 57 Sloane Gardens, 11 June, aged 47. Mr Peter Northall Laurie, the elder, was of Peterhouse (LL.B. 1832). He was the third son of Alexander Laurie, of Laurence House, East Lothian, Esq; he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 14 February 1829, was called to the Bar 22 November 1833 and died 21 April 1877.
- Frederick Henry Lewis (1891), died 26 October at the London Fever Hospital, aged 32 (see *Eagle* XXI, 90).
- Rev John Robert Lunn (1853), admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1855, holding his Fellowship until 1864; Sadlerian Lecturer, 1857-64; Vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks, 1863-99. Died at Marton Vicarage 23 February (see *Eagle* xx, 727). He was the author of a *Life of Caleb Parnham*, and editor *Factions*.
- Rev John Mason Mason (1844), Perpetual Curate of Jarrow 1849-60; Rector of Whitfield, co. Northumberland, 1860-99; Honorary Canon of Durham, 1877-83; Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, 1886-92; Honorary Canon of John the Chanter in Newcastle-upon-Tyne Cathedral, 1883-99. Died 5 June at Whitfield Rectory, aged 79.
- Duke of Northumberland (LL.D. 1842 as Lord Lovaine), died 2 January at Alnwick Castle (see *Eagle* xx, 599).
- Rev Thomas Paley (1833), died 18 August at Wimbledon, aged 89 (see *Eagle* XXI, 83).
- Rev Henry Parminter (1849), Curate of Hailsham, Sussex, 1849-51; Chaplain R.N. 1852, served in H.M.S. *Vestal*, *Majestic*, *Ganges*, *Britannia*, *Aboukir*, *Duke of Wellington*, and *Serapis*, 1852-68, in North America, West Indies, Mediterranean, Pacific, etc.; placed on the retired list, 1870; Vicar of Humshaugh-on-Tyne, 1868-99. Died at his residence, 6, Elington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4 April, aged 73.
- Rev John Victor Pegge (1885), son of the late William Pegge, of Horningblow, Burton-on-Trent. Curate of Rickmansworth, 1894-98; Curate of Long Ditton, 1898-99. Died 5 June at his residence, 12, Cholmley Villas, Portsmouth Road, Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 35. Mr Pegge married, 8 October 1895, at St Paul's Church, Burton-on-Trent, Florence Annie Gould, only daughter of the late W. S. King, Esq, of Burton-on-Trent.

Rev Alexander Poole (1855), Curate of Walton, co. Derby, 1855-57; of Christ Church, Salford, 1857-58; of St Mark's, Brighton, 1858-61; Perpetual Curate of Bussage, co. Gloucester, 1861; Minor Canon and Precentor and Sacrist of Bristol Cathedral, 1861-68; Curate of St Peter's, Clifton, 1862-68; Vicar of Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1868-91; Surrogate for the Diocese of Winchester, 1868-99; Honorary Canon of Winchester, 1890-99; Rector of West Meon, near Petersfield, 1891-99; died at the Rectory, 3 April, aged 67.

Rev Frederick Reade (1830), Rector of Sutton-on-Derwent, 1835-37; Perpetual Curate of St Margaret's, Brighton, 1838-48; of St Mark's, Kemp Town, Brighton, 1849-53; of St John the Baptist, Hove, Sussex, 1854-94. Chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire. Latterly resided at 41 Brunswick Terrace, Hove, Brighton; died there 15 March, aged 90.

Samuel Oliver Roberts (1883), Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors School. Died 31 May at St Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 39 (see *Eagle* XXI, 87).

John Baldwin Roby, youngest son of Henry John Roby (B.A. 1853), Honorary Fellow of the College. Admitted 14 October 1884, but did not graduate. Died 2 February at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 33.

Rev William Rotherham (1852), Assistant Master at Bury St Edmund's School, 1856-72; Rector of Somerton, near Bury St Edmunds, 1879-99. Died 3 October, aged 70.

Rev Charles Walker Simons, son of William Simons of Ullesthorpe, Lutterworth, born at Claybrook, co. Leicester in 1825. Admitted to St John's 10 May 1844, migrated to Queens' College (B.A. 1848). Curate of Darlaston, 1848-50; Perpetual Curate of Cradley, 1850-59; Rector of Halford, 1859-73; Rector of Saintbury, co. Gloucester, 1873-97. Died 9 November at 12, Claremont Road, Leamington.

Ernest Algernon Sparks (1861), second son of Thomas Hougham Sparks, of London. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 8 June 1860, called to the Bar 30 April 1863. He married 16 August 1864 Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Allen, Esq., of Sudbury, Suffolk. Clerk of Arraigns on the Midland Circuit, 1876-80; Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, 1880. Died at his residence, Suffok House, Putney Hill, 27 March, aged 61.

Rev George Augustus Starkey (1871), Curate of Meopham, Kent, 1871-73; of All Saints', South Hampstead, 1873-75; of Hanover Church, Regent Street, 1877-79; Chaplain at Amsterdam, 1879-82; Curate of Holy Trinity, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1882-84; of St Peter, Chalvey, Bucks, 1884-87; Preacher and Assistant at St James', Westminster, 1887; Vicar of Whiteparish, Wilts, 1887-93; Rector of Hawkwell, Chelmsford, Essex, 1893-99. Died at Hawkwell Rectory, 15 January, aged 51. Mr Starkey published *Notes and Explanations with Analysis of Hooker's 5th Book of Ecclesiastical History*.

Rev William Gregory Terry (1872), Curate of St Philip's, Sheffield, 1872-74; Curate of St Philip's, Salford, 1874-77; Vicar of St Anne-by-the-Sea, near Preston (a parish carved out of Lytham), 1877-99. Died 24 Sept., aged 49.

Springall Thompson (1845), eldest son of Frederick Elijah Thompson, of Gray's Inn, Solicitor, by his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Springall, Esq. Born 30 October 1820. Admitted a student of Gray's Inn 4 June 1842; migrated to the Inner Temple, where he was admitted 15 November 1843, and was called to the Bar there 11 June 1847. He married, 29 September 1847, Margaret White, younger daughter of the late Lawrence Hall, Esq., J.P., of Bramcote Grove, Notts (she died,

20 August 1897, at Bramcote, Slough, aged 72). Mr S. Thompson was at one time Captain in the Bucks Militia and afterwards a Major in the 1st Bucks Rifle Volunteers. He was for some time a member of the County Council for Bucks, at one time Chairman of the Slough Local Board, and was a J.P. for Bucks. Died 13 February at his residence, Bramcote, Slough, aged 78.

Arthur Thomas Toller (1880), fifth son of Richard Toller, of Stoneygate House, Knighton, co. Leicester, Solicitor, born at Knighton 28 Dec. 1857. His mother was Mary Bolton, eldest daughter of the late William Seddon, a member of the Midland Circuit. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 15 June 1878, called to the Bar 11 May 1881. Recorder of Leicester, 1895-99. Died 13 July at Tregunter Park, Talgarth.

Rev William Robert Tomlinson (1833), last surviving son of the late Admiral Nicholas Tomlinson. Curate of Hove, Sussex, 1835-37; Vicar of Whiteparish, Wilts, 1837-78; Rector of Sheffield-English, Hants, 1837-92. Latterly resided at Briarswood, Rodwell, Weymouth; died there 6 Feb., aged 88.

Charles John Cliff Tonzel (1878), Curate of St Michael's, Coventry, 1878-80; Rector of Heswell, near Chester, 1880-85. Availed himself of the provision of "The Clerical Disabilities Relief Act 1870," and disclaimed his Orders in 1885. He was of Rhysnant Hall, Oswestry. He was gazetted a Captain in the 3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers 17 March 1888. Died 24 August at the Cotswold Sanatorium, aged 44.

Rev Charles White Underwood (1844), Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, 1853-65; Vicar of Histon, near Cambridge, 1865-99; Rural Dean of Chesterton, 1876-92; Honorary Canon of Ely, 1875-99. Died at Histon Vicarage, 11 November.

Rev Richard Wall (1844), first Incumbent (P.C.) of St Anne's, Birkenhead, 1847-60; Head Master of Brewood Grammar School and Curate of Brewood, 1860-72; Vicar of St James', West Bromwich, 1872-89; Rector of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford, 1889-97. Latterly resided at 21, Dunraven Road, West Kirby, Birkenhead; died there 24 May, aged 79.

Rev Frank Bridgeman Walters, admitted to the College 9 June 1873, kept the Michaelmas Term 1873, when he migrated to Queens' College, where he took the B.A. degree in 1877 and was afterwards Fellow of that College. Assistant Master in Dover College, 1885-86; Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, 1886-99. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1895-99. Died 7 August, aged 48.

Rev Douglas Powell Ware (1879), Curate of St Mary's, Glasgow, 1878-82; Rector of St Cuthbert's, Hawick, Scotland, 1882-92; Vicar of St Paul's, Swindon, Wilts, 1892-99. Died 24 October at Boreatun Park, the residence of his brother-in-law, aged 45. *The Bristol Times and Mirror* says with regard to him: "Coming to Swindon in 1892 from Scotland, Mr Ware, as an advanced High Churchman, introduced a very elaborate service at St Paul's. The use of incense and altar lights was the rule, and the church was probably one of the most forward for ceremonial observances in the diocese. Mr Ware was a man of independent opinions, and bold in his expression of them, and his pulpit utterances often caused considerable stir locally."

Rev Frederick Leighton Warleigh (1871), Curate of Brough, 1870-73; appointed Chaplain R.N. 1873, served in H.M.S. *Asia* and *Resistance* in Channel Squadron, 1873-76; *Wolverene*, Australian Station, 1876-81; *Northumberland*, Channel Squadron, 1881, Egypt, 1882; Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Star, 1882; *Royal Adelaide*, Devonport, 1883-86;

Rover, Training Squadron, 1886-88; *Champion*, Pacific, 1889-91; *Zion*, Devonport, 1892-95; Chaplain to the Royal Marines at Walmer, 1895-99. Knocked off his bicycle and killed by a traction engine near Walmer 7 September.

Rev Shepley Watson Watson, entered the College from Uppingham School 21 April 1845, his name being then Shepley Watson Hemingway. He was a son of Edward Hemingway, solicitor, of Oulton Green, near Leeds. His name was changed to Watson while at College. He passed in the Civil Law Classes 1848-9, but did not graduate. His name was removed from the Boards 27 February 1852. He was of Durham University L.Th. 1856. Curate of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1856-59; of Plumbland, Cumberland, 1859-75; Vicar of Barton, Westmoreland, 1875-78; Rector of Bootle, 1878-99. Died at Bootle Rectory 27 April, aged 72. He married in 1863 Francis, daughter of the Rev John Bell, Vicar of Rothwell, Yorks, and Rural Dean.

Rev Charles White (1849), Perpetual Curate of Haslington, Cheshire, 1857-68; Vicar of St Chad, Tushingham, Malpas, Cheshire, 1868-91; Curate of Torrington, near Ledbury, 1896-99. Died 9 March at Llanbedr, Merionethshire, aged 73.

Rev Francis Overend White (1854), Curate of St Matthew's, Wolverhampton, 1854; of Emsworth, Hants; of Tooting, Suney; of St Stephen the Martyr, Marylebone, 1868-73; Tutor to the Church Missionary Children's Home, 1874-79; Curate of St Matthew's, Islington, 1881-91; Vicar of St Matthew's, 1890-99. Died 7 July at Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, while on a visit to a friend.

Rev William Farren White (1856), Curate of Holy Trinity, Dover, 1857-59; Chaplain to Messrs S.W. and H. A. Silver, Bishopsgate, and Silvertown, N. Woolwich, 1859-60; Curate of St Dunstan in the West, 1860-61; Vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1861-98. Died 17 July at Bournemouth, aged 66.

Rev Robert Esbury Whittington (1871), Curate of Hartshorne, co Derby, 1870-72; of Swainswick, Somerset, 1873-82; Sunday Morning Lecturer at Chailcombe, Bath, 1873-90; Master and Chaplain of St John's Hospital, Bath, 1892-99. Died 20 February in London, aged 57.

Lewis Williams (1861), eldest son of William Williams Esq, of Everton, co Lancaster. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 2 May 1861, called to the Bar 26 January 1866. Died 15 January at his Chambers, 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, aged 58.

Rev John James Tall Wilmot (did not graduate), son of John Wilmot, of Cambridge, Printer; born in Cambridge 18 March 1829. Entered St John's as a ten year man 6 February 1856, but did not proceed to the B.D. degree. M.A. by the Archbishop of Canterbury 1863. Assistant Master in the Classical Department Cheltenham College 1854-57. Curate of St Mary's, Chester, 1857-8; of St Luke's, Cheltenham, 1859-61; of St John's, Brixton, 1863-65; Perpetual Curate of St Philip, Old Kent Road, 1868-69; Curate of Kensington, 1869-75; Rector of Ampthill and Chaplain of the Ampthill Union, 1875-90; rector of North Litchfield, Hants, 1890-93; Vicar of Winterbourne Earls with Winterbourne Dauntsey, Wilts, 1893-97. Latterly resided at Harrington Mount, Cockington, Torquay; died there 29 December.

John Windsor (1887), died 26 June at Burdwan, Bengal, aged 32 (see *Eagle*, XXI, 89).

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

Rev James Hadfield (1850), Curate of Witchampton, Dorset; Rector of Clossworth, Somerset, 1875-76. Latterly resided at 52 St Thomas Street, Weymouth. Died 26 December 1898 at 7 Royal Crescent, Melcombe Regis, aged 75.

Thomas Knowles (1865), a Solicitor, died 13 May 1896 at his residence, 16 Ashby Road, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, aged 51.

John Wright (1856), of Westminster School, born 28 March, 1834. Rowed in the University Boat against Oxford in 1854. Stroked the Lady Margaret Boats on several occasions. Winner of the Colquhoun Sculls in October 1854; stroked the Lady Margaret Four which won the Visitors Plate at Henley in 1855; stroked the First Boat which went Head of the River in the May Term 1854, stroking it again in 1855 and 1856. Admitted a Solicitor, Michaelmas 1859. For many years Registrar of the Bloomsbury County Court. Died at his residence, Sellon's Farm, Harlesdon Road, London, N.W., 10 November 1897, aged 63.

Henry Hoare (1861), eldest son of Henry Hoare (of St John's B.A. 1828), born 6 August 1838. Sometime of Staplehurst. Married 31 January 1865 Beatrice Ann, daughter of the Rev George Barker Paley, of Longcliffe, Yorks. Died 5 August 1898 at Hackwood House, Basingstoke, aged 60. He was for some time a partner in the Bank in Fleet Street.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1900.

The list of New Year's Honours includes the name of Mr H. H. Cunynghame (B.A. 1874), who has been appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

The *London Gazette* of February 16 announces that the Queen has directed Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal in Scotland, appointing Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881) a Trustee and Commissioner of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have appointed Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) to be a Trustee of the National Gallery, in the place of the late Sir Henry Tate.

Captain Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes R.N. (Fellow Commoner of the College 1872-76), lately Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed first captain of the new battleship *Canopus*.

Mr Edward Carpmael (B.A. 1871), President of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, has been appointed by Mr Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, to be a member of a Departmental Committee upon the subject of patent facilities. The following are the official terms of the reference: "To consider various suggestions which have been made for developing the benefits afforded by the Patent Office to investors, and to report."

Sir E. Clarke (M.A. 1894) has been re-appointed Gilbey (University) Lecturer on the History and Economics of Agriculture for the year 1900.

Mr Graves, Fellow and Tutor of the College, has been nominated by the College Council a Governor of Aldenham School, in the room of Mr Sikes, who has resigned that Governing Body.

Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Tutor of the College, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the General Medical Council.

On December 19, 1899, Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886), F.R.S., Fellow of the College and University Lecturer in Botany, was elected a Senior Fellow and Tutor in Natural Science at Emmanuel College.

Mr H. Woods (B.A. 1890) has been appointed University Lecturer in Palaeozoology.

Mr G. Elliot-Smith (B.A. 1898), Fellow of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years, from 1 January 1900.

The Rev Dr W. H. Barlow (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Islington, was on Monday, December 4, at the Smithfield Club Annual Show, at Islington, presented with an Illuminated Address by the Prince of Wales. Dr Barlow has for the last twelve years conducted Divine Service for the herdsmen and shepherds on the Sunday evenings preceding the show.

Mr F. C. Bayard (B.A. 1874), who has been President of the Meteorological Society for the year 1899, was on January 12 elected one of the Secretaries of the Society for the year 1900.

At a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society held on February 13, the Wilde premium was awarded to Prof A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887), formerly Fellow of the College, for two papers on "The cost of sea transport in proportion to value of cargoes" and "The fall in prices during the last twenty years."

At the anniversary meeting of The Geological Society of London held in February last the following members of the College were appointed officers of the Society:—*President*, Mr J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S. (B.A. 1875); *Vice-Presidents*, Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S. and Professor W. J. Sollas, F.R.S. (B.A. 1874). The Lyell Medal was awarded to Mr J. E. Marr, F.R.S. (B.A. 1879), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and part of the Barlow-Jameson Fund was awarded to Mr T. T. Groom (B.A. 1889).

Mr. W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898) delivered a course of three lectures on "The senses of Primitive Man" at the Royal Institution, London, on January 18 and 25, and February 1.

The authorities of University College School, London, have established a Commercial Department in connexion with the School. Mr A. Kahn (B.A. 1889) has been appointed head of this Department. During the past summer Mr Kahn spent some time in Leipzig studying German methods of commercial education.

Mr. R. C. Heron (B.A. 1893) has been appointed one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools in Ireland.

Ds A. S. Lupton (B.A. 1898) and Ds D. Todd (B.A. 1898) have been successful in the recent competition for appointments in the Home Civil Service. Mr Lupton has been appointed a First-Class Clerk in the Inland Revenue Office and Mr Todd a First-Class Clerk in the Board of Trade.

Mr A. A. G. Wright (resided 1895-7), who has been Master of the High School at Poona, has been appointed Master of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on January 26, Walter L. Brown (B.A. 1892) M.B., B.C. was admitted a member of the College. The following gentlemen, having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licenses to practise physic granted to them at this meeting: T. Gillespie (B.A. 1897), St Bartholomew's; O. Inchley (B.A. 1895), St Bartholomew's. The two last-named gentlemen were on 22 February admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Royal College of Physicians of London have appointed Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1874) and Dr P. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1889) to deliver the Milroy and Goulstonian Lectures respectively.

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

Ds R. F. Pearce (B.A. 1897) was adjudged to be *Proxime accessit* for the Crosse (University) Scholarship awarded in December last.

Ds P. & M. Parker (B.A. 1897) has passed the examination for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Ds M. Hornibrook (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Private Secretary to the Rt Hon John Alkinson M.P., Attorney General for Ireland.

Ds E. F. D. Bloom (B.A. 1899) has passed, with honours in Mathematics, the final examination for the degree of B.Sc. at the University of London.

Ds A. B. Field (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Electrical Engineer to the British Thomson-Houston Company.

Miles Walker, Scholar of the College, has been appointed Electrical Engineer to the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg, United States.

F. Feignoux (advanced student 1898-99) has obtained the highest honours in the examinations for the "Certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement de l'anglais dans les lycées et Collèges" held in Paris by the French Government, and has been appointed a Professor in the Lycée Michelet, Vauves.

Ds P. H. Winfield (B.A. and LL.B. 1899) was, on Friday, 19 January, elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship. Mr Winfield was placed first in the First Part of the Law Tripos of 1898, and first in the Second Part of the Law Tripos of 1899.

An election of Naden Divinity Students was held on Friday, 19 January. There were two Studentships vacant, one vacated by Ds W. L. Walter in the ordinary course, and one, tenable for one year, vacated by Ds R. F. Pearce, who has accepted a curacy. Ds J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898) was elected to a Studentship for three years; Ds C. Elsee (B.A. 1898) was elected to a Studentship (until then held by himself and Ds Hart jointly) for two years; Ds T. A. Moxon (B.A. 1899) to a Studentship for one year.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the past Term by Professor Mayor, January 21; Mr Bushell, Master of Harrow School, February 11; Mr A. J. Robertson, Vicar of Lady Margaret Church, Walworth, February 25; and by Mr Cox, March 10.

An examination for the election of one Choral Student will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, May 2. The Studentship will be awarded to a *Bass* singer. Further and fuller information may be obtained from either of the Deans, the Organist, or from any one of the Tutors.

Mr W. N. Maw (B.A. 1891), I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise, &c., Central Provinces, India, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Damoh.

Mr F. X. de Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad, has been appointed additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Umballa, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Kasauli, Punjab, from 29 November last.

Mr P. S. Patuck (B.A. 1898), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, is transferred to Wardha, Central Provinces, India.

W. M. Crawford, I.C.S., who has been Assistant Commissioner at Mandla, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Province, India.

The Rev H. D. Jones (B.A. 1865), Rector of Upper St Leonard's, has been appointed a Canon Residentiary in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev Canon J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), Rector of Bath, has been elected Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev G. Hodges (B.A. 1874), Vicar of St James', Bury St Edmunds, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

The Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of the London College of Divinity, has been nominated by the Bishop of London as one of his representatives on the Council of the Society for Clerical Study.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Causton, E. A.	(1862)	R. South Shoebury	R. Fairstead
Hartley, T. P.	(1888)	C. Ulverston	V. Colton-in-Furness, Lancashire
Winlaw, G. P. K.	(1894)	C. St Mary's, Cheltenham	R. Morden, Surrey
Covington, W.	(1866)	V. Brompton, London	R. St Giles in the Fields, London
Legg, W. P.	(1888)	Lon. Diocesan Home Missionary	V. St Simon, Saltram Crescent, Paddington
Manby, A. L.	(1889)	formerly C. Whitby	V. Penn-Street, Bucks.
Mason, H. E.	(1891)	C. Churchstoke, Shrewsbury	V. Bettws-y-Cruen, Clun, Salop
Jones, G.	(1886)	C. Clewer	V. Sandford St Martin, Oxfordshire
Blunn, J. H.	(1867)	Chaplain R.N.	R. Frankton, Rugby
Dodd, C. E.	(1891)	C. Whitchurch, Salop	V. Ash, Salop
Pagan, A.	(1882)	C. Shadforth, Durham	R. Alburgh, Norfolk
Pryke, W. E.	(1886)	R. Marwood, Devon	V. Ottery St Mary

The following members of the College were ordained in December last. The Ordinations were held at Llandaff on December 17, at Rochester on December 26, and in the other dioceses mentioned on St Thomas' Day, December 21.

DEACONS.

Name	Degree	Diocese	Parish
Ealand, E.	(1894)	London	Christ Church, Highbury
Baker, Wm.	(1897)	Lincoln	Scunthorpe
Browne, Wm.	(1899)	Lincoln	Beckingham
Belshaw, P.	(1898)	Manchester	St Luke, Halliwell
McNeile, A. P.	(1895)	Manchester	Bury Parish Church
Pearce, R. F.	(1897)	Newcastle	Bedlington
Taylor, R. O. P.	(1899)	Newcastle	St Mary, Blyth
Sneath, H.	(1897)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth

PRIESTS.

Name	Degree	Diocese
Harding, G. W. H.	(1897)	Llandaff
Greeves, P.	(1896)	York
Bonsey, W. H.	(1898)	Chester
Bone, Percy	(1892)	Chichester
Roberts, H. E.	(1897)	Lichfield
Scarlin, W. J. C.	(1896)	Manchester
Clarke, W. F.	(1897)	Newcastle
Cole, T. E.	(1893)	Norwich

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue :—Mr Harker to be an Elector to the Harkness Scholarship; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos 1900; Mr H. R. Tottenham to be an Examiner in French for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examinations in 1900; Professor I. M. Gwatkin to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Historical Tripos in 1900; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an additional Member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr H. F. Baker to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1900; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos 1900; Mr J. R. Tanner to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts for the year 1899; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an Examiner in the Mathematical Subjects for the General Examination for the ordinary B.A. degree in the year 1900; Mr W. H. Gunston to be a Governor of St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School Foundation, Southwark, for five years from 19 May 1900; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Anatomy to 20 February 1908; Mr W. H. Hudleston to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology to 20 February 1908; Professor Liveing to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural Philosophy to 20 Feb. 1908; Mr R. F. Scott to be a Member of the Board of Electors to Livings in the patronage of the University until 14 February 1901; Professor Liveing to be an Examiner in Chemistry for the examinations in the Science and Practice of Agriculture in the year 1900; Mr G. C. M. Smith to be an Examiner for the Harkness Prize in the year 1901.

The following books by members of the College are announced :—*Aristoteles Poetica, textum recognovit, emendavit, in ordinem digessit secundum sententiarum seriem typis distinxit*, by T. G. Tucker (Nutt); *The New Democracy*, by W. Jethro Brown (Macmillan); *Lucian's Wonderland*, by St J. B. Wynne Willson (Blackwoods); *The Masterpieces of the National Gallery*, Vols. I and II, with an introduction by S Arthur Strong (Cassell); *Our Reformed Church and its present Troubles*, being three addresses by Dr C. J. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester (S.P.C.K.); *Primeval Scenes; being some comic aspects of life in pre-historic times*, by H. N. Hutchinson (Lamley & Co.); *Text Book of Arithmetic*, R. Hargreaves (Clarendon Press); *Caesar's Gallic War, Book III*, by F. H. Colson and another (Bell); *Elementary Practical Physics*, H. Stroud (Methuen); *A Memoir of H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess of Teck, based on her private diaries and letters*, C. Kinloch Cooke (Murray); *The first edition of the Fourth Book of the heroic deeds and sayings of the noble Pantagruel*, translated by W. F. Smith (Deighton Bell); *Elementary Trigonometry*, by A. J. Pressland and C. Tweedie (Oliver & Boyd).

We notice that the following members of the College have proceeded to South Africa on military duty:—J. A. Glover (B.A. 1897) as a member of the City Imperial Volunteers; P. A. Lloyd-Jones (B.A. 1898) and H. E. H. Oakeley (B.A. 1898) as members of the Volunteer Company of The 1st Suffolk Regiment; A. E. Bevan (B.A. 1899) as a member of the Shropshire Yeomanry. Probably others are serving; we shall be glad to receive from our readers additions to the list.

F. F. Leighton (B.A. 1899) was one of ten members of the University recommended by the Vice-Chancellor on 2 February for commissions in the Royal Artillery.

A. C. Norman was successful in the recent competition for commissions in the Army for University Candidates. Mr. Norman has been gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and joins his regiment at Ferozepore, at once.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, March 6, for the election of Members of the Standing Committee of the Union Society for the Easter Term 1900, P. B. Haigh and H. S. Van Zijl were elected.

Ds R. W. H. T. Hudson (B.A. 1898) has obtained one of the Smith's Prizes for his essay "Ordinary Differential Equations of the second order and their Singular Solutions."

The Powis Medal for Latin hexameters has been awarded to Gilbert Norwood, Scholar of the College; subject "The Peace Conference."

The following Chaplains to the Forces have been selected for service with the troops in South Africa: Rev J. Benoy (B.A. 1885), Rev F. B. N. Norman Lee (B.A. 1882).

Dr H. Howard Tooth (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Civil Physician to the Portland Field Hospital for service in connexion with the war in South Africa.

Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), who has been selected as Civil Surgeon in the Army Medical Service during the war in South Africa, is serving on board the transport *Majestic* in charge of wounded and invalids from the front.

Mr J. A. H. Brincker (B.A. 1895) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed a Civil Medical Officer on special service with the Army in South Africa.

On Friday, 26 January, the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877) delivered a Lecture at the Royal Institution entitled *Motive Power, High Speed, Steam Turbines*, giving an account of the work he has done in this new branch of engineering. We take the following summary of the lecture from *The Times* of

January 27: "After a brief historical reference to the steam turbines described by Hero of Alexandria and much later by Bianca, Mr Parsons said that with the introduction of the dynamo the desirability of a high-speed engine was perceived, and the problem became to produce an ideal rotary engine. In 1884 experiments were begun for the construction of a steam turbine which was designed to run as slow, while the dynamo went as fast, as possible in order to admit of direct coupling. Special bearings were devised for keeping down the vibration, and the turbine itself, which was of 10-horse power, making 18,000 revolutions a minute, consisted of 15 successive turbine wheels gradually increasing in size, to allow for the expansion of the steam. Defects were noticed, one being a tendency to whip in the spindle with accompanying loss of efficiency, but it was seen that these would decrease with increase of size, and therefore efforts were made to construct bigger engines. In 1888 several turbo-alternators were supplied, of 120-horse power, non-condensing, running at nine or ten thousand revolutions a minute, and taking about 35 lb. of steam per electrical horse power, while in 1892 the adaptation of turbines of the radial flow type to work with condensers marked an epoch as regards economy in steam power. Turbines of 2,000-horse power were now being constructed, still bigger ones being contemplated, and a large turbo-alternator recently tested was found at full load to consume only 18.8 lb. of steam, 10 degrees super-heated, per kilowatt hour. Leaving turbines for electrical purposes, Mr Parsons said there seemed to be an important field for turbines to propel ships, for there lightness, careful balancing, and economy were required, and 1892 turbines appeared capable of fulfilling these conditions. Their high speed, however, was a drawback, since it rendered direct coupling with an ordinary screw impossible. Experiments were, therefore, begun, and, economy suggesting a small boat, the *Turbinia* was built, and fitted with engines of 2,000 actual horse-power. Many trials were made with various propellers, but the speed obtained was very disappointing owing to the excessive slip and inefficiency of the forms used. Mr Parsons here digressed to explain the "cavitation" phenomena which wasted the power, giving an ingenious experimental demonstration of the vortices formed in the water by the revolving screw, and pointing out that the best way to avoid them was to have a coarse pitch on the screw and a large blade area. Returning to the *Turbinia*, he described how she was radically altered and fitted with new turbines. These consisted of three separate engines—high pressure, intermediate, and low pressure—each driving one screw shaft, and each shaft carrying three propellers. These alterations had a marvellous effect. The speed was doubled and 32½ knots authenticated on the measured mile, while when the vessel was at the Naval Review it was estimated that 34½ were attained. There was but little vibration, and the engines worked very economically. After

this success larger works were constructed at Wallsend-on-Tyne, and contracts entered into with the Admiralty for building a torpedo-boat destroyer with a displacement of 350 tons to have a speed of 31 knots. The engines were similar to those of the Turbinia, but there were two distinct sets working four screw-shafts, each of which carried two propellers. The two low-pressure turbines acted on the two inner shafts, which also carried the reversing turbine that enabled the vessel to go backwards. The boilers and auxiliary engines were as usual on such ships, and the destroyer, which was named the Viper, could be manœuvred like an ordinary twin-screw vessel. On her second trial trip she attained a mean speed of 34.8 knots, her fastest trial being over 35 knots, or about 41 statute miles, per hour, with an indicated horse-power of 11,000. The Viper was thus the fastest vessel afloat. After commenting on the great ratio of her steam expansion, the steam entering her high-pressure engines through an 8 in. inlet, while it left the low-pressure turbines through an outlet 4 ft. square, Mr Parsons concluded his lecture by sketching a few types of vessel in which his turbines might be used. One was a cross-Channel boat, with a length of 270 ft., a beam of 33 ft., and a tonnage of 1,000. She would carry 600 passengers, and with engines of 18,000-horse power attain a sea speed of 30 knots, against the 19-22 now reached. Another was a small unarmoured cruiser, with a length of 420 ft., and a displacement of 2,800 tons. Provided with eight propellers and engines giving 80,000-horse power she would be able, if necessary, to maintain a speed of 44 knots for eight hours.

The following items occur in a sale catalogue of Autograph Letters:

BRONTE (Rev. Patrick, Father of Charlotte Brontë) A. L. s. 1 p. 8vo, *July 22, 1857*, to the Editor of the Manchester Examiner and Times in reference to his controversy with Mrs Gaskell, together with a letter (8 pp. 8vo) from a friend of his (W. Dearden); also to the Editor of the Examiner and Times, defending him (Rev P. Brontë) against the mis-statements in Mrs. Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Brontë. *This most important.*

COLERIDGE (S. T.) A. L. s. 3 full pp. 8vo 23 *April, 1823*, to his son Derwent at St. John's College, Cambridge, a very affectionate letter, principally on family and private matters, and says:—

I will write again as soon as ever I can put the last hand to my *Elements of Discourse* which is grown from a mere Pistolette into an adult Blunderbuss, without any pun on the *Canons of Logic*.

The following item occurs in a catalogue of books and MSS issued by the late Mr Bernard Quaritch on January 1. It seems

to have been purchased by him at the Constable sale. For some account of Dr John Burton, see *ante*, p. 109.

£ s. d.

2486 BURTON (John). COLLECTIONS FOR THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE MONASTICON EBORACENSE (of which only Vol. I was printed in 1758). Folio, AUTOGRAPH MS. of over 1000 pp. with innumerable rough drawings of arms and monuments; *hf. calf neat* About 1748-60 36 0 0

An invaluable contribution to the topographical history of Yorkshire. It is in a condition of almost complete readiness for the press, and is entirely in the autograph of Dr Burton, representing the continuous labour of about twenty years or more. It is based upon the earlier work of James Torr, and incorporates the compiler's transcript of Torr's history so far as it had gone. Burton died in 1771, having recently sold this unpublished Vol. II to Sir William Constable. It has since remained in close hiding, and was not even recognised by the man who had it bound a few years ago. He took J. B. for John Borough, and has caused the binder to letter the book "Sir John Borough's Yorkshire Collection"—Sir John Borough, Garter, who died in 1643, having never had anything to do with the gathering of the materials. They are due to the united and successive labours of two great Yorkshire antiquarians, James Torre and John Burton.

The following item occurs in a sale catalogue of Mesrrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge: it realized £30.

479 CLOG. AN ANCIENT "CLOG" OR PERPETUAL ALMANACK, of Crab-apple wood, 18½ in. long by 1½ in. broad, *in very good preservation, undated*

* * This interesting and ancient "Clog," or Notched-Stave Almanack is identical, even to minute details in almost all the Symbolism, with a Clog in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge. In most respects the two agree with another, larger, Clog in the British Museum. Dr. Plot has described a similar one in the Bodleian (of which an MS. account and a drawing of the Clog accompany this lot). The system for the Golden Number is the usual one of the Roman notation, with the letter cyphers placed vertically to suit the arrangement for space. The first, or January side, contains 84 days, from Jan. 1 to March 25; the second side contains 91 days, from March 26 to June 24; the third side, 92 days, from June 25 to Sept 30; and the fourth side, 92 days, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. It has 66 Symbols and Mark days. A small brass ring, for suspending the instrument, is in the upper end.

JOHNIANA.

There is a tradition that the Venerable Bede studied at Cambridge, and an house near St John's College is still shown as the house, built on the spot where the house was in which he studied, called Bede's house. It is the corner one opposite the Round, or St Sepulchre's, Church, the corner next Jesus College (MSS. Cole xxv, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 3826, fol. 236.).

Although Mr Woodfall always declared he never knew any particular author of Junius, I think from circumstances that Rosenhagen was an occasional negotiator; he was known to live afterwards in Paris, at great expense without any visible means. I once mentioned the subject to Professor Mainwaring, who said he recollected Rosenhagen as Fellow at St John's, and his name there called to mind a wretched pun made upon it by one of the Johnian Society who was going downstairs when Rosenhagen was scraping on his fiddle with his door open: "O Mr Rosenhagen," exclaimed he, "if you will persist in scraping upon your fiddle for heaven's sake *rosin*-again your fiddle stick." [Cradock's Memoirs iv, 134-5, Philip Rosenhagen was admitted a Fellow of the College 10 March 1761.]

We take the following *Reminiscences of Sedbergh School* (1812-3) by the Rev E. D. Ward, Vicar of Upton, Birkenhead (B.A. 1847), from *The Sedberghian* for November 1899. On the Rev John Harrison Evans (B.A. 1828), see *The Eagle* xv, p. 479-80, note.

I entered Sedbergh School in 1842, more than half a century ago; my father was a clergyman in Carlisle. In those days Cumberland sent, as she has since, many of her hard-headed sons to Sedbergh—in my days Rigg of St John's, and Gunson of Christ's, both Fellows of their respective Colleges, the latter a double first, were Cumberland men.

My first introduction to Sedbergh was on the evening of a winter's day, when the ground was covered with snow—I had walked from Kendal, and reached the old School when it was dark.

Well I remember my first interview with Mr Evans. He was not the man to terrify a new comer; he received me kindly, and after a few words—his words were always few—I was committed to the care of the commander-in-chief who looked after and supplied my bodily wants, and in due course was introduced to my companions, who to the best of my recollection numbered about 25 to 30.

I had been in an inferior school at Carlisle and was, I think, hardly fit for the second class, in which I was placed.

I can remember what painful labour I spent over the repetitions.

For years after I could repeat pretty correctly the 10th Satire of Juvenal and a great part of the Antigone.

Considering what I was when I went to Sedbergh, the progress I made was great.

In the school house (now occupied by Mr Mackie) at that time were Rigg, the two Headlams, Edward and Arthur, both double firsts, one of St John's the other of Trinity, Tracey of Emmanuel, a Wrangler who came to an early grave, John Biden, Bell Scholar, Humphrey of Christ's, C. G. Coombe, Henry Martyn Jeffrey, Richard Sedgewick, and others, most of whose names appeared afterwards in the list of Wranglers or of those in the first class of Classical Tripos.

I question whether any school master could claim such a record of first class men as Evans could have done at that time.

When I was at Cambridge in 1848 or 1845 we had two heads of St John's, also two heads of Emmanuel, Christ's and Peterhouse; and this from a school numbering very few boys.

There not mention who hailed from one of the large towns of Yorkshire, who was a

perpetual thorn in the flesh to our head master, and who in the end was quietly dismissed.

On the whole we were a very happy and contented set in the school house: (the only other boarding house was that of Green the second master) we were well and abundantly fed: we had sometimes musical evenings, for one could play the flute, another the violin, while some could sing.

Mrs. Evans we seldom saw excepting when perhaps once in a half year we were asked in to tea or supper.

John David Evans, their little son of two or three years of age, sometimes appeared in our room and was lifted on to the table for general inspection and amusement.

Now what can I say about our Headmaster? He was not a man with very prominent characteristics like Dr Arnold or Kennedy of Shrewsbury: he was a very quiet reserved man, he was not easily provoked, there was no sudden ebullition of wrath.

I have no recollection of any severity of punishment: his heart was in his work: though he was such an accomplished scholar it was well known that he spent hours over difficult passages in Thucydides and the Tragedians before he heard the lessons, and it was said in Cambridge that his interpretations of such passages were never improved upon.

I have often wondered what it was which enabled him to turn out so many first class men at the Universities.

As to Mathematics very little time was devoted to them in school, and we in the school house had only an extra lesson in the evenings once or twice a week.

One thing I think which greatly contributed to his success as a school-master was the remarkable working spirit which existed in the upper forms. If Evans worked hard so did the boys: there was a healthy emulation among them.

Before examinations it was not an uncommon thing for boys to read in their bedrooms as soon as it was light, and the reading out of the marks obtained in the several subjects was looked forward to with as much eagerness as the publishing of lists in College or Senate House.

Then Evans in his private character and conduct of the school was irreproachable: he was a Christian gentleman, just and impartial: he had no littlenesses and no peculiarities of speech or demeanour which a boy might fasten on and ridicule.

He was not a public man: I never heard of him speaking in public: he never addressed the boys collectively.

Sometimes he preached in the church: good solid thoughtful sermons, a great contrast to those of the then curate, who was perpetually raving against dissenters.

As to the games and amusements, as they are now. There was no football. We had cricket in summer and played matches with neighbouring clubs.

The bowling obtained. I was one of the best players in the school. I remember on one occasion getting a score of 60 and feeling so tired or lazy (there were no fours for boundary hits) that I did not get up to early morning school, and coolly told Evans the reason.

The I have retained to the present day, for there have been few University matches at Lord's during the last twenty years which I have not seen.

On whole holidays we scoured the country for miles, sometimes turning off the streams, which threaded the m returning home laden with trout.

There was to the best of my remembrance a very good *tone* in the school, though I can only speak for the school house.

I am glad to think that the school has flourished so greatly since my day, especially under its present Headmaster.

As one of Evans' few surviving pupils I am glad to bear my testimony to one to whom I owe so much.

'The memory of the just is blessed'; Evans *was* just and he was not "a just Beast."

[The following notes on John Bond the Commonwealth Master of Trinity Hall are taken from Cole's MSS. vi, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5807. He is there giving an account of the Masters of Trinity Hall.]

1645. John Bond LL.D. was born at Dorchester in Dorsetshire and sent to St John's College in Cambridge where he took the degree of LL.B. and was for a time Lecturer in Exeter: and being a violent Puritan was made preacher of the Savoy and one of the Assembly of Divines and LL.D. and 11 December 1645 was made Master of the Savoy. On the death of Dr Eden (who by the by kept his Mastership through the indulgence of the University Visitors in 1643) this Dr Bond was, on the refusal of Mr Selden, to whom it was offered made Master of this College. Though Le Neve places Dr King as being elected October 28, 1645, which may be true, and was not supposed to keep it, in all probability by those in authority at that time. In 1654 he was made an Assistant to the Commissioners in Middlesex and Westminster for ejecting those whom they called scandalous and ignorant Scholemasters and Ministers. Anthony Wood is very severe upon him calling him "an impudent canting Person, who by his Doctrine did lead people to Rebellion, advance the cause of Satan much, and in fine by his and the endeavours of his Brethren brought all things to ruin merely to advance their unsatiable and ambitious designs." He seems also to have been a Recruiter in the Long Parliament though one of their Divines (See *plura* in my vol. B, p. 128). At length upon the happy Restoration of Charles the 2nd, this man being then about 49 years of age thought fit to retire to Lutton in Dorsetshire, where he died about the year 1680. His Arms on the MS. Table are thus blazoned: O. a Fess S.

He was son to Dennis Bond, and both father and son Members of the Rump Parliament in 1648. Clement Walker's, *History of Independency*.

In a MS. in the Public Library is a Tract wrote by one Mr William Whiteway, Burgess in Parliament for Dorsetshire in 1626; in it is a private Chronology and these entries:

An. 1610, Co: Dennis Bond married co. Joane Gould.

An 1611. My co. John Bond of Cambridge born. This was probably the Master of Trinity Hall v. my Vol. 31, p. 179.

See a long account of him in Ward's *Gresham Professors*, p. 247.

See an account of him in Hutchins' *History of Dorsetshire* i, 205, 206, 208.

Anno 1644, 3 July. Ordered that the humble Petition of John Bond, Minister of the Savoy, be referred to the consideration of the Committee of the West. *Journals of the House of Commons*, iii, 550.

Nov. 4, 1644. Resolved, That all the Profits, with the arrears, belonging to the Master of the Savoy, shall be paid to Mr Bond, the present Minister, and that he shall enjoy the same profits in as ample a manner as Dr Babanquall, late Master, enjoyed them; and that the sequestered Goods in the Lodgings of the Master of the Savoy, amounting to 97*li*. 6*s*. be disposed of and left to the use of Mr Bond, *ibid.* 685.

Anno 1645, 29 Dec. An ordinance for authorising the Commissioners of the Great Seal to pass a Patent under the Great Seal of a Grant to Mr John Bond of the Mastership of the Hospital of the Savoy for life. *ibid.* 289.

Anno 1646, 26 March. Upon reading the humble petition of the Fellows of Trinity Hall, shewing: That whereas it hath pleased both Houses of Parliament, after an order of Restraint, to restore them the liberty of choosing a Master, who is fit and capable by their Statutes to be approved by both Houses, whereupon the Petitioners have unanimously chosen John Bond Doctor of the Civil law, a Member of their House and do desire the Approbation of both Houses—Resolved that this House doth approve of the said election. *Journals etc.* iv, 489.

Anno 1648, 12 July. Ordered That: Mr Bond Master of the Savoy and Mr Obadiah Sedgwick be desired to preach before this House, on this day seven-night, the Day of publick Thanksgiving for the many late great Victories bestowed by the Mercy of God upon the Parliament Force in the Several Parts of the Kingdom. *Journals of the House of Commons* v. p. 633.

August 11, 1648: Ordered that Mr Bond be desired to pray before the Commons the next fast day. *ibid.* v. 667.

August 30, Ordered That Mr Bond do, from this House, give thanks to Mr. Bond for his great pains in Praying before the House of Commons this day at St Margaret's, Westminster, it being a day of public Humiliation. *ibid.* p. 692.

1648, 18 December. Ordered, That Friday next 22 December be a Day of publick Humiliation for both Houses of Parliament at Margaret's, Westminster and that Mr Cokayne and Mr. Bond be desired to preach on that day *ibid.* vi, p. 100.

But on 21 December is this Order.

That the Lords have commanded us to let you know, that instead of Mr Bond, they have nominated Mr Rawlinson to preach tomorrow at Margaret's, Westminster *ibid.* p. 102.

Thursday morning [21 September 1780] about half past four o'clock, a Duel was fought in Hyde Park, between the Rev Mr Bate and Mr Richardson, a student of the law and late of St John's College, Cambridge. The cause of their disagreement originated from certain words that were used by Mr Bate in the course of an altercation that took place between the general body of the Proprietors of a Morning Paper, of which Mr Richardson is one. The particular expression, which immediately produced the offence, consisted in a direct intimation from Mr B. that the conduct of the Proprietors (speaking of the whole collectively) had in several recent instances, been clandestine and cowardly in the extreme. In consequence of frequent repetitions of the latter expression, Mr Richardson the next day sent a letter to Mr Bate expressing his resentment at the expression and considering himself as participatory in the common stigma. Several letters passed between the parties. At length Mr Richardson sent a formal reply to Mr Bate appointing Time, Place and Weapons. They accordingly met and the chance of the first fire falling to Mr Bate he discharged his pistol, and hit Mr Richardson in the fleshy part of the right arm. The wound however was not sufficient to incapacitate him from returning the fire, which he did, but without effect. The Seconds now interposed and on Mr Bate being asked, whether he then entertained a doubt of Mr Richardson's courage, he replied in the most full and explicit manner, that he neither did doubt it, nor ever had doubted it: but that Mr Richardson had precipitately annexed an interpretation to an expression of his, which he had never intended it to convey. Upon this explanation the affair was ultimately adjusted the Seconds mutually declaring that the gentlemen on both sides had acquitted themselves with the most perfect honour, spirit and resolution.

[Quoted from *The Cambridge Chronicle* of Saturday, 22 September 1780 by Cole, MSS. Cole. British Museum, Addl. MSS. 5879. Cole adds "See the letters which passed between them in the *English Chronicle* of 12 September 1780, and both very sensible.

On Joseph Richardson who entered St John's in 1774 See Wright's *History of Hexham*, the *Dictionary of National Biography* and *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803 p. 602-3].

The two following extracts relating to Titus Oates are taken from the 'Act Book' of Dr Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. It will be observed that Oates describes himself a Bachelor of Arts, a degree to which he never attained, justifying Baker's statement that "He was a Lyar from the beginning." He was inducted Vicar of Bobbing 13 March 1673, resign-

ing the living in 1689 when he removed into Sussex. The Archbishop can hardly be blamed for accepting the statement that Oates was B.A., when even in these days of cheap printing the University leaves it to private enterprise to inform us in an accessible form, who is a graduate of Cambridge.

Titus Oates, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, exhibited a presentation of himself to his Grace (obteyned from George Moore, patron) to the Vicarage of Bobbing in the County of Kent, and pray'd Institution thereuppon, which, upon his petition, was granted to him, by Fiat dated March the 5th 1672 [i. e. 1673].

Titus Otes Batchelour of Arts and clerke, Vicar of Bobbing in the County of Kent, petitioned his Grace for his Dispensation to absent himself from his said Vicaridge by reason of the unwholesomeness of the Ayre of that place, Which accordingly granted unto him by Fiat dated the 14th day of September 1674.

[Extract from "The Lives of Eminent and Remarkable Characters, Born or Long Resident in the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk" (1820).]

EDMUND HICKERINGILL.

This eccentric person was a native of Essex, and was born in 1630. He was first admitted as a pensioner at St John's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards, in 1650, junior bachelor of Gonville and Caius College. We find him subsequently a lieutenant in the English army in Scotland; and next a captain in General Fleetwood's regiment, when he was ambassador in England for Carolus Gustavus of Sweden. He after this made a voyage to Jamaica, probably in a military capacity; and on his return in 1660, published an account of that island, in quarto, under the title of "Jamaica Viewed." This work was dedicated to Charles II., and procured for the author, from that monarch, the appointment of Secretary to the Earl of Windsor, who was going out as governor of Jamaica. This office, however, Mr Hickerlingill declined, having resolved upon entering into the clerical profession. He accordingly took orders, and was presented first to the vicarage of Braxted, in Essex, in October, 1662; and soon afterwards to the rectory of All Saints, Colchester. He resigned the former living in 1664; but retained the latter to the end of his life. He was, however, continually giving high offence to his clerical brethren, by the publication of scurrilous attacks on the Church. "He was a man," says Newcourt, in his "Repertorium," though episcopally ordained, yet publicly bade defiance to the prelacy, and that of his own diocesan in particular: an impudent, violent and ignorant fellow, very troublesome as far as he could, to his right reverend diocesan, and to all that lived near him." He died November 30, 1708; and was buried in the Church of All Saints, Colchester. A long complimentary epitaph, in Latin, was inscribed on his tomb, a part of which, comprising the following passage, was afterwards effaced, it is said by order of Bishop Crompton. "Reverendus admodum dominus—tam marte quam Mercurio clarus quippe qui terra marique militavit non sine gloria; ingenique vires scriptis multiplici argumento insignitis demonstravit, &c." "The very reverend—eminent both in war and literature, having fought with honor on land and sea, and evinced the powers of his mind in excellent writings on various subjects." His pieces were collected by himself; and published in a quarto volume, in 1707. This comprised his "Account of Jamaica;" the "Trial of the Spiritual Courts;" "General History of Priestcraft;" "a Satyr upon Poverty;" "a Satyr against Fame;" "the Survey of the Earth;" "the Writ de Excommunicato Capiendo, Unmasked;" "Receipts to Cure the Evils of this Wicked World;" "the Art of Contentment, a poem, &c." Mr Malone in his life of Dryden, has ascribed to him "the Mushroom, or a Satyr against Libelling Tories, and Prelative Tentatives." He was the author also of a few occasional sermons, which are printed in a second edition of his work, in two volumes, octavo, published in 1716.

MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1899.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>
		Slator
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>	Cunningham
Casson	Scott	Goddard
Balak Ram	Franklin	
Robinson, M. H.	Gharpurey	<i>Division 2.</i>
Lockton		King
	<i>Second Class.</i>	Kennett
<i>Second Class.</i>	Stradling	
Poole	Webb	<i>Second Class.</i>
Havelock	Roseveare	Hough
<i>Third Class</i>	<i>Allowed the Exam.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Wiles	Waller	Horton
<i>Allowed the Exam.</i>		<i>Agrotant.</i>
Sneath		Beechey
		Chalmers

INTER-COLLEGIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW, December 1899.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
(none)	Latif	Dornhorst
	Southam	
	Van Zijl	

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *Captain*—J. H. Beith. *2nd Captain*—G. A. Ticehuist. *Junior Treasurer*—W. M. Royds. *Hon. Secretary*—M. C. Cooper. *Leit Captains*—R. C. Browning, P. B. Haigh, J. H. Towle, W. Kerry.

The rowing man this term has existed, but nothing more. Frost, snow, influenza, the peculiar ills which attend the oarsman, and finally floods have all combined to heap disaster on our heads. A melancholy tale of unrewarded effort has culminated suitably in the over-bumping of the First Boat.

Three boats competed in the races. A fourth boat had been in practice all the term, and was considered to have had an excellent chance of "getting on." Unfortunately, when the day of ordeal arrived, the crew was found wanting. A combined onslaught by the crabs which infest the gut blighted their hopes.

The races were rowed in unspeakable weather from Feb. 27 to March 2, after having been postponed for a week on account of the floods. The adventures of the First Boat need not be set down here. An over-bump is not quite such a disgrace as a few years ago, when the starting distances were longer; but it is not a subject to dwell upon. The crew rowed better the next three nights.

The Second Boat had bad luck. If they had not been stopped the first night by Clare they would have had a good chance of making two bumps. In the re-rowed race next morning Sidney started too fast for them, and they were caught at the Willows. In the afternoon they were again caught, this

time by Selwyn. On the following day they kept away with some luck from Queens', and wound up the week's work by a good bump on the last night.

The Third Boat saved the credit of the Club. They were the only crew of the three who appeared capable of rowing a fast stroke; and the manner in which Paramore spurted on the last night deserved the highest praise. Forty-one strokes per minute, even though you do row some of them in the air, justly entitle any Third Division boat to a bump.

Subjoined is a brief account of the races.

First Night. The First Boat was unexpectedly over-bumped by Third Trinity at the Railway Bridge.

The Second Boat was stopped by Clare at Ditton, after the latter had made a bump. This necessitated another race next morning with Sidney. Sidney started off fast, and in spite of some good spurts by Stroke our boat was bumped in the Long Reach.

The Third Boat rowed over.

Second Night. The First Boat rowed over, within four feet of Hall II.

The Second Boat were bumped by Selwyn in the Gut.

The Third Boat, after a wretched start, caught Third Trin. II. at the Railway Bridge.

Third Night. The First Boat were bumped by First Trin. II. when within two feet of Hall II. at Grassy.

The Second Boat rowed over.

The Third Boat rowed over.

Fourth Night. The First Boat were bumped by Jesus at Post Corner.

The Second Boat bumped Corpus at Post Corner.

The Third Boat, after following Hall III. close all the way to Ditton, spurted very finely in the Long Reach and made their bump.

The following are the names and weights:

<i>First Boat.</i>					
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
S. Barradell Smith (<i>bow</i>)	11	5			
2 P. H. Winfield	11	0			
3 A. E. Kirk	11	3			
4 G. C. E. Simpson	11	8			
5 W. H. Roseveare	12	0			
6 K. C. Browning	12	9			
7 M. C. Cooper	11	11			
E. H. Pascoe (<i>stroke</i>)	10	3			
A. G. W. Hinde (<i>cox</i>)	8	3			
<i>Second Boat.</i>			<i>Third Boat.</i>		
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
M. H. Robinson (<i>bow</i>)	9	9	H. Sanger (<i>bow</i>)	10	4½
2 C. A. L. Senior	11	6	2 W. H. Kennett	11	11
3 R. Casson	10	2	3 F. Worthington	10	9
4 C. R. Crowther	12	1	4 A. C. Dundas	11	8
5 J. N. Ritchie	11	12	5 J. Lister	10	8½
6 S. G. Teakle	12	5	6 G. Hazlerigg	10	8
7 E. Johnston	12	1	7 G. A. Browning	10	11
S. M. Douglas (<i>stroke</i>)	12	4	W. E. Paramore (<i>stroke</i>)	10	2
R. F. Brayn (<i>cox</i>)	8	0	A. W. Hayward (<i>cox</i>)	8	10½

The Handicap Sculls took place on Saturday, March 10. There were 16 entries. The winner was O. V. Payne, with 45 seconds start. J. R. Brown was second.

The Bateman Pairs, and Andrews and Maple Freshmen's Sculls take place on March 16.

This Term the Club has lost the services of H. E. H. Oakeley, an old First Captain, and one of the best oars we have ever had. He has gone out to the Transvaal with the C.U.R.V. contingent, where we all wish him the best of fortune.

Non-Smoking Smoker.

By our Special Correspondent.

This was held on Saturday, February 17, the Boathouse being for that night changed from the river-side to Lecture Room VI.

The First Boat got away in good time. Mr Ticehurst—who was billed under the pseudonym of a Tight 'Un—a name which, whilst under our observation, he did nothing to justify—gave an exhibition of hammering, chiefly the "Greek Slave," who, by the way, is not on the Stock Exchange. [This is a subtle joke.—*Ed. Eagle.*] It is a matter for common regret that his characteristic modesty prevented him from giving us an encore.

After the applause had subsided an escape of laughing gas took place: we hope the extraction was as painless to Mr Gaskell as to his audience. We are in doubt as to whether the Dutchman he told us of was a harmless patient or a rival practitioner to the celebrated Mr Blake.

As soon as the effect of the laughing gas had evaporated, the Light Four embarked and paddled down to the starting post. After sundry starting guns had been struck on the piano, the exhibition boat got away, and despite sundry differences in time—bow and three paying little or no heed to stroke—succeeded in rowing a very good race. There was a strange gloomy attitude of advanced pessimism about stroke, who continually reminded the rest of the crew of the inevitability of tears in the crew's future; whilst the bow three, with all the sunny optimism of youth, continually interrupted stroke, breaking in with the reiterated request for someone—whether stroke or one of the spectators—to kiss them. Anyhow nobody seemed exactly to relish it. At the commencement of the encore, stroke caught a crab owing to the fact that he was a verse behind the rest. Sunny Southam sang a song concerning Poko and a certain solfarino's daughter; there is moral somewhere, but nobody seemed to find it. Afterwards he sang another heathen hymn, but we found that it was "not" a song we could very well "do without."

The appearance of the famous minstrels was disappointing. Their faces were not sufficiently blacked, nor did their garments display that variegation of art and hue that is characteristic of the "famous minstrel," moreover they seemed to have forgotten the bones. Nevertheless, despite these manifold disadvantages,

they succeeded with the instruments provided in charming the audience, and gave several encores, duets and otherwise.

W. H. Rowsfive, despite the fact that he had first stroked the light ships, came over the course again—this time in a funny. He trilled a ditty about a big black bounding beggar—we don't know the gentleman—perhaps he referred to his coach.

Signor Sanger sang something about a chicken; on good authority we learn that his "double-breasted, iron-chested, armour-plated, dynamite proof chicken" appeared in hall next day. Had we known him to be such a prophet his words had cast a gloom over the evening that even the songs of the ensuing singers had not removed; but it was not so.

The New Court Johnnie proved to be an old friend masquerading under a new name. He bumbled a touching ditty concerning an attractive housemaid of his acquaintance, and brought four other men on to the platform to emphasize his remarks. We sincerely hope that the episode of the coach and the damsel has no real foundation. He got three encores, which met the reception always accorded to the inimitable songs of this inimitable singer.

Mr MacDonald, who had previously been flitting about the boat house in a very nervous manner, produced, with the aid of Mr Gaskell, an infernal machine, from which after various adjustments he extracted many weird noises, of which we consider the piccolo solo to be far and away the best. We have it on excellent authority that the fresh Professor is MAC not MC.

My next Surr is our Senior. His first song produced huge applause, but he succeeded in absolutely carrying his audience with "The Soldiers in the Park." After hearing Mr Senior we shall forego the Empire and betake us to Exeter Hall.

The Captain of Lady Margaret Boat Club now sang "The College Boating Song" into the phonograph. This was afterwards repeated. It is not for every singer to hear, as it were, the far-off echoes of his own words.

The full programme is appended.

1. *Hammering*: PROBABLE STARTERS.
By A TIGHT 'UN.
2. *Painless Extract*:
By LAUGHING GAS(KELL).
3. *Exhibition*:
By A LIGHT FOUR.
bow MARSHALL.
2 MARTELL.
3 TICEHURST.*
stk. ROSEVEARE.
* Steers.
4. *Outburst*:
of SUNNY SOUTHAM.

5. *Banjo Duet*:
By THE FAMOUS MINSTRELS,
BRUDDER MAC
and
Mr JOHNSON.
6. *Ballad*:
By W. H. ROWSFIVE.
7. *Song*:
Singer—SIGNOR SANGER.
8. *Ditty*:
By A NEW COURT JOHNNY.
9. *Songs without Singers* (and other Marvellous Illusions):
By AN IRISH PROFESSOR.
10. *Musical Exhortation*:
By Mr SENIOR
(of Exeter (and an-other) Halls).
11. *Boating Song*

N.B.—By kind permission of the D—y M—l *The Absent-Minded Beggar* will NOT be sung at this Concert.

Piano by—MURPHY.
Bed by—ELEVEN.

Refreshments by—PARSLEY.
Chairman—BUSHEY.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

St John's College v. Wadham College, Oxford.

These teams met on March 3rd at Fenners, St John's winning by 6 events to 3.

The times on the whole were an improvement on last year's. F. R. D. Monro did well for the visitors, winning their three events.

100 Yards—F. R. D. Monro (Wadham Coll.), 1; C. Kingdon, 2. Time 10½ secs. Won by 2 feet.

High Jump—J. W. Chell, 1; E. F. Medley (Wadham Coll.), 2. Height 4 ft. 11 in.

Half-Mile—F. R. D. Monro (Wadham Coll.), 1; J. H. Bradshaw, 2. Time 2 mins. 12½ secs. Won by 8 yds.

Putting the Weight—F. Fletcher, 1; C. H. B. Kendall (Wad. Coll.), 2. Distance 31 ft. 7 in.

Long Jump—P. B. Allott, 1; J. W. Chell, 2. Distance 20 ft. ½ in.

One-Mile—H. Sanger, 1; C. R. Leadley-Brown (Wadham Coll.), 2. Time 4 mins. 50½ secs. Won by 20 yds.

Throwing the Hammer—F. J. Wyeth, 1; Edw. Webster (Wadham Coll.), 2. Distance 66 ft.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—P. Ballott, 1; E. W. Webster (Wad. Coll.), 2. Time 20 secs. Won by 10 yds.

Quarter-Mile—F. R. D. Monro (Wadham Coll.), 1; C. Kingdon, 2. Time 54 secs. Won by 5 yds.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—Mr J. R. Tanner. *Treasurer*—Dr Shore. *Captain*—F. D. Cautley. *Hon. Secretary*—W. Stradling. *Committee*—J. H. Franklin, D. C. A. Morrison, S. M. Douglas, F. Fletcher, A. Chapple.

A Committee Meeting was held on February 7. It was decided that the Club should build a shed at a cost of not more than £18 for the purpose of sheltering the rollers, mowing machines, and other implements during the winter months.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Treasurer*—F. D. Cautley. *Hon. Secretary*—J. R. C. Greenlees.

At a Meeting of the Club held on January 25th the above-named officers were elected.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Officers for the ensuing Term. *President*—F. W. Armstrong. *Vice-President*—E. P. Hart. *Treasurer*—P. B. Haigh. *Secretary*—A. C. Abdul Latif.

The chief event of the Term has been the revision of the book of Rules, a measure which has long been needful. Several changes have been adopted and numerous additions made, chiefly with regard to holding elections. The revised Rules are to be published shortly. Mention should also be made of the generosity of a member who has presented the Society with an album for the purpose of containing the portraits of all Presidents and Ex-Presidents. The Secretary takes this opportunity of inviting any Ex-Presidents within whose notice this may fall to oblige the Society by sending a photograph (carte de visite size) for insertion in this album.

The following is a list of the Debates:

Jan. 20—P. B. Haigh moved "That in the opinion of this House the time has now come for the institution of some scheme of Old Age Pensions." Mr A. C. A. Latif opposed. There also spoke—for the motion E. P. Hart and E. Dodgshun; against the motion T. A. Moxon and C. Elsee. Result—Ayes 12, Noes 3; Majority for 9.

Jan. 27—E. P. Hart moved "That this House desires to urge on the present Government the need of a drastic measure of Licensing Reform." C. Elsee opposed. There also spoke—for the motion F. W. Armstrong, E. Dodgshun, A. C. A. Latif; against the motion R. St. J. Dickson, C. Coore, H. S. Van Zijl, P. B. Haigh. Result—Ayes 12, Noes 8; Majority for 4.

Feb. 3—F. W. Armstrong moved "That those Irish Members of Parliament who have recently uttered seditious speeches

should be arraigned for treason." Mr R. H. Crofton opposed. There also spoke—for the motion V. C. Honeybourne, P. B. Haigh, J. H. Field, H. L. Garrett; against the motion L. S. Laver, A. A. Robb, H. S. Van Zijl, T. A. Moxon, R. A. Chadwick. Result—Ayes 9, Noes 11; Majority against 2.

Feb. 10—A. F. Russell moved "That in the opinion of this House Great Britain would under no circumstances be justified in annexing the two Dutch Republics." M. Alexander opposed. There also spoke—for the motion H. S. Van Zijl, F. W. Armstrong, A. C. A. Latif; against the motion P. B. Haigh, R. H. Crofton, T. N. Palmer. Result—Ayes 7, Noes 12; Majority against 5.

Feb. 17—E. S. Montague (Trinity College) moved "That the methods employed by the Government in the conduct of the present war are extremely blameworthy." Mr G. C. Rankin (Trinity College) opposed. There also spoke—for the motion H. S. Van Zijl, E. P. Hart; against the motion F. W. Armstrong, T. A. Moxon, T. N. Palmer. Result—Ayes 16, Noes 5; Majority for 11.

Feb. 24—H. L. Garrett moved "That recent events have shown that some sort of compulsory military service has become inevitable." G. W. Williams opposed. There also spoke—for the motion A. C. A. Latif, F. W. Armstrong, P. B. Haigh, C. Elsee; against the motion R. A. Chadwick, L. S. Laver, C. E. Sidebotham, E. P. Hart, F. Benians. Result—Ayes 7, Noes 13; Majority against 6.

March 3—Impromptu Debate. The following motions were discussed:

"That this House regards the floral decorations of this room to be an improvement." Proposer, H. B. Woodwork; opposer, E. P. Hart. Lost by 3 votes.

"That this House is a staunch admirer of President Kruger." Proposer, W. H. Milnes; opposer, G. H. Shepley. Carried by 9 votes.

"That this house deplors the practice of keeping cats by old maids." Proposer, E. Dodgshun; opposer, C. Elsee. Lost by 2 votes.

"That discretion is the better part of valour." Proposer, H. Bentley-Smith; opposer, J. E. R. de Villiers. Lost by 6 votes.

"That the keeping of white rats by members of the College is a practice to be encouraged." Proposer, C. M. Stevenson; opposer, A. C. R. Latif. Carried by 2 votes.

"That the President be expelled from the House for incorrect rulings this term." Proposer, L. S. Laver; opposer, A. F. Russell. Carried.

"That in the opinion of this House 'blood' waistcoats are useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Proposer, A. A. Robb; opposer, R. A. Chadwick. Carried by 4 votes.

March 10—G. H. Shepley moved "That this House would welcome the popularisation of the *Eagle*." R. A. Chadwick opposed.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr H. T. E. Barlow. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *Hon. Secretary*—W. Stradling. *Committee*—Messrs J. R. Tanner, J. H. Beith, F. D. Cautley, O. V. Payne, J. Sterndale-Bennett, C. Kingdon, E. F. D. Bloom, R. P. Gregory, M. C. Cooper.

A Committee Meeting was held on January 30, when the estimates of each Club for the Term were considered and agreed on. The Sub-Committee which had been appointed to revise the rules of the Club not having yet made its report, the same Sub-Committee was re-appointed with the addition of Mr Lister. The report was presented to the Committee at a Special Meeting on February 27, and is now under their careful consideration before being brought up finally at a General Meeting.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. D. Cautley. *Hon. Secretary*—N. S. Hoare.

Owing to the bad weather and postponement of the Lents all the football matches have not yet been played. In the League we have beaten Magdalene and King's, and have yet to meet Trinity Hall, at present the only unbeaten team in the Second Division. Colours have been awarded to B. F. Woods. Cautley has, of course, been playing for the 'Varsity.

List of matches:

Jan. 20	v. Caius	Won	..	4-1
" 24	v. Clare	Drawn	..	1-1
" 26	v. Magdalene (League) ...	Won	..	3-0
Feb. 7	v. Pembroke	Won	..	2-1
" 20	v. Pembroke	Won	..	3-2
" 23	v. King's (League)	Won	..	8-2

THE FIVES CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held early in the term the following officers were elected for the year:

President—Mr H. Henham. *Captain*—C. Kingdon.
Secretary—R. H. Crofton.

A Committee was also formed to execute the necessary business, consisting of the President, Captain, and Secretary and one other. R. W. H. T. Hudson was elected to fill the vacancy.

It was further decided that the team should have, in addition to the existing colours, a cap, the colour chosen being white with the College crest.

Unfortunately many of the matches had to be scratched for various reasons. Those played were:

Clubs.	Games.
Emmanuel	Lost 5-2
Sidney	Lost 6-4
Caius	Won 7-2
St Paul's	Lost 9-5
Christ's	Lost 6-3

The following have been awarded their colours:—C. Kingdon, R. W. H. T. Hudson, R. H. Crofton, and W. Stradling.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. C. B. Purser. *Ex-Presidents*—J. H. A. Hart B.A., H. P. V. Nunn B.A., C. Elsee B.A. *Treasurer*—H. B. Woodwork. *Hon. Secretary*—B. P. Waller. *Committee*—R. S. C. H. Wood, H. J. W. Wrenford.

The following papers have been read during the Term:

Jan. 19—"The use of Apocryphal Gospels in the Second Century," by the Rev Professor Stanton.

Jan. 26—"A few words on Bishop George Augustus Selwyn and the Rev Thomas Whytehead," by the Rev the Master of Trinity.

Feb. 2—"George Herbert," by the Rev the Junior Dean.

Feb. 9—"Assumptionists and Jesuits in France," by the Rev Professor Mayor.

Feb. 16—"Discussion on teaching in Sunday Schools." Opener, the Rev A. G. Fox B.A.

Feb. 23—"The Materials of the Old Testament," by the Rev Dr Watson.

Mar. 2—"St Clement of Rome," by C. Elsee B.A. Election of Officers for the Easter Term 1900.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

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

Practices of the Chorus for the May Concert have been held during the term, under the direction of Dr Sweeting. The attendances, however, have not been nearly so large as might have been expected, and it is to be hoped that next term the Chorus will receive a considerably greater measure of support.

Two very successful Smoking Concerts were held during the term. Subjoined are the programmes.

On Monday, January 29:

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET..Selections from "Der Prophet"*Meyerbeer*
C. J. F. JARCHOW, O. MAY.
- 2 SONG..... "My Dreams."*Tosti*
W. B. MARSHALL.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Romance"*Svensden*
J. H. MILNES.
- 4 SONG..... "Ask Nothing More"*Marziale*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 5 MANDOLINE AND GUITAR TRIO.....
L. LELAND (Trin. Hall), R. J. WHITE (Trin. Hall), G. THWAITES.

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Song of the Bow"*F. Ayward*
A. RABY.
- 7 HUMOROUS SONG.....
L. LELAND (Trin. Hall).
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO..Polonaise in C sharp Minor.....*Chopin*
G. A. TICEHURST.
- 9 SONG..... "O Star of Eve"*Wagner*
(Tannhaüser)
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 10 MANDOLINE AND GUITAR TRIO.....
L. LELAND (Trin. Hall), R. J. WHITE (Trin. Hall), G. THWAITES.
"God Save the Queen."
Chairman—MR SCOTT.

On Monday, March 5:

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO...Nocturne in F Minor.....*Chopin*
G. A. TICEHURST.
- 2 SONG..... "Thy Sentinel am I"*M. Watson*
R. H. CROFTON.
- 3 DUET.... "When the Wind blows in from the Sea"*Henry Smart*
H. J. W. WRENFORD, A. RABY.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO "Chanson Polonaise".....*Wieniawski*
C. W. BENNETT.
- 5 SONG....."The Blackbird and the Thrush"*arr. by C. Wood*
G. T. SHAW (Caius).
- 6 MUSICAL SKETCH
D'ARCY GORDON (Caius).

PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO
DR SWEETING.
- 8 QUARTETT..... "Lovely Night"*F. X. Chevatal*
W. B. MARSHALL, E. A. MARTELL, G. A. TICEHURST,
W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- 9 BASSOON SOLO.....
G. T. SHAW (Caius).
- 10 SONG..... "The Admiral's Broom"*F. Bevan*
A. RABY.
- 11 MUSICAL SKETCH
D'ARCY GORDON (Caius).
"God Save the Queen."
Chairman—Mr R. H. ADIE.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

It has been decided not to hold the Johnian Dinner this year.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

Mr H. Sneath was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester at Advent and has begun his work as Junior Missioner. The Senior Missioner preached in the College Chapel on Quinquagesima Sunday, and also took the Service of Intercession on the Saturday evening. The Terminal Meeting was held on the Monday in Lecture Room I. The Master presided, and speeches were made by the Senior Missioner, the Junior Missioner, and Mr Tanner. The meeting was very well attended and was in every way a success. A hearty vote of thanks to the Master for presiding was passed, proposed by the Senior Secretary and seconded by the Senior Treasurer.

It is hoped that a large number of undergraduates may be able to go down to the Mission during the Easter Vacation.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The Committee has been the same as for last Term (see page 141).

List of Addresses:

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| Jan. 20th. | Mr Barlow. |
| " 27th. | Mr Ward. |
| Feb. 3rd. | Dr Stanton, Ely Professor of Divinity. |
| " 10th. | Mr E. H. Askwith, Chaplain of Trinity College. |
| " 17th. | Mr E. H. Whitley, S.P.G. Missionary at Chôta Nagpur. |
| " 24th. | Mr A. J. Robertson, Senior College Missioner. |
| Mar. 3rd. | Dr Chase, Principal of the Clergy Training School. |
| " 10th. | Professor Mayor. |

THE LIBRARY.

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

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

Donations.

DONORS.

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|---|-----------------------------|
| *Wordsworth (W.). Sonnets. Edited by Professor G. C. M. Smith.* 12mo. Lond. 1899. 4.40.33 | The Editor. |
| *Scott (R. F.). Notes from the Records of St John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Privately printed 1889-1899. 5.27.24 .. | |
| Reade (Compton). A Record of the Redes of Barton Court, Berks; with a short Précis of other Lines of the Name. 4to. Hereford, 1899. 11.21.33 | Mr Scott. |
| Winiewski (Dr F.). Quaestio de Animarum post Mortem Conditione apud Graecos. 4to. Monast. Guestphal. 1857 | L. Horton Smith, Esq., M.A. |
| *Griffinhoofe (Rev C. G.). Helps towards Belief in the Christian Faith. With a Preface by the Lord Archbishop of Armagh. 8vo Lond. 1897. 11.17.50 | The Author. |
| Garrod (Rev G. W.). The First Epistle to the Thessalonians, Analysis and Notes. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 9.7.56 | |
| Nicoll (W. R.). The Lamb of God: Expositions in the Writings of St John. 8vo. Edin. 1883. 11.19.54 | Rev A. W. Greenup, M.A. |
| Petermann (J. H.). Brevis Linguae Arabicae Grammatica, Litteratura, Chrestomathia cum Glossario. Editio 2da. 8vo. Carlsruhae, 1867. 7.39.20 | |
| Handbook of the Theological Colleges of the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in Scotland. 8vo. Lond. 1899 | Mr Pendlebury |
| Harvey (W. F.). A brief Digest of the Roman Law of Contracts. 8vo. Oxford, 1878. K.10.44 | |
| Suetonius. History of Twelve Caesars. Translated into English by Philemon Holland anno 1606. With an Introduction by Charles Whibley. 2 Vols. (Tudor Translations.) 8vo. Lond. 1899. 8.12.101,102 | |
| Cauchy (A.). Œuvres complètes. 11e Série. Tome IV. 4to. Paris, 1899. 3.41 | |
| Huygens (C.). Œuvres complètes. Correspondance, 1676-1684. Tome VIII. 4to. La Haye, 1899. 3.42 | |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Curry (C. E.). Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. With a Preface by L. Boltzmann. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 3.31.32 | Dr. Donald MacAlister |
| Walker (James). Introduction to Physical Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 3.26.53 | |
| *Butler (S.). Shakespeare's Sonnets reconsidered, and in part rearranged with introductory Chapters, Notes, and a Reprint of the original 1609 edition. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 4.7.78 | The Editor. |
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