



# THE EAGLE.

*October Term, 1901.*

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## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from p. 321.)*



THE first group of documents here printed refer to the case of Richard Wadeson, a Fellow of the College. He was a son of Richard Wadeson, a Westmoreland farmer, and was admitted to the College from Sedbergh School 26 May 1756. He took his degree as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1760, and was admitted a Foundress' Fellow 22 March 1763, in which year he also proceeded to the M.A. degree. He was ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of London 17 June 1764. He did not take Priest's Orders for some time. By the College Statutes he ought to have done so within six years of his M.A. degree. It is not quite clear how this oversight came to the knowledge of the College. Probably Wadeson wished to proceed to the B.D. degree, as all Fellows of the College at that time were obliged to do; this degree he took in 1771. When the result of the neglect was discovered, Wadeson seems to have taken immediate steps to repair it. He obtained Letters Dimissory from the Archbishop of Canterbury to be ordained Priest by the Bishop of Lincoln. The entry in the Act Book of the Archbishop is not dated,

but it comes between two entries dated 20 and 24 Dec. 1770 respectively. He was ordained Priest "at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury" by the Bishop of Lincoln 23 December 1770. The question now arose, was Mr Wadeson still a Fellow of the College? The Seniority of the College seems to have taken a lenient view, and to have endeavoured to discover a means of allowing Mr Wadeson to retain his Fellowship. The matter was laid before Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of England, and John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. It will be observed that the case was not laid before these eminent lawyers for a joint opinion, but that each gave his opinion independently, and then these first opinions were laid in each case before the other jurist. The fees are not marked on Wedderburn's case, but Dunning received two guineas for each opinion; the case being marked "Despatch is prayed." Briefly the opinion of the lawyers was that Mr Wadeson had forfeited his Fellowship, but that if no question as to the rights of others arose Mr Wadeson might be allowed to continue a Fellow if the College chose to permit it. Unfortunately for Mr Wadeson the question was raised. The Vicarage of Higham, in Kent, became vacant in April 1771 through the promotion of the Vicar, Michael Driver Mease. In those days the choice of Livings was given to the Fellows in order of seniority.—A form of selection which, combined with the compulsory celibacy of Fellows, gave rise to the belief (still existing) in parishes in the gift of the College that benefices were always given to "the oldest bachelor." Wadeson seems to have claimed Higham in his turn. John Youde, a Fellow junior to Wadeson, also claimed it. At first the College tried to avoid coming to any decision, and passed an order on 20 June 1771 agreeing to "wait for the determination of the Visitor or of any court of law, if Mr Youde

shall begin any suit relating to it [i' Higham] before the first day of July next." This was clearly an evasion of responsibility, and the Seniority, probably to prevent the presentation lapsing, on 20 August 1771 declared Wadeson's Fellowship vacant, he not having taken Priest's Orders within the prescribed time.

Wadeson appealed against this decision to the Bishop of Ely as Visitor, but the decision was against him, the Seniority also coming in for blame.

Wadeson seems to have been Head Master of Harrow School. He resigned that office in 1789, for Mr Drury was elected Head Master "in place of Mr Richard Wadeson who retires" (*Cambridge Chronicle*, 27 June 1789). He was instituted Rector of Fairlight, Sussex, 9 May 1798, and held the living until his death in November or December 1823, aged 89 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, p. 665).

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#### CASE.

In one of the Statutes of Saint John's College in Cambridge is this Clause:—*Ad hæc statuimus et ordinamus, ut Socii, qui Magistri Artium fuerint, nisi infra Sex annos in eo Gradu plene confectos Presbyteri ordinentur, tunc Sodalitio suo sunt ipso facto privati.* By the force of this Statute many Fellows of the College, who have not taken Orders have lost their Fellowships. And it is not known that any one (except those who are allowed by the Statutes to study Law or Physic) ever continued Fellow more than six years after he had taken the Degree of Master of Arts, without being a Priest.

Mr W. one of the Fellows, had completed these six years in July 1769. He had then been several years a Deacon, but was not ordained a Priest till December 1770. Mr W. alledges that he was entirely ignorant of this part of the Statute. And the Master and Senior Fellows who are the Governors of the College verily believe his allegations to be true, both because he has been very little resident in the College since he was elected Fellow, and because he himself discovered to them in

December last that he was not in Priest's Orders, which otherwise would not have been suspected. Mr W. thinks that his ignorance ought not to subject him to the loss of his Fellowship, because there is a direction in the Statutes that all the Statutes be read in the College Chapel in four different portions at four different times in the year, specifying the times, which has never been observed since Mr W.'s admission to the College. The Master and Senior Fellows believe that this plea can have no weight. The Statute here referred to begins thus:—*Tametsi ignorantia coeca in iis quae observanda astringitur quispiam nemini opitulari debeat sed adversari potius in eum objici: ne tamen quisquam intra hoc Collegium frustra hoc pro defensione adducat. Statuimus ut sint horum Statutorum libri tres, quorum unus remaneat apud magistrum, vel ejus suppletentem vicem, alter vero cathena obligatus in bibliotheca collocetur, tertius denique in valida cista in turri cum charta regia uti in statuto de evidentiis praediximus, quam tutissime reponatur.* These copies are kept in the places appointed; and other copies are now so numerous and every one concerned has so easy access to them, that the reading of them has been long thought useless. The Statute has not directed any particular person or persons to read them nor appointed any penalty for the omission of it.

Mr W. argues farther, that though his Fellowship might have been declared void and another have been elected into it whilst he was only a Deacon, yet that he having now complied with the Statute and being a Priest, cannot be moved. The Declaration of vacant Fellowships and the election into them are annual in Lent. At the election last year in Lent 1770 it was not known that Mr W. had neglected to take Priest's Orders.

The Master and Senior Fellows are desirous of shewing to Mr W. all the favour, which is consistent with their obligations to execute the Statutes, But doubt whether any circumstances can authorise them to depart from a rule so plainly expressed and so long uniformly observed. They therefore desire to be informed

1. Whether, being satisfied that Mr W. had no Intention of disobeying the Statute or suspicion that he had done so, and that he was actually in Priest's Orders before the Master and Senior Fellows did any act, or made any declaration to carry

the Statute into execution, they may allow him to keep his Fellowship?

2. If you think that they ought not to allow him to keep his Fellowship then: Whether a Visitor upon an appeal to himself by Mr W. may not consider himself as an equitable judge, and by a fair exposition of the Statute and consistently with the true spirit and meaning of it pronounce that Mr W. has not by such involuntary and accidental non compliance with it incurred a forfeiture of his Fellowship?

#### OPINIONS

##### No 1

1. If the Master and Senior Fellows are satisfied that Mr W. had no intention of disobeying the Statutes but that he erred merely from ignorance and has now in fact complied with the injunction of the founder though not within the time limited, I think they are not obliged to declare under such circumstances that he has forfeited his right, but may without any blame permit him to hold his Fellowship.

2. I think a Visitor has no greater power in such a case than the Master and Fellows themselves have, but on the contrary that his discretion is more limited than theirs. For upon an appeal to the Visitor the question must be litigated between the Master and Fellows, who (it will then appear) have not thought fit to dispense with the forfeiture, and Mr W. who will insist that he has not incurred any forfeiture. That state of the question would in my opinion be very unfavourable for Mr W. because I think that in a strict view of the case he has incurred the forfeiture, but as no interest arises to any individual by reason of that forfeiture, I should conceive that the Society is not bound to take notice of it

Linc. Inn  
22 Feby. 1771

AL. WEDDERBURN.

##### No. 2.

1. If the College have by any of their Statutes any discretionary power in this matter, the circumstances of Mr W's case afford him in my judgment a very good title to their favour; but if the passage above extracted is the only one applicable to the question, I doubt the Fellowship is now

actually vacant without any Declaration or Act of the College to make it so. The want of Priest's Orders within the time limited being not merely a ground to remove a Fellow but by term of the Statute an *ipso facto* privation of the Fellowship; and in that case all the College can do for him is to reelect him if he be still eligible.

2. If the Visitor should so determine, his determination will be uncontrollable, but in strictness where the Statutes are express and explicit and nothing is left to the discretion either of the College or of the Visitor, hard as it may be in particular cases, they are as I conceive equally bound to consider the Statutes as rules for their conduct and for his decision.

Lincoln's Inn  
24 Feb. 1771.

J. DUNNING.

No. 3.

I do not find any contradiction between Mr Dunning's opinion and mine. We are agreed that Mr W. has incurred a forfeiture. Mr Dunning states to the College that the only method of reestablishing the right is by a reelection if he be still eligible. I concur in that opinion but I have also suggested that the fellows may without being exposed to any blame omit declaring the vacancy which I still think they may if no person has a right to call upon them to fill it up. The consequence of which would be that Mr W. would remain *de facto* a fellow as he did before his omission to qualify himself was discovered.

Linc. Inn  
7 March 1771.

AL. WEDDERBURN.

No 4.

I have as desired read Mr Solicitor General's opinion and revised my own. It was not for want of inclination that my opinion was not more favourable to Mr W. If I could think as Mr Solicitor General seems to do that the neglect to take Priest's orders was only a cause of forfeiture, to take advantage of which some Declaration or Act of Amotion was necessary on the part of the College, I should certainly think with him that the College might if they pleased decline that advantage and waive the forfeiture and I should as certainly recommend them to do so; but the ground of my opinion was, and is above

stated to be, that the terms of the Statute impart and create an actual vacancy, and I can only wish that I saw reason to think otherwise. It is certain however that this gentleman might (and if he had kept his own secret, probably would) have gone on to receive the profits of the fellowship as if he were still a Fellow, the College hearing nothing of the fact: and if the Master and the other Fellows are all disposed to forget what he has inadvertently told them I shall not think so goodnatured a disposition blameable.

Lincoln's Inn  
11 March 1771.

J. DUNNING.

DECISION OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.

Edmund by Divine permission Bishop of Ely, visitor of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge, To the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College sendeth Greeting. Whereas a certain Instrument of Appeal or Complaint bearing date on the twenty sixth day of August last hath been interposed before Us on the behalf of Richard Wadeson Bachelor of Divinity wherein the said Richard Wadeson did appeal from and complain of divers Wrongs Injuries and Errors in certain proceedings of the said Master and Senior Fellows and more especially did appeal from and complain of a certain Resolution or Judgment made by the said Senior Fellows in the absence of the Master on the twentieth day of August last, and entered in the Book called the Conclusion Book by which resolution or judgment the said Senior Fellows did resolve and declare that the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson became void of course at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts on account of his not being then in Priest's Orders. And Whereas the said Richard Wadeson did admit in the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint that he was not in Priest's Orders at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts, But nevertheless insisted that his Fellowship did not become void of course on that account and that he ought not to be deprived thereof for the several reasons alledged in the said Appeal And Whereas a true copy of the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint hath been transmitted by Us to the said Master and Senior Fellows and an answer



thereto hath been since returned by them And We having duly weighed and considered as well the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint as the Answer thereto and having also carefully examined all and singular the Statutes which in any wise relate to or concern the matter in dispute are of opinion that the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson did become void of course at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts because he was not then in Priests orders as is expressly required by a certain clause in the 24th Chapter of the Statutes of the said College. And that the Resolution or Judgment of the said Senior Fellows in the absence of the Master declaring the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson void was regular and Statutable Do therefore by those Presents Decree, pronounce and declare that the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson did become void of course at the expiration of six years from the time of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts because he was not then in Priest's Orders as is expressly required by a certain Clause in the 24th Chapter of the Statute of the said College And do ratify and confirm the said Resolution or Judgment of the Senior Fellows declaring the Fellowship of the said Richard Wadeson Void, And do hereby require and enjoin you the said Master and Senior Fellows to fill up the said vacant Fellowship at the next general election into Fellowships in the said College And Whereas it appeared to Us as well from the said Instrument of Appeal or Complaint as from your answer thereto the Directions contained in the 49th Chapter of the Statutes of the said College concerning the Reading of the Statutes have not been duly observed And as We think so great a violation of the Statutes of your College ought not to pass unnoticed and uncensured by Us We do accordingly censure you the said Master and Senior Fellows And do by these Presents strictly require and enjoin you henceforth to read or cause to be read publickly and solemnly in your chapel the Statutes of your said College at such times and in such form and manner as is set forth in the said 49th Chapter And we do moreover direct you the said Master and Senior Fellows to place this our Decree and Definitive Sentence among the Archives of your College you having first entered or caused to be entered a faithful Copy thereof in your book called the Conclusion Book And this you are duly to certify Us within fourteen days after the day of the

date of these Presents In Witness whereof We have caused our Episcopal Seal to be affixed to these presents Given this fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one and in the first year of our Translation.

Reference has frequently been made in these notes to the preference reserved in certain Fellowships and Scholarships to Founders' Kin. The following certificate shows the kind of information which had to be supplied by candidates to substantiate their claims.

May it please you to vnderstande, That some of vs whose names are vnder written Do assuredlye knowe by sighte of auncient Petedegrees and wrytinges: And all of vs haue crediblye hearde and verely thinke That Thomas Beresforde was ffather of James Beresforde sometime Vicker of Wirkeswoorthe and also father of Heughe Beresforde of Newton Graunge. And that this Heughe was ffather of John Beresforde and of many other children: which John had yssue Agnes who was married to Edwarde Hopkinson, which Agnes had yssue by the same Edwarde, Anthony Hopkinson nowe livinge who had yssue six sonnes vide licet: Henrye nowe of St John's College in Cambridge, William, Edwarde, George, James and Toby Hopkinson 1615.

FFR. FFITZHERBERT

EDWARD BERESFORD  
of Beresford

JOHN BERESFORD  
of Newtongrange

THOMAS BERESFORD  
of Allsoppe

EDWARDE MELLOR  
of Wirkesworthe

TOBIE STOYTE,  
Vic. of Wirksworth

EDWARD BENNETT  
Parson of Cubley.

THO. PEACOCKE  
Vicar of Ashburne

JOHN BILLINGE,  
Parson of Carsington

JAMES LIGHTWOOD  
Parson of Briedley.

John Collins, the writer of the following letter, was a Fellow of the College. He was some time Censor and

Anatomy Lecturer to the Royal College of Physicians, and was Regius Professor of Physic in the University from 1625, probably until his death in 1634. He left his books and a legacy of £100 to the College. The Mr Burnell who is referred to is Lawrence Burnell, who was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1601; and the reference enables us to identify him as holding certain preferments. He compounded for First Fruits as Rector of High Bickington, Devon, 15 August 1622. He was installed as Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral 20 July 1624 and was installed in his Prebend in that church 7 July 1624. The Bishop of Exeter was then Valentine Carey, who had been holding the Chancellorship *in commendam* with his Bishopric. Burnell compounded as Rector of Toppesfield, Essex, 10 November 1624, there succeeding Richard Senhouse, then Bishop elect of Carlisle, another member of the College. Burnell held his two Rectories with his Cathedral preferment until his death 12 November 1647, aged 68.

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Sir, Master Burnell was soe full of businesse before his departure to Exeter that he had not leasure to write vnto you, but promiseth shortly to write att large how all thinges hath succeeded with him att Exeter. The bishop before he went from London made him Chancelor of the Church and the Kinges letters are gone downe for Mr Burnell to make him Canon in the place now voyd and there is noe doubt but hee wilbe chosen. He hopes well of Toppesfield and that the prince is satisfied and att the Kinges returne from his progresse will deale with the Lord elect of Carlisle to resigne which he hath promised him to doe. Mr Burnell leaft your horse behind him heer att London because he was stub'd with a nayle, the smyth hath took to his foot and dressed it, that now I haue aduentured to send him downe by your man Rowland. I receaued an acquittance from the Senior Bursar for the exhibition due from the Company of Cutlers and haue receaued three pounds and a noble of them for Carter, for which I acknowledge myselfe much beholdinge vnto you. The Company mislikes the forme

of acquittance because Carter is not specified in it, if you please you may let the Bursar insert his name in the next and I pray lett one of your men signifie to the Bursar I haue receaued the money that he may enter it into his booke. Doctor Lane came yesterday at night to me at 8 o'clock, and this morneing he his gone to the Earle of Southampton, he proposeth to writ vnto you by whom you shall vnderstand when he goeth, and soe with my best love and respects remembered vnto you I cease and rest

your very loving frend

JOHN COLLINS

London

July 28th, 1624

*Addressed:* To the right worshipful my very Loving frend Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge be these delivered.

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The letters which follow were received by Dr Owen Gwyn, Master of the College, during his term of office as Vice-Chancellor. They shew the Mayor of Cambridge in the character of an early temperance reformer. Barnabas Goche, the writer of two of these letters was Master of Magdalene, and had been Vice-Chancellor in 1611. They seem to point to some claim on the part of the University to control the Markets in the Town.

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Right worshipfull, at my last Conference with yow, yow desyred me that I would refrayne serving of vnlicensed victuallers, which I then promised and doe by this my letter promise againe, but my request is that yow will grant noe new lycences to any. For vnlycenced victuallers seting vp vnder the noses of ancient have half beggered them, besydes there is such ill vsage amongst them that the towne doth much exclaime, besydes I doe entreat yow to put downe the Alebrewers which are growne to that number that for half the yeare we are much hindered in so much that yf they be not suppressed we that have antient brewhouses shalbe cleane overthrowne. I think yt fitting that one or two should be lycensed for brewing of Ale but noe more, yow shall fynd that skollers are as much hindered

with bibbing of Ale as no other abuse is soe great in this towne. Thus being bold to signifie yow my Conscience in theise businesses hoping yow will have a speciall consideracion I rest

Cambridge this xvjth of                      your worships assured freind  
November 1615                      ROBT. LUKYN. Maior.

There is a poore widow Taylor dwelling in the Castle end whose husband is lately dead that now serveth out beere to the poore folk in Castle end that desyreth a lycense, I thynk her a fitt woman because she selleth a quarte of stronge beere for a penny. If yow please to grant her one I wilbe thankfull to yow, but further I will not trouble you for any.

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipfull Mr Vice Chancellor give theise.

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Sir I haue attended Mr Solicitor with Mr Binge at my good leasure; they both concurr in opinion that

1. The Vniversitie as clearkes of the market haue no power to order how longe the market shall continewe. But that power belonges to him that hath graunt by charter to houlde a market.

2. It is not in his power that hath graunt by charter to houlde a market to alter the day of the markett.

3. There is no sett tyme how longe a markett shall continewe, but arbitrary at the discretion of him that hath graunt to houlde a market.

4. Yf the Baylifs take awaye the butcher's meat because they stande in the markett after the hower appointed them to departe, the butcher shall haue his action of trespassse. But if the Vniversitie finde them selues griued their proper course is to complayn at the counsel table where this arbitrary power shall either be reduced to the accustomed tyme or settled vpon a certen tyme.

5. The Taxer, or other officer, shall ringe his bell as formerly he hath done; he must therefore goe and offer to ringe the bell and yf yt be denyed him he shall haue his action vpon the case against him that withstandes him, but the Vniversitie must complaine as before.

This is the iudgment of your counsell which I submitt to your wisdome and so rest

from the Commons                      at your commandment  
ffeb. this 16th of 1615                      BAR: GOCHÉ

To Mr Solic: 2*li.* 4*s.*

To Mr Binge        22*s.*

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipfull his very good frende Dr Gwin Vicechancellor of Cambridge dd.

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Sir I delivered this daye your letters to Mr Attorney whoe receiued them with much shew of contentment and hath appointed me to attend him for 3 or 4 dayes hence for his letters to you. Certenly you haue taken a fitt tyme to endeere the Vniversitie vnto him and yf I be not much deceiued he will return you good satisfaction which I beseech you expect from his letters. Mr Smarle I hope will be wyser hereafter, his enterteynment was meane. and yet his consell Sergeant Hicham and Mr George Crook were very earnest. The iudges declared themselves so far for the Vniversitie as they had not the minde for any thinge I can yet learne, to take a copie of the returne Mr Spicer shall bringe down a precedendo. Mr Bynge carryed the buysines wonderfull well, certenly you may trust him with a buysines of far greater importance. I beseech you pardon this hastie scribblinge and so I rest

from London this                      at your commandment  
21st of June 1616.                      BAR: GOCHÉ

*Addressed:* To the Right Worshipful his verie good freind doctor Gwin Vicechancellor of the Vniversitie of Cambridge giue these

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In the following letter from Robert Bouth reference is made to the Second Court, then in course of erection. Booth had been a Fellow of the College, he was Junior Bursar from 18 February 1579-80 to 30 January 1580-1 and Senior Bursar from 20 Dec. 1588 to 18 Dec. 1589. His subsequent career is not quite certain. There was

a Robert Booth who was Rector of Ramsden Bellham from 2 March 1577 until his death in 1606. But our Bouth is generally described as "gentleman" not as "clerk." One Robert Boothe, gentleman, was licensed 18 November 1591 to marry Dorothy Bashe of Stansted Theale, Herts., widow of Nicholas Bashe late of the same, gentleman (Foster, *London Marriage Licenses*), but neither of these persons can be identified with our Bouth with any certainty.

Sir I thanke you for your letter of the 4th of this June by these last Carriers: in it I fynde no mencion of my letter to you sent on fryday last by the carrier wherein was some mencion of Mr Lucye's chamber and of Mr Alveyes leaving your howse. I would gladly know whether you have receyved it. I have great reason to think by the course your frendes hold in it that Mr Deane and Mr Milner meane as much as they sayd of theyr remembraunce of you and of theyr good intencion to you. Their counsell to have patience for a tyme is good. For Mr Lucye yf he have Mr Coke's chamber all here are well satisfied, and for bestowing roomes in your new buildinges vpon yong gentlemen which by the Fownders were and are intended to Felowes yt wilbe much mysliked, and your frendes here will not press you in that kynde, but are desyrus that the Felowes may have the benefite of those roomes. Yet vpon speciall occasions they who are ornamente or emolumente to your howse must by your statute be therein respected. In this rawng now erecting in your new court, and so in the next, it wilbe well that the tymber be so provided as that the thyrd story may be 11 foote high at the least and that the second or middle story may notwithstanding be 12 foote high at the least betwene floare and floare all which (as I think) may fitly be, by thrusting the seeling of the third story high into the roofe, and by raysing the floare of the third story a foote or more and higher then it is in the north rawng: which may be without charg to the workmen and will greatly bewtifye the chambers. Yesterday my Lo. of Essex his cause was handled at large. The Quene's learned Counsell charged and he awnsvered before the privy Counsell and before 4 selected Erles, 2 Barones, 2 cheife

Judges and some other of the Judges: as I heare his faults were 1<sup>o</sup> his making many and vnworthy Knightes against the Queene's commandment: 2<sup>o</sup> making my Lo. of Sowthampton likewise Leistenant of the horse, and continewing him so after commandement to the contrarye; 3<sup>o</sup> his leading the armye into Monster and not into the North first, as the Queen's intent and commandement was; 4<sup>o</sup> his parley with Tyrone alone without witness; 5<sup>o</sup> his returne into England contrary to express commandement by letter. These thinges were manifestlye proved and acknowledged by himself. The end was that he must hold himself no Cownsellor, his offices of Marshall and Master of the ordinaunce are sequestered into the Queen's handes, and he is remaunded to his howse vntill her Highness further pleasure be made knowne to him. This is all that I canne yet heare.

Yt is saide that your new gatehowse is not so large and fayre as the ould one towards the streat, which must not be suffered being contrary to the articles. For that which Mr Coke telles vs that you desyre to know concerning your new gate howse, I would wish it to be as the ould is, more brode towards the Cowrt then towards the backsyde of the howse. For your stay still at Cambridge vpon the differences betweene you and your overthwart neighbors, your frendes here do wish that you should rather follow your other necessary busynes, then (to any your preiudice) to attend these controversyes, bycause it is not likely that they will have any speedye issue, but rest in suspence as they are for a good tyme. Theyr honours salute you, and so with harty commendaciones from vs all your poore frendes here, I committ you to God's holy protection. in Brode streat in London. 6<sup>o</sup> Junii. 1600

Totaliter tuus,

ROB. BOUTH.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull Mr Dr Claiton Master of St Johnes College in Cambridge. dr.

The letters which follow illustrate a practice of which other examples are found amongst the papers preserved in College.—the case of a Fellow wishing or willing to resign his Fellowship provided some named person is elected to succeed him. Peachie became

a Fellow in 1620. It was not the practice then to record the succession to Fellowships, so that we cannot say for certain whether he succeeded Beeston. Some account of Peachie will be found in *The Eagle* XXI, p. 159.

The first letter from William, Lord Maynard, illustrates the same practice. And in this case the proposal seems to have been more immediately successful, as John Hanchett was admitted a Fellow 1 April 1623, about a week after the date of the letter. It will be observed that Hanchett's father was twice Sheriff of Herts. This identifies him with Thomas Hanchett, who was Sheriff of Herts. from 25 November 1591 to 16 November 1592, and again from 24 November 1600 to 2 December 1601.

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Sir, The suite I made bolde to mooue yow in at my being at your college, and which was seconded by him in my behalfe unto yow, who did earnestly affect it when once I had tolde him of it, is still continued on all handes, if soe be it may any way be obteyned. But if it fall out soe that neyther the place be voyde now, nor like to be before Midsomer then I am to become an humble suiter unto yow againe, that upon your acceptance of the resignation of my place which (with hearty thanks for your many favours shoven me in it) I doe here tender into your handes, yow would be pleased to thinke of Sir Peachie as not unfitting to succeed me; that soe by your fauour he may be elected into it. He was my pupill, and I haue so much knowledge of him, as I assure myself he will proue both peaceable and painfull in your house; and his learning was when I left him, noe whit inferiour to the forwardest of his time, that I had to deale withall, which I therefore mention becaus it appeares euidently that such kinde of men yow desire, they should be, that liue there. I entreat it of yow as my last and earnest request and will account myselfe in my best seruices euer obliged unto yow for it. As for me I haue referred myself to my Lord whose desire it is (for some reasons his Lordship hath considered) that I should not enter into Orders before the

course ended with his sonne who having appeared himself voluntarily in my former suite, will receive great satisfaction he shall understand, that I miscarry not in both. Thus with my humble duty and seruice remembred unto yow I commend theis requests unto yow, with my prayers for your prosperitie in the happy peace of your whole society

your worships euer to be commanded

WILL: BEESTON.

Northampton

March 21<sup>th</sup>, 1617

*Addressed:* To the Right worshipfull Mr Doctour Gwynn Master of St John's Coll: in Cambr: theis.

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Sir, I am now to renew my former suite unto yow about the acceptance of my resignation in the behalfe of Sir Peachie and reason would not that I should eyther be thus importunate with yow or forward in myself to be rid of my place, were I not soe faire engaged as I am in seruice to him, whose desire it is to haue it soe, which also he hath pleased once agayne to commend as his suite unto your selfe, and the effecting thereof (I assure myself) will giue his Lordship great content. I confess myself much bound to yow for not making it voyd the last yeare, the party being then ineligible: I dare not be soe bolde as any way to condition with yow but I freely referred it to your owne disposing beseeching yow to giue what way and what furtherance yow may that one of us may enjoy it, and by all meanes he if it maybe. You shall euer finde me ready to doe all fitting seruices both to your selfe and to the College if yow please to use me and had I not learned soe much formerly yet the duty I owe to him, who so loues your house would teach it me. Heartily commending my suite unto yow together with my seruice and thanks for all your fauours I wish you health and prosperity and remayne

your worships ever to be commanded

W. BEESTON

Eton Mar 7.

1618

*Addressed.* To the right worshipful my very worthy freind Mr Doctor Gwynne Master of St John's Coll in Cambridge.

Sir, although I am already not onely indebted to you for a Bucke (which I will God willinge paie in summer) but for many other innumerable fauors, yett you must excuse mee in that like an importunate beggar I am bold to sollicite you for a new convenience before I know how to requite any of the former. Mr Younge iunior, a fellow of St John's (which if I should not remember with much thankfulness I were a most unworthy and ungratefull man) is willinge at this election to resigne his fellowship to his kinsman and frend one Mr Hanchett of your Colledge; onely he is desirous to bee before hand assured that his resignation will be accepted for him to whom hee intends it, otherwise he is resolu'd not to part with his fellowship vppon any termes, hee hauinge therein no other end but to pleasure a friend; and this fauour I am now bolde to request of yow that yow would be pleased to acquainte the Mayster of St John's with Mr Younge's intention and to know his pleasure therein, and for my sake to deliuer freely your opinion and afford your friendly assistance to this gentleman, whoe is eldest brother to him whoe desires the fellowship. I know that in good manners I ought as well to write to the Mayster about this buisiness, as to giue him thanks for the great trouble which I putt him, his seruants and lodgings vnto at my last beeinge at Cambridge and to excuse my vnciuill comminge away without seeinge him; but you know that I haue promised him neuer to trouble him more in this kinde, besides I protest vnto yow I am exceedingly ashamed to thinke how infinitely I haue bine obliged to him and yow all without either meritt or any manner of requital; but I doe desire to bee soe much beholdinge vnto yow, as that yow would doe mee the fauour to make my apology vnto him. The reason why I am desirous to be beholdinge vnto my friends for this gentleman is bicause hee is my wiues neere kinsman, his father being brother to her Mother's Mother, and one vnto whome I haue in myn one particular bene extraordinarily beholding. Hee is a gentleman of very great worth and esteeme in his country, and has bine twice Sheriffe of Harfordshire, and beeinge in yeeres and hauinge diuers children hee is desirous to make this sonn a scholler. For the younge mans description I can say nothinge hee beeinge altogether vnknownen to mee; but if hee should bee any waies puritanically affected (which is more than I can imagine) hee will much degenerate from his father and his

eldest brother, whoe are very free from any such humour and will alwaies be ready to giue him good counsell. I will only conclude with my thanks for your kinde and costly entertainment of me at Cambridge and will euer rest. Your most assured louinge frend

W. MAYNARD.

Eston

24 Martij 1622

*Addressed:* To my worthy and much respected freind Mr Burnell one of the Senior fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Sir I am much ashamed that being tied vnto yow by soe many obligations as I must and will euer profess myself to bee; any occasion should make mee soe great a straunger vnto yow as of late I haue bene, but I will make noe apologies for what is past but doe now most earnestly beseech yow that yow would be pleased to oblige mee soe farr as at the least once in a yere to visit Eston lodge and to bring with yow your good freinds and myn in St John's. My wife and I are goeing to London (God willinge) one monday next, whear we intend to stay about 3 weekes; if yow bee then in towne I will not faile by the leaue of God to see yow thear: but if yow goe not vpp this Parliament then I shall be in hope to enioye your good company heere towards the end of Lent, for I doe infinitely longe to see yow without any further complement, and by reason of our noise of warres I am and still am like to bee soe employed in matters of Lieutenancy for this County as I dare scarce be from home one night otherwise I would not haue bene soe longe from Cambridge as I haue bene, to which place and to my worthy friends thear; and most especially to yourself I shall euer study to approue myself, a most truly faithful and affectionate friend

Eston

W. MAYNARD.

xxj<sup>th</sup> February 1625

*Addressed:* To the Right Worshipful my most worthy friend Mr Doctor Gwynn Mayster of St John's Colledge in Cambridge giue these.



The next group of letters illustrate the pressure put upon the College by eminent or highly placed persons in the matter of Fellowship elections. Richard Bulkeley, or Buckley, who seems to have been related to the family of that name seated at Beaumaris in Anglesey, was admitted a Fellow of the College 25 March 1629, "*regia autoritate admissus in locum proximum vacaturum ex parte australi.*" One of these names was instituted Rector of Lower Isham 10 November 1642, ceding this on being instituted Rector of Newton Blossomville, Bucks, 9 January 1642, holding the latter living until 1652.

Worthy Sir, my most seruicable respectes premised. It hath pleased my Honorable Lord to appoint one Bulkeley for a scholler of his own foundation in your noble societie. The youth is of extraordinarie hopes for his young yeares and had certainly been chosen to Trinitie College, but that his Lordship hath provided a better fortune for him. May it please you to vnderstande that young Bulkeley had at this time personally come to Cambridge to bee admitted a pensioner, but that his apparel and other necessities are not provided; furthermore it is his Lordships pleasure to have him stay for a month or twaine in Westminster schole for the greater credit of the schole, when the schollers shall be put to examination. It is Mr Owen's and my own, and the request of diuers more in our house that you would be pleased to grant Bulkeley the fauor to suffer Mr Floud to admit him pensioner vnder his name out of hand, least he should loose a year by his lingring at Westminster which time would be most advantagiously gained for the yong scholler if it might stand with your good liking to admit him before the Commencement. This your noble courtesie shall much oblige vnto you.

Westmin. Abby  
Junij 28, 1624.  
[R. Julij 7, 1624]

your servant to be commanded  
JOHN HACKET.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipful his most worthy Frend Mr Doctor Gwin Maister of St John's College in Cambridge these be delivered.

My very good cozen, I haue a greate desire to be an earnest snyder to you and the Seniors against this next Election of fellowes. if you will give me leaue, and to remayne much obliged for the fauoure.

That young Bulkley, my kinsman and youres and a scholar of excellent and rare improvement, may be chosen fellowe in Mr Flood's fellowship, beinge one of your vnckles foundation. I shall acknowlege this an especial courtesie. And to deserve it in parte, I will (God soe permitting) provide somme better preferment for Mr Lloyd within the compasse of this year at the furthest, than nowe he hath. And, if there be any yong man you desire provided for, not soe fitt peradventure for an vniuersitye as this yong man is, I meane Bulkley, I will bestowe a viccariage upon him, which I cannot but be enabled to doo once in six monethes if I may know the man. And I will beside acknowlege the fauor. And for the same rest euer as I doe remayne

Buckden 4th of  
December 1628

your affectionat lovinge cozen  
JO: LINCOLN.

*Addressed:* To my reverend and worthy cozen Mr Dr Gwynne Master of Sct. Johns College in Cambridge.

After my harty Commendacions

You may perceauce by his Majesty's letters vpon what strength and testimony Mr Buckley is recommended to his election. And though I have bynn tender in my perticular to present any from the free and generall choyce of you all yet I can doe noe lesse than to intimate a more absolute respect to this his Majesty's desire. That soe the effect may returne your affections compleate with his will that would have them so. My care shall followe in offering back your dutyfull regard and

as a remembrance hereof to present your requests when you shall expect that occasion from mee

Whitehall  
20 March 1628

your affectionate friend  
and servant  
HOLLANDE.

*Addressed:* To my very worthy friends Doctor Gwynn Master of St John's College and to eight senior Fellowes of the same House in Cambridge.

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The group of letters which follow are from William Crashaw, who was admitted a Fellow of the College 19 January 1593-4, by mandate from Queen Elizabeth, the See of Ely being vacant. Crashaw was a Puritan divine and a notable man of letters in his day. He was the father of Richard Crashaw, the poet, who was of Pembroke Hall. These letters refer to Crashaw's books and manuscripts, many of which came to the College. They seem to have been bought from Crashaw by Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, the patron and friend of Shakespeare. Wriothesley himself was admitted to St John's in 1585 at the age of twelve. It was some time before the books came to the College; at least ten years after date of these letters. At the time the letters were written the Library was in the First Court; when the books came they were housed in the present Library.

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*Salutem in Christo.* Worshipfull Sir I will accordinge to my appointment with my lord bee at Cambridge with you soon after Easter and then go forwarde god willinge in yeilding my best assistance to his lordship for the well maneing of that good motion his lordship made to me for our librarye. And whilst I live it shall be my hartes ioye to do any service to the house, and for the present business you shall be furnished from me with 3000 volumes if so many be found needful, whereof ouer 2000 I will upholde to be as good books as are in any

library in Christendom, and some such as are scarce in any other librarye of this land. And with some 500 manuscript volumes (whereof I wonder you have none in your librarye) some very ancient, some very rare, and many never printed. Against that time his lordship desires you to consider of fitting the roome and I am yet of mind Mr Hordes chamber is better to be divided as it is, then put into the librarye; that so it may be as a private librarye for the small books and for many books of such natures as are not fit to be objects for every eye. But I leave that to your discretions. And do further desire, because you shall have no books from me but such or of such impressions as you have not alreadye that therefore you would cause to be made an exact catalogue of all your books you have alreadye according to the manner of this note inclosed, so you shall have onely those you have not, and such as I have not fit for you may be fitt for some other librarye. So till then recommending my service and loue to yourself Mr President and the rest of our good friendes I rest

Ag. Burton  
Mar. 23, 1614

your servant in Christe  
W. CRASHAWE

*Addressed:* To the worshipfull My very good frende Mr Doctor Gwyn the Master of St Johnes College in Cambridge Or in the Masters absence to the president haste

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*Salutem in Christo* This noble Earl persists in his honourable intendment towards our librarye and therefore willed me to write to you to sende vp by the first the catalouge of the books you have alreadye and their impressions, and you are like shortly to receive a faire parcell of bookes, some ancient manuscripts and others printed So hopinge to receive it the next weeke (seeinge I wrote out of the northe more than 2 months before that it might be readye) with my daily prayers and hartye endeavours for the good of that our house I take leave and rest

from my lord  
Sheffeylds house  
in St Martins in the  
fields May 5, 1615

your assured friend and servant  
in Christ  
W. CRASHAWE

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull my very good freinds  
Mr Doctor Gwin the Master of St Johns Coll. in Cambr. or in  
the Masters absence to Mr president, haste

*Salutem in Christo.* Worshipfull Sir, Havinge receved your  
Catalogue I overviewed my librerie exactly, and though you  
have good books, yet find I great store in mine that yours hath  
not, and for the good of the College am content to pick out  
such as you want. And to this ende I have delivered alreadye  
into Southampton house almost 200 volumes of Manuscripts in  
Greeke, Latine, English and frenche, and about 2000 printed  
books, whereof you have not one in your librerie. You may  
therefore do well to have care to make your rowme fit, for his  
lordship intends to be very honourably bountifull to you in his  
kinde. But for my parte I could wishe you would advise afore  
you be at any cost whether some other parte of the house were  
not a fitter place for a librerie then that either will or can be  
though you take in Mr Hoordes chamber. I will be with you  
God willinge this July, wishinge I might do you any further  
service and with remembrance of my love do rest till then and  
ever

June 30, 1615

your servant in Christ  
W. CRASHAWE

Sir I pray let one of your men deliver me this inclosed for he  
hath a booke or two I would not misse

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull my very good frend  
Mr Doct Gwinn the Master of St Johns Coll. in Cambridge  
hast.

*Salutem in Christo.* Sir since my cominge to towne I was  
with my Lord of Southampton who willed me to learne how you  
proceeded with your librerie, for that he desired first to sende  
the books he formerly promised, and after to do more as he  
findes your occasions, and his owne intendments and abilitie to  
corresponde.

I am also a sutor to you for my selfe who never yet had lease,  
nor parcell of lease nor any other gratuitye from the College,

that you would grant me a lease of certaine houses you have  
here harde by me in Tower Streete, which are now or shortly  
will be in your power to let. I have lately lost much more by  
2 fellowes of our house then this will yeilde me, and my hope is  
to be a meanes to get much more to our howse. Yet do  
I chalendge nothinge as due any waye. But a little will do me  
good in this yeare of my removinge. Herein cravage your  
kinde favour and assistance as I shall be readye to deserve it at  
your hands in peculiar and the Colledge it selfe by any services  
with my harty love remembred I take leave and rest

Whitechappell  
June 11, 1618

your asured ffrende and  
servant in Christ  
W. CRASHAWE

The Countesse of Shrewsburye is againe committed to the  
Tower for the olde cause wherein she againe refuseth to answer.  
The later newes of Sir Wa. Raleighs vnfortunate voiage you  
will see by the proclamation.

*Addressed:* To the right worshipfull My very good ffrende  
Mr Doctor Gwinn the Master of St Johns Coll. in Cambr. these.  
haste.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



## THE CITY UPON THE HOLY STREAM.

### I.

**T**HE City upon the Holy Stream! Such, as some etymologists inform us, is the meaning of Hagustaldesham, the name given in olden times to the little Saxon town, which, by almost unbroken continuity and even to some small extent by actual survival, is represented in the Hexham of to-day; and whether we endorse or reject the derivation, the title is at least aptly descriptive of the place and its history. Possibly the name has its origin from the rivulet (now called Hallgarth Burn) which rises on the rough uplands of the south west and runs past the town on its way to join the Tyne,—a stream sadly desecrated now-a-days by the dirt and refuse of the meaner part of Hexham, but pure enough, no doubt, to earn some veneration in those shadowy years when the first English invaders of Northumberland fought their way up Tynedale, and pitched their camp on the flat-topped hill which rose above the streamlet's eastern bank. But to most of us the Holy Stream will rather be Tyne himself, and certainly that river has some claim to bear the title. A portion of his channel was holy ground, lying as it did within the privileged boundaries of Hexham Sanctuary, and many a time must the Saints of Hexham have travelled through his fords. More than once, according to the old monastic legends, his waters have felt the influence of their miraculous powers: over the face of Tyne, from his rising to his mouth, did St Wilfrid spread his net, the

white barrier of blinding mist, which hid his beloved city from the fury of Malcolm and his Galloway hordes; and it was in Tyne that one of the sacrilegious Picts, who during David's invasion plundered the oratory of St Michael, was driven in his frenzy to seek death by drowning, an instance of heavenly retribution which, according to Prior Richard, caused the spot to be held in great veneration and visited on the vigil and feast of St John the Baptist by innumerable crowds both of healthy and infirm persons. But by this mention of the day the pious historian of the Church of Hexham unconsciously disproves his own theory and adds weight to the suggestion that Tyne was a holy stream long before Hexham stood beside its waters: bathing in this manner upon Midsummer eve was a wide-spread and very ancient custom, and the good folk of Hexham were lucky in having a miracle to win the Church's approval for a practice which was forbidden to the people of Hippo by St Augustine. "*Haec infelix consuetudo*," the latter declares, "*adhuc de Paganorum observatione remansit*": the ceremony was a relic of heathendom, and it was better to remain dirty than to meddle with the accursed thing.

Such are two of the legends of Tynedale hagiology; but whether the greater stream or the less be the origin of its name matters little to Hexham. There it stood, and there it stands still, rising proudly above the flat haughs on the southern bank of Tyne, the natural, indisputable queen of Tynedale. A mile away to the north west North Tyne and South Tyne join their waters, and thence in union flow onward through the noble stretch of valley over which Hexham presides, here gliding noiselessly with a smooth and stately current, here chafed and divided by banks and islands of yellowish gravel, where straggling lines of willow-bushes grow, swathed about the stems and lower branches with the drift and rubbish of the last flood.

A far different stream was Tyne when the last flood

was at its height; a Pindaric torrent of brown and violent water seething, swirling, eddying down to the east, full to the brink or even here and there overflowing to form shallow pools on the low-lying stretches of the haugh, roaring angrily through the bridge, as though he recalled the day when he swept its predecessor—Smeaton's one failure—from its foundations, and fiercely beating down the long supple willow branches, till they disappeared under the ever-changing wrinkles of his sullen face. The willow has been somewhat hardly used by moralists: it is the accepted symbol of the time-server; but look at that branch which the flood has all but overwhelmed, and perhaps you will adjudge it to a more honourable character. Again and again it disappears beneath the surface, and again and again its wet draggled crest slowly struggles up from the entangling violence of the current. Here, surely, it is the common, unknown hero of every-day life, obstinately endeavouring to contend with a sea of troubles too potent for his strength, and yet refusing to acknowledge defeat till sheer force of circumstance overwhelms him.

Beyond the river rises a steep wooded hill, rich in the continual picturesqueness of beech trees (for the beech is beautiful even in its nakedness), and crowned by the pointed steeple of St John Lee; and farther away to the north west, beyond the meeting place of the two Tynes, is the greater hill of Warden, once the stronghold of some primeval clan, Warden church with its ivy-clad Saxon tower nestling cosily on the broad green haugh below. Eastward runs a wide level expanse of pasture, meadow, and cornland, past Dilston and Corbridge, to the brown earthy cliffs which show the point where in some remote century the ancient lake burst away its barrier and bared the deep soil of its basin to form the fertile haughs of the present valley. At Dilston the Devilswater issues through a narrow gorge from its fan-shaped dale on the south,

a dale not unimportant in the history of Tynedale; and a little below the water-meeting one may yet discern the worn foundations of the Roman bridge which once carried the Dere street across Tyne to Corstopitum.

Corstopitum itself has vanished long ago, but Corbridge, its medieval and modern successor, stands boldly by the riverside a few hundred yards to the east—a broad patch of irregular grey roofs, with a slender Saxon steeple rising from the midst and narrow gardens sloping to the river: below, spanning the river itself and the great dun gravel-beds beyond, is the only bridge which survived the famous Tyne flood of 1771—a narrow structure of many arches and much beauty, such a wealth of contrasted light and shade does it receive from the bold corbels which carry the overhanging parapet from pier to pier.

But to return to Hexham itself: the town stands on the top and round the slopes of a low hill, which on the northern side abuts against the long upland range of Yarridge, the southern confine of the valley; and in modern times it has spread westward across Hallgarth Burn, forming a suburb, of which the name (Quatre Bras, locally pronounced Quarter Brass) gives a clue to its date. From the eastern bank of the burn the ground rises to a great open green called the Seal: then comes the site of the old Abbey precincts, and then the Abbey itself—Abbey it is always called, though (at least after Saxon times) it was never more than a Priory—a noble old fabric of grey-brown, weather-eaten stone, except at the east end, where the taste of modern restorers has replaced the beautiful fourteenth century Lady Chapel by a cheddar cheese front of Early English design. The nave disappeared in the days of William Wallace, and though an attempt was made more than a hundred years later to rebuild it, the work stopped short not many feet above the ground, and it is only in the opening years of the twentieth

century that the structure of the fifteenth is to be completed, so that in due time Hexham nave may be able almost to rival Cologne Cathedral in respect of the centuries which will have elapsed between its foundation and its finished state.

The choir and transepts of the medieval church survive, the former a beautiful and interesting piece of work—Early English still reminiscent of the Norman from which it sprung: indeed, the evolution of the style is traceable as the walls run eastward, each bay showing some advance upon the last. Here is to be seen the Frithstool—the stone chair of Saxon workmanship, upon which in old times the fugitive sat when he claimed privilege of Sanctuary; here, too, is Prior Leschman's shrine—stonework quaintly but somewhat clumsily carved with grotesque figures and patterns which make one inclined to believe that the influence of Saxon designs had not wholly died out in the fourteenth century, the stone base being surmounted by a screen of glass and finely traceried woodwork. Much of the organ-screen also is of medieval date, and part of it bears a row of curious carved letters forming the initials of a sentence:—"Orate pro anima Domini Thomae Smithson Prioris huius ecclesiae."

But it is the transepts that form the greatest glory of Hexham. They are of pure Early English design, and of unusual length; for the slype, or narrow passage which led from the cloister-garth to the graveyard on the south side of the choir, is here within the fabric of the church, at the extreme end of the southern transept. Over the vault of the slype is a gallery, upon which in monastic times the Dormitory opened, and from thence descends a broad, straight stairway, by which the Canons passed into the church for the earliest service of the day. Either transept has an eastern aisle, once divided into chapels: but the western walls rise in unbroken majesty to the full height, pierced only by long lancet windows, each window-recess being faced by a tall stilted arch standing upon short columns.

The Chapter House has vanished, but the ruins of its vestibule are still to be seen on the east side of the cloister-garth; on the south of the same space stood the Refectory, and a trace of its doorway still remains, with fragments of an elaborately carved fourteenth century lavatory close at hand. Modern buildings enclose the western side, but beneath them is an extensive range of vaulted chambers of medieval date—huge stone ribs supporting a round barrel-vaulted roof—which may have been cellars, storehouses, or workshops.

To the east of the Abbey is the market place, and amid the houses on the further side of the square stands a noble old tower, which at first sight seems to have been the gateway of a castle, for an arched passage pierces through its base and gives access to a narrow court beyond. There is another square tower behind, which still retains the bold corbels of its machicolated parapet; but this is an earlier and independent structure, originally built to serve as a gaol, while the tower of the market place was probably the residence of the Bailiff who ruled Hexham in the name of its temporal lord, the Archbishop of York.

Except for these buildings the town contains little that is striking to the eye. Here and there a quaint old house attracts our attention, and there are many old courts and passages which are not without some element of rude picturesqueness; but much of the town dates from the end of the eighteenth or the early part of the nineteenth century, when external ornament was less studied than a respectable solidity. Like those of many old country towns, the streets bear somewhat curious names. The main road from Newcastle passes through the town by a long street which begins as Priestpopple (andiently Prestpofyl), merges into Battle Hill (a romance in itself, but there is no more of it than the name), and ends prosaically as Hencotes. Fore Street, the Bond Street of Hexham, was in old times



called Costeley Row: and the street which leads westward from the market place, past the round-arched ruins of the Abbey Gateway, is Gillgate or Gilesgate, so called from a Hospital of St Giles which once existed in that quarter of the town. From the Black Book of Hexham, compiled in 1479, we get the suggestive titles of Pudding Row and Oven-house-gate.

## II.

The first beginnings of Hexham may possibly be ascribed to the period of Roman rule. With so large a garrison posted along the line of Hadrian's Wall, a few miles to the north, Tynedale must in Roman times have been the scene of constant activity, commercial and perhaps agricultural: three or four miles below Hexham the great military road, which formed the first Iter of Antoninus, passed across the valley; probably another and perhaps an earlier road branched from it at the southern end of the bridge beside Corstopitum, climbed to the heights of Yarridge at the back of Hexham, and so made its way across Allendale and the fells beyond to the South Tyne valley near Alston, where it would fall in with the Roman road now called the Maiden Way. The position of Hexham is one which the Romans would not lightly neglect, and if the place be really of Roman origin it is only one addition to the long list of Saxon abbeys and cathedrals which were founded on or near Roman sites. A large number of Roman stones have been worked into the Saxon crypt of the Abbey church, and one or two mutilated altars form part of the medieval building, though it is not unlikely that much material of this nature was brought from the ruins of Corstopitum: an altar and other worked stones have recently been discovered in the river beside Hexham, and their bulk and position seemed to indicate that they had formed the load of a waggon which came to grief at the ford during its journey from Roman Corstopitum to Saxon Hexham.

Of the Roman remains discovered at Hexham there are two which surpass the rest in human interest. The name of Apollo Maponus is not a charm to conjure with nowadays, but a tablet in honour of Septimius Severus and his sons, with the name of the unfortunate Geta erased, recalls one of the tragedies of history, and may possibly be a memorial of a visit paid by Severus and Caracalla (Geta was left behind at Eburacum) to the neighbourhood of Hexham, as they journeyed northwards to invade Caledonia. A humbler but not less pathetic story is told by the large sepulchral stone which was found under the pavement of the Abbey transept, and bears a representation, sculptured in high relief, of a cavalry standard-bearer riding over the crouching body of his foe. The group is particularly interesting as giving us a contemporary portrait of an Ancient Briton; but if the likeness be a faithful one, we cannot contend that our predecessors were a remarkably handsome race. Below the sculpture is an inscription, which surely contains an element of pathos in its brief simplicity; it records the name of Flavinus, standard-bearer of the turma of Candidus in the Ala Petriana; he had served in the army for seven years, and he was only twenty-five when he died.

How then did he die? The sculpture certainly suggests that he saw active service, and may mean that he was killed in battle. Can it be that the prostrate barbarian leapt to his feet and struck Flavinus in the back as he rode past? Some people draw that inference from the malicious grin which the imaginative eye can discern upon the villain's stony face, and the manners and customs of modern barbarians give some support to the supposition. But how did he come to be buried in this neighbourhood, when, in all probability, his regiment was stationed far away in some part of Cumberland? Fact is silent, but Fancy is ready with her answer: it was because his parents lived here, she declares; perhaps his father was a time-expired veteran

of the same corps, who was spending the evening of his life on a grant of land in this fertile valley, and they brought his body back to find burial at home; or it may be that he was mortally wounded and came here to die in his mother's arms. Fancy is ready to weave us a story to fit either alternative.

Where he passed his years of service we cannot with any certainty undertake to say; in spite of many theories and conjectures Petriana, where the regiment bearing the same title was stationed, is for the present a name which has lost its site, and conversely Roman Hexham (if ever there was such a place) is a site which has lost its name. Camden identified it with the Roman Axelodunum, solely on the strength of a certain resemblance between that name and the medieval Hextoldesham; Horsley conjectured that it was the Epiacum mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy, upon no other evidence than the fact that the latter was a city of the Brigantes; but even so the boundary between the Brigantes and their northern neighbours the Ottadini has never been conclusively determined, and it is quite possible that Hexham lay within the territories of the latter tribe. A reckless flight of the imagination might tempt us to abandon the derivation with which we began, and boldly propound the glorious conjecture that Hagustald is merely an uncouth Saxon corruption of the proud title Augusta ad Vallum. It is a fascinating guess; for Fancy is ready to come to our assistance again with a mythical account of services rendered by the little community to Hadrian or Severus, and rewarded by this imperial title; indeed, she is quite prepared to supply us with a choice of many remarkable events to justify the bestowal of so dignified a name—a signal victory, for instance, or a hairsbreadth escape from assassination. But unless we are willing to let her lead us into the clouds altogether, we must be content to leave Roman Hexham a nameless city, and pass on to the time when Saxon Hagustaldesham was rising amongst its ruins.

## III.

The date and circumstances of the foundation of Hagustaldesham are lost in the mists which hide the early doings of the English in Northumberland; we only know that the invaders had a long and arduous conflict with the Celtic inhabitants, and it may be that more than one sanguinary battle was fought in this part of Tynedale, or that one of the four kings who (according to Nennius) opposed Hussa, the fifth successor of Ida the Flamebearer—Urbgen, Riderchen, Guallanc, and Morcant—had his stronghold and capital at Hexham. Aelred, Abbot of Rievaulx, who was born at Hexham and died in 1167, says in his treatise on the saints of his native place that the original church was founded "ab antiquissimis regibus," and makes St Wilfrid merely its restorer; and while, so far as the Abbey is concerned, there is no other evidence to support his statement, it is not improbable that the town and perhaps some smaller church existed before Wilfrid's day. Forty years before the foundation of the monastery the battle of Heavenfield was fought on the heights beside the Roman Wall, and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that Hexham was the place where Oswald received the news of Cadwallon's approach and began his retreat towards the fastness where he turned to face the invader, that in the course of a few days the little town saw the panic and suffering of a hasty evacuation, was pillaged and burnt by a pitiless enemy, and witnessed also the triumphant return of Oswald after the slaughter of Cadwallon on the banks of Deniseburn. If this be so, we can hardly imagine that religious king failing to build a church in the restored and converted city, and Aelred's narrative seems to point to the existence of some tradition to that effect.

However, when we first emerge from the region of conjecture, we find Hexham and the district afterwards known as Hexhamshire the property of the Kings of Northumbria. Ecfrith, Oswi's successor, gave Hexham-

shire to his bride Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, and afterwards foundress of the Abbey of Ely; and in the year 674 Etheldreda bestowed it upon her favourite Wilfrid, with the concurrence, no doubt, of her husband, with whom the future saint was as yet upon equally friendly terms. With the vicissitudes of Wilfrid's career, his quarrel with Ecfrith, his expulsions and triumphs, we need not deal; such matters belong rather to the general history of Northumbria; and though Wilfrid is said to have loved Hexham best of all the nine monasteries of which he was the founder, the larger part of his life was spent elsewhere. Of his last thirty-five years not more than fourteen were spent at Hexham, and these were the quiet and comparatively uneventful intervals of a strenuous and stormy career.

Wilfrid was Bishop of York when Etheldreda gave him Hexhamshire—the only prelate exercising authority in Deira and Bernicia: he was forty years of age, a man of cultivated tastes and great intellectual powers. Six of the most impressionable years of his life had been spent in Rome, whither he travelled at the age of eighteen, and contact with a wider and more highly civilized world than the remote kingdom of Northumbria had changed the sluggish-witted, rustic-tongued youth into the active, clear-headed, eloquent man who was to leave so deep a mark on the history of his native country. Prior Richard, of course, ascribes this development of his latent powers to the special and miraculous favour of St Andrew, a favour which Wilfrid in due time endeavoured to requite by dedicating the monastery of Hexham to his early patron; but that was the fashion of an age when the subtle working of environment in the formation of character and the training of intelligence was a subject little investigated: many a reputed case of saintly intervention is really an instance of the finer and more mysterious methods by which God influences human life. However, we may at least feel sure that one feature of his surroundings made a profound

impression upon Wilfrid's mind: at Rome he would behold such splendours of ecclesiastical architecture and ornament as no other city could then display, and the sight inspired him with an ardent longing to give to the church of his native country some worthier structure than it yet possessed. Already he had done something towards the fulfilment of his desire in the buildings which he erected at York and Ripon; but it was Hexham that saw his greatest and most successful effort.

Here then at Hexham began a period of bustling industry, such as Northumberland had not witnessed since the earlier days of the Roman dominion, when the soldier-masons of three legions built Hadrian's Wall. Masons, stone-dressers, sculptors, and painters had been brought by Wilfrid from France and Italy, and were lodged, no doubt, in wooden huts near the site where the great church was presently to rise, full of wonder at scenes so unlike the land they had left behind them, and (when they dared) heartily cursing the cruel climate of the north. The ruins of Roman temples, forts, and villas, whether at Hexham itself or at Corbridge, furnished a plentiful supply of building material, and if more were needed there was good freestone to be quarried close at hand: as for timber, the oaks, which were newly fallen acorns when the last Roman Cohort passed away from Tynedale, were now ready to be hewn into shape for the ponderous roof-beams of the nave and aisles.

It is a pleasant picture of toil and enthusiasm that presents itself to the imagination. Even at the present day there is no small fascination in watching a great edifice rise course by course from its foundations: how much more powerful must the spell have been in the days when scarcely one of the open-mouthed spectators had ever seen any building reared much above the height of his own head? Nor is the picture without an element of comedy also. Mason and sculptor must hold

some form of communication with the rough, sturdy Tynedale labourers who work under their direction—burly, fair-haired giants, who scratch their heads stolidly, as the dark voluble Italian endeavours to express his meaning by a swift torrent of utterly incomprehensible words and a hundred nimble gesticulations, eloquent enough to his own countrymen, but more meaningless than a kitten's pranks to the less volatile Northumbrian, who probably aggravates the foreigner's anger and excitement by laughing in his instructor's face.

Here, it may be, stands a low, wooden shed, where a young Roman sculptor is carving the capital of a column or a group of figures in relief which is to adorn the apse; a strange experience, surely, for one who has hitherto lived all his life under sunnier skies and amid the splendours of a glorious city, to find himself working in a wild Northumbrian valley under the eyes of a half-civilized people. But neither the rigour of the climate nor the uncouthness of his surroundings can dull his enthusiasm: yonder at Rome he has toiled and struggled unrecognised and unrewarded, feeling the steady growth of his powers from ignorance to craftsmanship, yet always condemned to silence and disappointment when his master usurped the credit of his best work. But here is his opportunity at last, and he is happy in the consciousness that he knows how to use it: here he has a masterpiece hidden in the great block of stone before him, and no one can prevent him from realizing the conception, which is pictured in his mind as clearly as his bodily eyes can see the woods and haughs of Tynedale; no one can step in when the masterpiece is finished, and rob him of the pride and credit of his labour.

Here, too, he no longer works in obscurity; for a little crowd of visitors has gathered to watch and wonder, as the figures slowly take shape under his chisel. There is no lack of humble admiration for this

extraordinary man, who can mould hard stone almost as easily as the good housewife shapes her butter; and if the appreciation is not very critical or intelligent, it is at least very sincere and very warmly expressed. Nor are mere words the only proofs of their interest and sympathy: motherly women bring him the choicest products of oven and spit, and chatter pleasantly to one another as they attempt to discover what the half-finished carving is to represent; their pretty daughters stand near with bright eyes fixed rather on the worker than on his work, till they are almost tempted to banish all thoughts of Ulf and Raven and Arkill from their minds and fall in love with the handsome dark-haired stranger; while yellow-headed urchins push themselves forward and fight lustily for the honourable post of model, till the artist is forced to drop his chisel and laugh heartily at their untutored enthusiasm for art.

But often he has more sedate though perhaps less interesting visitors. Wilfrid has already gathered together a little community of monks to live in rude wooden huts and worship in a rough wooden chapel beside their future home. It was characteristic of monastic families to be passionately intent upon excelling their neighbours, and we may readily imagine the excitement of the first brethren of Hexham, as they saw their church gradually assuming that pre-eminent beauty of which its historians speak so warmly. Indeed, we can almost hear the murmur of eagerly expressed delight, as one, whom Wilfrid has brought with him from Ripon, cheers his fellows by assuring them that the Minster at Ripon will henceforth seem no better than a hermitage to one who has beheld this church of Hexham: another, who has seen Melrose and Lindisfarne, declares that these half-built walls are already far more splendid than either; and a third anticipates the glowing assertion of Eddi, and prophecies that the monks of Hexham will possess the most beautiful church on this side of the Alps.

But perhaps it is Eddi himself who delights the community with that inspiring statement; for Eddi is Wilfrid's chaplain, and here he comes with Wilfrid himself to inspect the progress of the building. Of Wilfrid's personal appearance we must form a mental picture in the best way that our imaginations can suggest; we know that as a youth he was noted for his beauty, which won him the regard of the Archbishop of Lyons, and when his patron was murdered saved Wilfrid from sharing his fate; and even in later life he seems to have been a man of great personal charm. But whatever be his appearance his demeanour is a matter of which we can form some not improbable idea. Carefully and critically he examines every detail of the rising work, mounts the scaffolds intrepidly, and perhaps even lays a stone or two with his own hands, giving to every toiler, as he passes, just the few well-chosen words of advice and encouragement that are needed to make him do his best work—a phrase or two of homely Northumbrian for the native labourer, and some pleasant reminiscence of France or Italy for the foreign craftsman—and then away to other business; for he is bishop of a huge diocese, and, well as he loves Hexham, he cannot spend as much time there as he would.

It is unfortunate that the monastic historians of Hexham should have been so much more ready to dilate upon the posthumous miracles of such saints as Wilfrid, than to leave us a detailed record of their doings in this life; but the tendency was perfectly natural in an age when a saint's bones were more profitable than his example. However, Eddi has preserved one episode of the building of Hexham Abbey, which has a higher interest than most of the miracles ascribed to the dead saint's intervention. The masons, he relates, were still at work on the walls, when a lad, who seems to have been a servant of the monastery, fell from a lofty scaffold to the stone pavement below, where he lay with broken limbs, all but

shattered to death. With tears in his eyes and a prayer upon his lips Wilfrid found the poor lad lying where he fell, and called down the masons, who laid him on a bier and carried him out of the church, thinking him already dead: the whole convent was summoned to the spot, and Wilfrid, standing in their midst, besought the brethren to pray together in full faith to God that the boy's life might be restored to him, as the life of Eutychus was restored at the prayer of St Paul. Presently, after prayer and benediction, the boy was found to show signs of life; the doctors (probably they were monks like the rest) set and bandaged up his broken bones; day by day he continued to mend, and when Eddi wrote his account—more than thirty years later—he seems to have been still living. "His name," says Eddi, "is Bodhelm, giving thanks to God."

## IV.

Of the church which Wilfrid founded we may at this day see a small portion with our own eyes, and Prior Richard's description may help us to form a shadowy picture of the rest. Below the pavement of the present building is the crypt or subterranean oratory of Wilfrid's church, a small vaulted chapel, probably used as a place for the exhibition of the relics with which Wilfrid enriched his favourite foundation; for the system of passages which surrounds it seems to have been designed for that purpose. There is some trace of a stairway which must have led the pilgrim down from the nave of the church and brought him face to face with an opening in the western wall of the chapel; there he would gaze devoutly upon the treasures displayed within, and from thence he would turn to the left, traverse a narrow passage at the north side of the chapel, and ascend by another stairway to the eastern half of the church. A similar passage lies on the south side, from which a round-headed doorway opens into the central chapel: this was probably used by the



monks who had charge of the relics. Many of the stones of the crypt show traces of Roman work, and some in particular are carved with mouldings of ornate design; the round-headed doorways are not arched, but capped by single blocks of stone cut to shape—an expedient not infrequently used by the Romans where the space to be covered was narrow, as may be seen by examples which still exist at the fortress of Ambo-glanna (Birdoswald).

A few faint indications of the eastern wall of the church have been discovered, and these confirm the supposition that its shape and character were those of the basilica of early times—an oblong building with a semi-circular apse breaking the straightness of the eastern wall, and perhaps a short projection at each of the eastern corners. The main walls, like those of more recent churches, consisted of three stages, the arcade of massive pillars and arches, the triforium, and the clerestory; "*parietes quadratis et variis et bene politis columpnis suffultos*" are the words which Prior Richard uses in his description, and we may perhaps infer from the terms "*quadratis et variis*" that square pillars were alternated with columns of different design, much after the fashion frequently followed by the Norman architects of a later period, as may be seen at Durham, where round and clustered pillars are used alternately.

The rest of Prior Richard's description is very obscure, but we may add a few details to our picture. On the north and south of the main arcades were the aisles, each being divided into upper and lower, *i.e.* (apparently) eastern and western portions, by walls and "*cochleae*"—staircase turrets, which afforded means of access to a number of passages in the upper stages of the building, so ingeniously devised, says Prior Richard, that a countless multitude of persons could find room there and even make their way all round the church without becoming visible to any watcher below. Both the eastern and western divisions

of the aisles contained a number of chapels and oratories, dedicated to various saints; but of these and their furniture, of the precious relics which the crypt contained, of the number and sanctity of the monks whom Wilfrid established there, of the magnificence of the books, vestments, and other ornaments supplied for the service of the church, we are left without an adequate account: "*nostrae exiguitatis sermoniunculus explicare non sufficit*," the same Prior Richard declares; his mind is bewildered by the thought of so much grandeur, and he modestly shirks the task of description, though in real truth he is copying from Eddi, who, unfortunately, avoided the difficulty in the same manner, and left the good Prior no details to borrow. However, Eddi gives us a general idea of magnificence: "*neque ullam domum aliam citra Alpes montes talem aedificatam audivimus*," he concludes; it was the finest church outside Italy.

The enthusiastic hyperboles of the monastic writers make it somewhat difficult for us to form a clear conception of the actual appearance of Wilfrid's church: we get superlatives when we are craving for measurements, and laudatory adjectives where we desire detailed description. The world was young in those days, and every goose was a swan, while to us, who are familiar with the great minsters of a later age, the walls might have appeared of a length and altitude something less than immense, and it is quite possible that the colour scheme of the decoration was a trifle tawdry. We have evidence that in design the taste of the age was by no means to be despised; the Saxon crosses of the neighbourhood are carved with quaint but beautiful patterns: but Wilfrid's artists were more ambitious. We read of pictures, images, and groups in relief—scriptural or saintly histories, no doubt, told in carving and paint on the walls and capitals; but perhaps, if we could actually behold them, we should not be stirred by so whole-hearted an enthusiasm as



were our unsophisticated forefathers. However, there is no chance of such a disappointment now, and perhaps it is all for the best; for now we are at liberty to believe Prior Richard implicitly when he eulogises the pleasing variety of the colours and the admirable beauty of the designs.

The church and monastery of St Andrew was the greatest but not the only structure with which Wilfrid enriched Hexham; three smaller churches were built or at least begun by the same indefatigable worker, and what Wilfrid left unfinished Acca, his friend and successor, completed. One was dedicated to St Peter, but even its site has been forgotten for centuries; a second was raised in honour of St Mary, and a third bore the name of St Michael. Wilfrid—so the legend runs—while journeying homewards after his last visit to Rome, was seized with what threatened to be a fatal disorder at Meaux near Paris; in his trance he saw a vision of the great Archangel, who told him that through the Virgin's intercession four years were to be added to his life; in her honour therefore he was bidden to erect a church, and on his return to Hexham he obeyed the command by founding the church of St Mary near the south-east corner of the Abbey, while not far from the same spot he began to build another in honour of the saint whom he had seen in his vision at Meaux. The church of St Mary was of peculiar design, a reminiscence, it may be, of some French or Italian edifice; it was still in existence about the middle of the twelfth century, when Prior Richard wrote his history, and he describes it as being "in modum turris erecta, et fere rotunda, a quatuor partibus totidem porticus habens"—a round building, perhaps surmounted by a dome, with a pillared porch at each of the four cardinal points.

But Wilfrid's career was almost over. He had passed the age of seventy when he lay ill at Meaux, and the four years which the vision had promised him were

spent quietly at Hexham. We can well imagine that he would gladly have ended his days in the place that he loved so well, but the end was to come elsewhere. Ceolrid, King of Mercia, sent for him, and with a last flicker of the old energy the aged bishop once more journeyed to the south. That was the last that Hexham saw of its founder; in October 709 he died at Oundle, in the monastery which he himself had established there, and he was buried at Ripon in the minster which he himself had built.

R. H. F.

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"DIGNUM LAUDE VIRUM MUSA VETAT MORI."

Vivere te pictura jubet, nostroque in amore,  
Re quoque nec tantum nomine, Vivus eris.

#### A LIVEING LIKENESS.

On the canvas your likeness so faithfully giving,  
And engraved in our hearts you will always be Liveing.

ARCULUS.



## A FUNERAL SERMON.

[*Note.* The sermon which we here present to our readers was discovered in a country Rectory in Norfolk by Dr G. M. Garrett, formerly Organist of the College. Dr Garrett transcribed the sermon from the original manuscript which was endorsed: "A sermon, occasioned by the death of Mr Procter, Minister of Gissing, by the Revd. Mr Moore of Burston in Norfolk." Dr Garrett apparently added the conjectural date "About the year 1749." But internal evidence seems to show that the date was a century earlier. Robert Procter was Rector of Gissing from 1612 onwards. Hugh Moore was Rector of Burston from 1624 onwards, and Nicholas Cole was Rector of Shimpling from 1609 onwards. The precise periods of these incumbencies are difficult to determine, as their tenure ran on into Commonwealth times, when the succession of the clergy, being no longer recorded in Episcopal Registries, is always a little vague.]

*Fight the good fight of faith—I Timothy vi c. 12 v.*

**B**ELOVED, we are met together to solemnize the funeral of Mr Procter. His Father's name was Mr Thomas Procter of the second family, his brother's name was also Mr Thomas Procter; he lived some time at Burston Hall in Norfolk, and was High Constable of Diss Hundred.

This man's name was Mr Robert Procter, and his wife's name was Mrs Matthew Buxton, late wife of Mr Matthew Buxton. She came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich. He was a good husband, and she a good housewife, and they two made money: she brought him £1,000 with her for her portion.

But now, Beloved, I shall make it clear by demonstrative arguments:—

I. *He was a good man*, and that in several respects: he was a loving man to his neighbours, a charitable man to the poor, a favourable man in his tithes, and a good landlord to his tenants. *There sits one Mr Spurgeon can tell what a great sum of money he forgave him upon his death-bed: it was four-score pounds!* Now, Beloved, was not this a good man and a man of God think you, and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

This is the first argument.

II. To prove that this man was a good man and a man of God. In the time of his sickness, which was long and tedious, he sent for Mr Cole, minister of Shimpling, to pray for him. He was not a self-ended man, to be prayed for by himself only. No, Beloved, he desired him to pray for all his friends, relations and acquaintances, for Mr Buxton's worship, and for all Mr Buxton's children against it should please God to send him any, and to Mr Cole's prayers he devoutly said Amen! Amen! Amen! Now, Beloved, was not this a good man and a man of God, think you, and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

*Then he sent for Mr Gibbs to pray with him, when he came and prayed for him, for all his friends, relations and acquaintances, for Mr Buxton's worship, and for all Mr Buxton's children against it should please God to send him any, and to Mr Gibbs' prayers he likewise devoutly said Amen! Amen! Amen!* Now was not this a good man, and a man of God think you? and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

*Then he sent for me, and I came and prayed for this good man, Mr Procter, for all his friends, relations and*

acquaintances, for Mr Buxton's worship, for Mrs Buxton's worship, and for all Mr Buxton's children against it should please God to send them any, and to *my* prayers he likewise devoutly said Amen! Amen! Amen! Now was not this a good man and a man of God, and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

III. Lastly, Beloved, I come to a clear demonstrative argument to prove this man to be a good man and a man of God, and that is this. There was one Thomas Procter, a very poor beggar boy, he came into this country on the back of a Dun Cow. It was not a black cow, nor a brown cow, nor a brindled cow: No, beloved. Well this poor boy came a begging to this good man's door: he did not do as some would have done, give him a small alms and send him away, or chide him and make him a pass and send him into his own country. No, Beloved! He took him into his own house, and bound him an apprentice to a gunsmith at Norwich. After his time was out he took him home again, and married him to a kinswoman of his wife's, one Mrs. Christian Robertson, now present, *there* she sits. She was a very good fortune, and to her this good man gave a very considerable jointure: by her he had three daughters; this good man took home the eldest, brought her up to a woman's estate, married her to a very honourable gentleman, Mr Buxton—*there* he sits, and gave him a vast portion with her, and the remainder of his estate he gave his two daughters. Now was not this a good man and a man of God think you? and his wife a good woman? And she came from Helsdon Hall, beyond Norwich.

*Beloved* you may remember that some time since I preached at the funeral of Mrs Procter, at which time I troubled you with many of her transcendent virtues, but your memories may perhaps fail you, and therefore I shall now remind you of one or two of them.

The first is, she was a good knitter, aye, as any in the County of Norfolk. When her husband and family were in bed and asleep she would get a cushion and clap herself down by the fire and sit and knit. But, Beloved, be assured she was no prodigal woman, but a sparing woman, for to spare candles she would stir up the fire with her knitting needles, and by that light she would sit and knit, and make as good work as many other women by daylight. Beloved, I have now a pair of stockings upon my legs that were knit in the same manner, and they are the best stockings that ever I wore in my life.

II. She was the best maker of *Toast in drink* that ever I ate in my life, and they were brown toasts too, for when I used to go in the morning she would ask me to eat a toast, which I was very willing to do, because she had such an artificial way of toasting it, noways slack, nor burning it. Besides she had such a pretty way of grating nutmeg and dipping it in the beer, and such a piece of rare cheese, that I must needs say that they were the best toasts I ever ate in my life.

Well, Beloved, the days are short, and many of you have a great way to your habitations, and therefore I hasten to a conclusion. I think I have sufficiently proved this man to be a good man, and his wife a good woman, but lest your memories should fail I repeat these particulars, viz:—

- I. His love to his neighbours.
- II. His charity to the poor.
- III. His favourableness in his tithes.
- IV. His goodness to his tenants.
- V. His devotion to his prayers in saying Amen! Amen! to the prayers of Mr Cole, Mr Gibbs and myself.



"THE RADIANT MORN HATH PASSED  
AWAY."

(*Hymns A. and M.* 19.)

Fugit, fugit honos puniceae rubens  
Auroræ: periit a! nimium cito,  
Iamque obscura tenebris  
Nox, vergente die, redit.

Sic heu! nostra ruit laudibus aureae  
Aetatis brevibus vita superbiens:  
Tu nos, Christe, suprema  
Duc sorte incolumes domum.

O praesens faveas! Numine mens queat  
Ardens nostra Tuo quaerere sidera!  
Da, da suspiciamus  
Trans nubes loca lucida

Quae Pax imperio, Laetitiae soror,  
Lux et Vita simul sub proprio tenent  
Aeternoque frequentes  
Mulcent carmine caelites.

Illic cum nivea veste nitent pii,  
Vespertina cadunt nulla crepuscula;  
Nam Lux omne per aevom  
Tu regnas Deus unica.



ON THE FRINGE OF THE EMPIRE.

(*Continued from* vol. xxii. p. 360.)

Murray Islands,  
July 10th, 1897.

**W**E have been here two months now, and it is time that I should tell you something of these interesting people, and of the conditions under which they live, conditions which so far as I know are unique. Perhaps if my account is dull reading it may nevertheless interest S. as a study in sociology.

First then as to Maier, the largest of these three Murray Islands, and the one on which all the people live. It is the remnant of a fair sized volcano, a simple cone rising out of the sea. The walls of the crater are worn down to rounded low hills except at one point, where just behind our house the hill Gelam rises to more than seven hundred feet. This hill gives to the island the shape of a dugong, hence the name Gelam, and there are numerous old legends about it. In the centre of the crater a secondary cone has been thrown up and now this forms a pleasant green hill. One side of the island, that remote from us, consists of a great lava flow which has formed a very fertile soil, and on this part lie nearly all the gardens.

Round the greater part of the island the slopes of the hills are separated from the beach by a narrow strip of flat fertile land. This is covered with coco-palms and other trees, and on it at the foot of the slopes runs the street, a pleasant shady green path, while between the

street and the beach stand the villages, groups of three or four houses well shaded by the big trees but looking out to the open sea. There are a few houses in the bush among the gardens, but these are as it were country-houses merely. The owners live in them only for a few days occasionally, when they have most work to do in their gardens. At the southwest end the rocks run steeply down into the sea, leaving no space for the street, and so the two ends of the street, which runs round two-thirds of the coast, are joined by "The Great Road." The 'street' is a modern growth, and has been made by the occasional prisoners during the last ten years, but the great road is an ancient institution and goes back far, very far, beyond the memory of man. It is the highway between the two most populous parts of the coast. It is a slender path that winds through 'the bush,' the fertile region covered with tall trees and a thick under-growth of bushes of all kinds and graceful clumps of bamboo. As one follows this one comes at short intervals on more open spaces, clearings planted with coomalas (the sweet potato) that look much like strawberry beds, or with bananas or yams and generally a few gay flowers. In places the path is overgrown with reeds and grasses shoulder high, and in other places it opens out, where under the shade of some big tree a heap of ashes shews that the people have made a big feast. Sometimes, especially if it be Saturday, and "close up Sun he go down" one will meet happy little bands of men, women and children going home with baskets full of coomalas and yams, bunches of bananas and perhaps a few coco-nuts and tomatoes. These are their staple foods, together with fish and occasional turtle and dugong.

The people, of whom there are about five hundred in all, are a black race, very different from the natives of the mainland and more nearly allied to the Papuans of New Guinea, and to the Melanesians of the Solomon, New Hebrides and Banks Islands. They have little or

no affinity with the brown Polynesians of the South and East Pacific. They are tall and well built and have dark brown skins and thick woolly black hair, with faces somewhat resembling the West African negroes. They are of a lively, merry disposition and essentially responsive, that is to say, if you smile they smile, and if you laugh they laugh, and if you look "knowing" then they look "knowing" too. They are artistic too, and having plenty of leisure they give a great part of their time to the practice of the fine arts. There are very few people on the island who do not look as though they enjoyed being alive very much. They wear their black frizzly hair cut fairly short, especially the women. The lower parts of their faces are heavy and the lips thick, but not so thick as in most negroes. The eyes and all the upper parts of their faces are very mobile and expressive and are continually at work, for their emotional natures are quite uncontrolled and their self-consciousness is very low. I have been repeatedly surprised to notice how closely in every respect their expressions of the various emotions resemble our own. The men have bushy strong beards, but most of the younger men are more or less shaved, usually with bits of broken bottles. Many of the young women have pleasing faces and are gracefully built. The children, especially the small boys, are very attractive little creatures. Most of them have big bright eyes, and frank intelligent faces, a little bit dog-like in expression; they have the same way of watching all one's movements with an air of intelligent expectancy. They have fine velvety skins and clear complexions and all the charm of perfect health and happiness and sympathetic responsiveness. A few even have something of that which in some English children makes me believe for the moment in the immortality of the soul. I think no children in the world can have a better time than have these children. Their parents are immensely fond of them and very kind to them—over indulgent according to our standards, but the children don't seem



spoilt and are good to their parents and to one another. It is sometimes quite charming to see a man with his sons, particularly Pasi who has four sons and one girl—there is so much mutual confidence and affection. All the children between 8 and 14 years attend school every day, except Saturdays and Wednesday afternoons, and are most patiently taught English and the three R's by Jack Bruce—of whom more later. They enjoy their school hours thoroughly. They begin by singing some English ballad, and about every half-hour they sing again, generally marching round the big airy room. They sing very well and with good time and tune, and out of school they are perpetually singing the same songs. "Rule Britannia" and "The Minstrel Boy" are among the favourites, and it is very quaint to hear a party of these small savages singing "The minstrel fell, but the foeman bold could not bring that proud soul under!"—it seems to bring the ends of the earth together. The abominable home-lesson is of course unknown, and outside school there is nothing they may not do or attempt. They wear a "sarong," a piece of cotton cloth, generally scarlet, wrapped tightly round the waist and reaching almost to the knee, and sometimes they wear also a small linen jacket. They have great games on the beach, prisoner's base and other English games, and they hurl themselves on to the soft sand or into the sea with equal delight. On Saturdays they "Go bush" with their parents and help to bring home the supplies of food for Sunday. On Sundays they go to Sunday-school, where they do nothing but sing hymns with great vigour. Most of the youths join diving-boats at Thursday Island for a year or two before they marry, and earn very good wages at this time. This is the only source of money of the islanders, and it is enough to supply them with calicoe and tobacco their only luxuries brought from outside. With this exception the work of the people consists entirely in building and repairing their houses, in looking after their gardens, and

in a little fishing and turtle-catching. A few keep one or two pigs, rather as pets than as farm stock. This work occupies them for a length of time equal to about two or three short days a week or two to three hours a day, so that, as I said, they have plenty of leisure time for the cultivation of the arts and graces of life. Being gay and artistic by nature they go in for the arts and graces very extensively. They have good taste in colour, and the men's calico is generally in bright and agreeable colours, so that a group of them often heightens the effect of a pretty bit of landscape. The scarlet hibiscus flower grows very abundantly here, and they very frequently wear a piece stuck into their frizzly black hair with great effect. Dancing, dance-songs, and the making of decorations for the dancers are among the most important of their occupations. These dances, some of which I described to you in my last letter, are now in a very interesting transition stage. Not many years ago they all had a mysterious and semi-religious character, and some were so sacred that if a woman recognised one of the performers she was promptly put to death. Some were death-dances, others were associated with the initiation of youths to manhood, others with the growth of the food stuffs and the catching of fish and turtle. The people were divided into some five or six clans, each having its sacred animal or "totem," and each clan had its own dances and rites. Under missionary influences, the dances, though still, kept up in somewhat degenerate forms, are losing more and more their mysterious and religious character, and in a few generations, perhaps even in the next, will be in a state exactly comparable to our old country dances, the maypole and midsummer's eve and other old fashioned festivals, each one of which is a survival of some old time religious ceremony, whose significance has long been forgotten by the people, though the words and actions have often persisted with strangely little change. In the old days, *i.e.* before the missionaries came twenty-



seven years ago, no event of any importance was allowed to go by without its proper dances. Deaths, births, and marriages, but especially deaths were the great occasions. These events are not now always, or even usually, observed in this way, though the feasting that went with the dancing is still kept up. The three great days for dancing are now the Queen's birthday, Christmas, and New Year's days, and on these days they make many of the old dances without reference to any particular events. The women and children now look on at the dances with but very little of the awe they must have felt in the old times, and the whole thing is now simply a festival.

All the dancers have their appropriate dresses and masks, and many of these are very elaborate and effective. They are all made new for each dance. Besides the dresses there are carved images of their totem animals, the shark, the kingfish, the crab, etc., which are elaborately decorated and are carried in the hands of the dancers during some of the dances. All dances are accompanied by a chorus and drums. A drum is a hollowed log shaped like the head of a crocodile, one end covered with a large lizard-skin. It is hung by a cord passing round the neck of the musician, who beats the lizard-skin with the palm of the hand and brings out a deep musical note. The songs are very peculiar—M. says that the music cannot be written down—they have something of the characters of a dirge and of a chant and something of a mere hoarse savage howling. The effect is pleasing to my ear and seems to give great delight to the people. The men frequently break out into bits of these songs at all times, and Moody and Sankey are quite out of it except on Sundays. Even the old English hymn tunes taught them by the missionaries have been changed and have now something of the same character as the native songs.

Many of the songs are very old and no one knows

who made them, but new ones are frequently made by the bards of the island. At the present time there are two of these bards distinguished above all others. They are both old men of striking appearance, one of them especially, Mano by name, looks every inch a poet from his dilapidated calico and big soft straw hat to his large animal-like eyes, that gaze keenly into yours like those of a wistful wolf with perfect unself-consciousness and then break in a childish smile. He is supposed to fall at times into a trance and to dream new dances and songs, and he looks quite capable of doing so. Although these songs and dances have been discouraged by the missionaries they seem likely to survive for an indefinitely long time.

The people have, of course, no literature, but they have a great number of legends and stories, many of them being of the nature of myths. Thus one story tells how one romantic hero brought the coconut, the banana and the yam to the islands, and another how Waier, one of the islands, came to have its curious outline through being hacked by an angry hero. Others explain how fishes and animals and birds came to assume their present habits, and others are simply stories telling how some big rounded stone half buried in the sand is the belly of a man who grew too fat—and so on.

They tell these stories with great gusto—seeming to see everything happen while they tell of it. It is very hard to make out how far they can be said to believe the myths to be true. That is a question which they have never asked themselves. When I ask anyone he usually says "Yes true, true, that belong storia, oh! big man he savé" meaning that the old men have told them these stories—and that is quite good enough authority. In the evenings they usually sit in groups round their fires 'yarning' as they call it. They never seem short of something to say, although these yarns last for two or three

hours almost every evening, and I suppose that the telling of these old stories must fill up a good part of the time. Who made the stories no man knows. I suppose 'they grewed.'

The aesthetic character of the people is shewn too in their liking for gay flowers. In most of the gardens there are many brightly flowering plants, sometimes almost as much of them as of the coomalas or other food plants, and in the villages little patches of flower garden are frequent. Besides the dances there are numerous ceremonies and feasts which are lapsing in the same way from their religious character into mere festivals. They are connected with such important doings as the cutting of the first bananas.

The most important of the men's games is the 'coulap' or top-spinning, which I described in my last letter. I think no week goes by without at least one of these parties, at which about twenty or thirty men spin their tops time after time from mid-day to sundown. The men play a card game taught them by the South Sea men, and they spend almost as much time over this as over their tops. The boys have numerous English games, marbles, tops, prisoner's base, rounders, hockey and ball. This last is a native game, and is played by everybody from the babies to the old men. I told you something of how they played ball on the Queen's birthday. It is the most graceful of their games. Leighton's picture of Greek girls playing ball on the beach is the ideal, of which this is the real.

To me the most interesting feature of all their playing is the almost complete absence of any element of competition. It is true that the man whose top spins longest is held to have won the game, and sometimes gets a small prize of tobacco. But in all the other games they play entirely for the pleasure of the moment and no idea of winning comes in, and the rules are hardly observed by the boys when

playing English games. The absence of the demon of competition is noticeable in all their doings, and in their characters. They are never boastful and are always ready, too ready, to say 'I no savé, big man (or some other man) he savé' So in singing they are all content to sing together without parading themselves as soloists or duettists, and if one hears a band of children singing or shouting merely, they all shout in time and tune together, and no one shouts louder than the rest, or introduces his own variations of the tune, as is almost always the case with English boys. This shouting in time is a quite fascinating amusement. I little thought that at my present advanced age I should come to marching along with a troop of children and shouting with them all in time as we clapped our hands—and not only doing it, but enjoying it.

Their whole social system shews the same thing. They have never developed a chieftainship, or anything like social grades, but lived and still live in a modified way without any system of government; public opinion and the fear of the 'Zogo' being enough to keep down unsocial behaviour. In the old days their society was based entirely on the 'totem' system. Every man belonged to one of five clans, and he regarded himself as related to or descended from the 'totem' animal of his clan, and he regards the totem animal as a protector and friend. Thus a 'Bezam' or shark man could and still can protect from the attack of sharks all the members of any party that happens to be capsized from a canoe, or he can cause a shark to attack any man of another clan whom he may wish to injure. Each clan has its own dances and other religious ceremonies. There were and are other groupings of the people territorial in character—the whole island is divided into about six regions or counties, each containing several villages, and the men of each of these districts have

peculiar public duties, thus those of one district cut the first fruits of a season, and those of another do all the trading for canoes that are bought from tribes on the coast of New Guinea.

Their religion was in a very primitive state—that of totemism and sympathetic magic, that is to say they had not learnt to distinguish between the natural and supernatural—they had not discovered the law of eternal cause and effect in their ordinary surroundings, and therefore found nothing extraordinary in the operations of what we should call magic or supernatural powers. Every man believed that he could exert such powers, though some specialised in certain directions, and made big reputations for the power to raise the wind, bring rain, or kill an enemy at a distance. The magic they used and still use, though to a less extent than formerly, is of the kind that has been called 'sympathetic magic,' thus to make rain they pour water on some peculiar stone, and to cause rain to cease they dry and warm the stone. It is on the same principle that a sailor whistles for the breeze.

The instrument employed in these doings, the stone shaped like a human face, or object marked by some peculiarity, is the 'Zogo,' and the fear of the zogo is great in the land. People still die from the effects of this magic, and until recently there were frequently cases brought into court. One woman was recently charged in court by her husband with having killed three previous husbands in this way. They are now all nominal Christians, and the teaching of the missionaries has enfeebled somewhat the power of the 'Zogo,' but is far from having destroyed it, and over the old social system of the 'totem clan' has been built up a new system dependent on the Church.

The native teacher, a Samoan, is a great power; he makes and unmakes church-members, and he has a select group of about twenty elders, whom he

attempts to constitute a temporal authority opposed to that set up by 'Government.' Most of the people attend Church regularly. There are three services on Sunday, and one on Wednesday and Friday mornings soon after sunrise. The teacher preaches on Sundays, and on other days the elders preach in turn and exhort one another with eloquence and much dramatic action to give up the things of this world. Every morning and evening at half-past six the mission-bell rings for prayer, and all the piously inclined people, that is almost all the adults, pray aloud as they sit round their fires at breakfast or supper. We can hear Jimmy Rice hard at it every morning and evening in the kitchen below the verandah. He is a church-member, and aspires to be an elder. Debe Wali is much less regular in his devotions—sometimes he goes to service three times on a Sunday, at other times he stays away altogether for weeks. He was a church-member but six months ago was excommunicated for two months for 'stealing another man's wife' (a technical expression here for a not infrequent offence), and he has not yet applied for re-admission. He says 'oh sometime bye and bye I go back!'

It is interesting to notice that a man seldom or never claims to have exerted or set in action the baneful influence of a 'Zogo.' After the event, the death of a man, a storm, or a failure of the coco-nut crop, the production of it is put down to the action of some man who for any slight reason may be suspected of it, and he, flattered by this ascription of power to himself, acknowledges the truth of the imputation by a modest silence. Of course the belief in the 'Zogos' is hardly compatible with a Christian faith, and this is realized to a slight extent, and some of the more pious people profess to believe no longer in such things; but it is only a few months since the Mammoose besought an irate wind-maker to calm the

sea, because he had to cross to Darnley Island on government business.

As I have said, there was no chief of the whole people in the old days, but there were merely big men, men who in one way or another acquired more authority for a time than others. At that time they were a race of head-hunting cannibals, and not a few ships' crews have been massacred by them when cast away in these waters. There are men now living who have taken part in these orgies and are now ornaments of the Church.

I was told of their taming only the other day by an old South Sea man, in whose boat I was crossing to Darnley Island. He told me how nearly thirty years ago he came in a schooner with twelve of his countrymen armed with guns to seek 'beche-de-mer' on the reefs about the Murray Islands—how the natives attacked them and killed two of them, and how they in revenge shot them down in great numbers, pursuing them into the hills and into the sea, cutting them down with axes as they swam in the attempting to reach Dauer. Soon after this the first native teacher landed on the island and there have been no violent outbreaks since that time. For many years they remained under missionary rule, but about ten years ago the Queensland government annexed the island and set up a head-man or mammoose chosen by popular vote, for each of the two islands Maier and Dauer. These two are responsible to government for the good behaviour of the people, and with the assistance of four policemen, who are paid one pound and a suit of clothes a year, keep the peace and exert all the powers of a J.P. They are advised in all things by Jack Bruce, a Scotch colonist of fifty, who holds the post of government school-master. He has won the respect and confidence of every man, woman, and child on the islands, and exerts a very rationalising and moralising influence

on them. The people pay no rates or taxes, and crime is practically unknown, except in a few of its milder forms.

There can, I think, be no doubt that the influence of the missionaries and the subjection of the people to the colonial government has improved their condition on the whole, although the vigour of their social system has been diminished, and the older men look back with regret to the good old days. Their frequent petty civil strifes have been abolished, they are secure against attacks from the tribes of head-hunters of New Guinea, and the cruelty of their morals has been softened, and the rudiments of a higher religious feeling have been developed, and now all the children are acquiring the doubtful advantages of scholarship.

They have suffered severely from an epidemic of measles, but otherwise they have escaped the evils that contact with white men has usually brought upon savage races. This exceptional state of things is the result of two causes—the absolute prohibition of the sale of alcohol to the natives by the Queensland government, and the remote situation and small size of these islands, which, together with the indifference of the people to the acquirement of wealth, has rendered unsuccessful all attempts to establish any kind of trade relations which would bring the white trader to their shores.

These people seem to be in just that happy horticultural state of society which has been imagined and described as the ideal one by William Morris. They lead peaceful lives supported by the gentle tillage of fruitful soil. All are equal and the demon of competition is unknown, and the desire and the struggle for wealth with all their resulting evils are equally absent from their society. They have no cares, no ambitions, no unsatisfied instincts or desires, no aspirations. They live in and for the present

moment. They do not look forward to the future, and they hardly remember that they have a past. They find a complete happiness in the gentle labour by which they secure an abundance of the necessities of life, in the exercise of various arts, in their family affections and in general social ceremonies. They believe that their islands are the finest places in the world, and have a sincere attachment to them, and are completely satisfied with their social system and their own natures. I have frequently heard them say, as they contemplate with satisfaction a huge yam or a big bunch of bananas, 'this island more better than other place,' and pointing towards Darnley Island, "that island another kind." To them the universe consists of their own islands firstly and chiefly, and the other islands of the straits with the nearest parts of the coasts of New Guinea and of Australia. To this universe they have recently added Thursday Island, which to them represents the whole of civilisation and its forces, and two dimly conceived remote spots, Piritannia (Britain) and the South Seas.

A striking result of the complete absence of social inequalities and of the subjection of any part of the people for the service of the rest, together with their freedom from sordid cares and the large part of their time spent in the pursuit of pleasure, appears in their general bearing and manners; they are civil but perfectly unconstrained in manner, and cause one to class them half unconsciously with the leisured classes of English people rather than with the lower classes. About the young men there is something of the style of the public school boy or university man, something that calls up the idea that I have formed of the character of the Ancient Greek.

On coming to Darnley Island, after living in Murray for a time, the advantages that the comfort and happiness of the Murray islanders derive from their isolation and social solidarity become very obvious. Here on

Darnley Island, where I have been now for one week, the native population is smaller and there is a large element of South Sea and Manilla men, and the pearl shelling luggers very frequently put in for a few days for firewood and vegetables and water. The result is that the natives have fallen into a secondary position, and their social usages and ceremonies, and to a great degree their self-satisfaction, have died away, and although in all other respects they enjoy the same advantages as the Murray islanders, they are a comparatively depressed and depressing crowd, with no attractive simplicity, but rather something furtive and obsequious in their manners.

But there is a dark side also to the picture I have drawn of these people. They have faults and deficiencies of character which are I believe the natural and perhaps inevitable accompaniments of their genial and attractive features, both being the consequences of their existence for very many generations under conditions so charming and (from one point of view) so nearly ideal. To anyone coming from a country where industrialism prevails or where pressure of population has developed the habits of industry the most noticeable feature of these people is their laziness. They are quite incapable of steady continuous work of any kind, and therefore find little favour with the pearl-shellers who recruit their crews in these seas. But then there is no reason why a Murray man should not be lazy—is not his wife capable of doing nearly all the gardening and other work on which his comfort depends? And since this deeply ingrained aversion to regular labour does and will serve to keep the people from more intimate contact with civilisation and all its drawbacks, it should perhaps be held to be a social virtue of the first importance.

The men are distinctly cowardly, and although they will fly into a passion sometimes on very slight provocation a man will never strike another man, but only his wife. Their conditions do not call for the exercise of



courage or resolution; nothing in their pursuits tends to develop these qualities nowadays, and even in the old days their fighting with one another was rather a wild performance, and they were much better hands at a massacre of castaways than at fair fighting. They do not like such rough games as wrestling, they are afraid lest anyone should be hurt. One way in which their cowardice is strongly shown is the ease with which they slay one another by magic. If a man has good reason to believe that a powerful magic-man has put a spell on him he will lie down and die in hopeless dejection. There is one woman of somewhat striking appearance whose glance everybody feared. Her fourth husband recently brought her into court to seek protection for his own life, for he had learnt from her that she had killed his three predecessors by magic, by "maideley" as they call it. He is a powerful, gay buffoon, and not infrequently hammers his wife severely in spite of his dread of her. According to our ideas this wife-beating is perhaps their worst vice. It is of frequent occurrence, and cases in which the wife summons the husband for assault are about as numerous as all others together that are tried in the court-house. Since alcohol is practically unknown here (and they have no other intoxicants) drunkenness is not, as in England, the cause of wife-beating, and it seems, therefore, all the worse in the case of these people (bad tea is also absent and so cannot be a provocation as in England). But a hammering does not seem to spoil the family harmony for more than a few hours. The couple will appear in court on the following morning, seemingly on very friendly terms, or you may see them going off to their garden in a quite idyllic fashion. And really it is much better to be soundly thrashed occasionally if you are a black woman than to be a white woman with a sensitive soul and a brutal husband.

The position of the women is not very good, though much better than it is among many savage races. A

wife is valued chiefly according to her working capacity, since she has to do the greater part of the gardening in most cases, as well as the cooking and carrying. One of the most unsatisfactory features of their mode of life is their housing. Their houses are used as sleeping places only, and are low, dark, and ill-ventilated; there are no windows in most of them, and though the missionaries have persuaded a few men to leave holes in the walls for windows, yet these holes are in almost every case made up with pieces of board. In each one of these houses a number of families sleep; in the larger ones, whose area equals perhaps that of our billiard room, there may be five, six, or more married couples, besides young people and children, so that the floor must be simply paved with people. Besides being unhealthy this state of things must, I think, conduce to the prevailing laxity in the relations of the two sexes. The birth of a child out of wedlock brings but very little reproach upon the mother.

A lack of personal cleanliness is very marked among the adults. They wear the same "calico" night and day until it falls to pieces, and never wash it except when they go into the sea occasionally with their clothes on them and souse themselves pretty thoroughly.

A curious and unattractive feature is their tendency to drive very hard bargains. In this they are the antithesis of the brown Polynesians of the South and East Pacific. It is said that a Thursday Island store-keeper would rather see anyone than a Murray islander come into his store. I believe this is largely due to the fact that in this small island every stick and tree and blade of grass has its hereditary owner who, having in his own mind an accurate inventory of his own possessions and of those of his fellow men, is loth to diminish by one jot his relative degree of wealth. The absence of the demon of competition and all his works has left these people highly conservative by nature and in



practice without enterprise, courage, or resolution, or any power or desire of working for the achievement of an end more remote than the next season's crop in their gardens. They are, in short, extremely deficient in all those qualities which we are accustomed to consider as so admirably characterising the Scotch people.

It is interesting to speculate as to the probable future of this people. Will they suffer the fate of so many savage races and die away under the breath of civilisation? Will they mix more and more with other peoples and continue to thrive as an indiscernible part of the great mixture of races that seems destined to form the future population of North Queensland? Or will they remain as they now are for an indefinitely long time? I think this last possibility is the most probable one. It is difficult to see what new factors will come in, powerful enough to upset the equilibrium at present so stable. It is improbable that any trade will at any time be developed. The land is all owned by the natives, and the colonial government will protect them from land-grabbers if any should wish to absorb a part of the islands. The natives who thus own and will own the land (for they are extremely loath to part with any) do not care to cultivate any crops for trade purposes. They neither desire nor realise the advantages of the products of civilised industry beyond a little calico and a few gardening tools. And the islands are so small and their situation so remote and difficult of access that only very favourable conditions could make trade here remunerative. Jack Bruce and his brother tried ten years ago to develop a copra and fruit drying industry, and, though they spent a considerable capital, the combination of adverse conditions that I have mentioned was too strong for them and they gave up at a heavy loss. The people have no desire for travel, no curiosity about

the world that could lead them to wander far from their beloved island, they do not intermarry with other peoples, and the few South Sea men and others who would like to settle here are prevented from doing so by government. It is true that all the young people are learning to read and write. But as soon as they leave school they seem to forget everything except the way of writing their names and following the hymns in their native hymn books. They have no other books and never see newspapers or want to see them. It is, I think, very probable that when the Queensland Government realises how little they are affected by their schooling, it will cease to provide a teacher, and then even this slender thread of connection with the world will be broken across.

As for the population question—these islands would probably support in comfort three times their present population without any improvement in methods of cultivation, but merely by the opening of more bush-land. They do not multiply very rapidly apparently, and they will in all probability have occasional epidemics of measles (one they have had some years ago), scarlatina or some other such disease which may well keep the population down below pressure point for an indefinite time. It seems then probable that these islands will remain shut off from the whirlpool of civilisation, that here a tiny corner of the world will remain young—that the people will go on living their happy careless lives, content to bask in the sun and to live for the pleasure of being alive, troubled neither by the uncertainty of their future nor the desire for progress, nor by problems of political or social economy of race, religion, or sex.

W. MCD.



### THEA.

She came, a floating form between the trees,  
 Kissed by the myriad dew-drops in the sun;  
 And nature smiled upon her. Joy and ease  
 Moved with her step. The rushes on the way  
 Bowed to make room beneath her welcome tread:  
     Flowers crowned her head  
     In fair array;  
 And, trailing, marked the pathway, one by one.  
 Her hair was loose in wayward curls that mocked  
 The hapless swain; dear, cruel curls of scorn:  
 Each was a beam of prisoned sunshine, locked  
 In clustering waves upon her maiden brow:  
 Her eyes of gray shone with diviner light.  
     In russet dight  
     A goddess now  
 She seemed, as Twilight melting into Dawn.  
 And, as she passed, the birds in unison  
 Broke into melody. With eager breath  
 I forward bent to feast my gaze upon  
 The maiden: hushed amid the reeds I lay,  
 And, watching, yearned to call her mine. Alas!  
     'Twill come to pass  
     When sunbeam's ray  
 Can pierce the earth, or when Love yields to Death.  
 Love is the King, whether our heart's desire  
 Be granted or withheld. The human soul  
 Is tried and formed by Love's refining fire,  
 And purged of dross and stain of secret sin,  
 As in a furnace. Love, the cure for ills,  
     Our lives fulfils,  
     And, deep within,  
 Moulds each and all unto the perfect whole.



### ON ACTIVE SERVICE.



NUMBER of letters from members of the College serving with the Forces in South Africa have been before the Editors. They are all written in the same cheerful spirit, treating lightly of the hardships of the campaign and full of interest in the College life, which to the writers must seem so remote both in time and space. From these the Editors print some extracts, the earlier ones from the letters of a Lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry, the last letter from a Lieutenant in a Line Regiment.

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*Sunset on the Grand Karoo.* Desert—grey green desert—grey sands covered with sage-grey shrubs, sinking and rising in all directions towards the skyline all broken up by sharp hills now purple—blurred in the setting sun! A symphony in grey and green, relieved only by dark-green trees resembling weeping willows which mark the sere river-courses that run in all directions across the now sun-dried land! A symphony in grey and green—save where the hills, empurpled in the haze shew out against an amber sky.

Distant clouds rose-flushed towards the sun turn purple sides towards the purple hills, and over all high in the still blue vault the half-grown moon shows colourless and pale. There is no sign of life, no bird, no distant flock of sheep, the greys take predominance

over the green, the western sky fades from rose to red, from red to crimson, from crimson to purple, and then to black. The blue above deepens to deepest azure, the stars come out one by one; night sinks on the Grand Karoo.

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The rains are just over, and in many places the ground is thickly strewn with flowers, blue and yellow colours predominating. These are the only colours one sees—everything else is either sage green or brown—the insects are brown, the birds—the few that one sees are brown—everything is brown—save the few bright flowers. The majority of these desert blooms have little or no foliage, only a few brightly coloured flowers placed close to the ground. Unrelieved by any green, these are the only touch of colour we meet with on the Grand Karoo.

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*On the Veldt.* A grey-brown sea—rolling in easy billows towards the hill-fretted sky line. A sea winding in and about brown islands, rock-strewn or breaking up into rock-crested waves. The near distance, the heated air blurs and dances in the sun—in the distance a grey haze softens the outline of the sharp-crested hills.

A passing wind whirls up the fine brown dust sending dun-coloured clouds in all directions. So far on the veldt at mid day, life is scarce. A distant herd or flock, a few dun-coloured birds, and far off a deep green patch betokening a farm house, surrounded by trees.

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*Koppies.* Sharp rock-strewn hills are strewn promiscuously over the land, and many of these are covered with low-growing shrubs, which provide the only fuel the column can obtain. Barring locusts and scorpions

there is little insect life. Lizards, some running to 18 inches, are common, whilst snakes can generally be found on the sunny side of a small clump of bushes.

Snakes are here in great demand, as their skins make excellent puggaris. The skin of a four-foot white snake is at present undergoing pressure, preparatory to being placed around my hat.

The worst of the veldt is its eternal sameness. One feels so tired of its scanty grass, stunted bushes and stone-strewn hills. Only at sunset when the after-glow in the east turns every hill a different shade of purple whilst miles and leagues merge into one vista, only then do we feel that there is something inexpressibly great and strangely beautiful in the unending stretches of this dust-blown and waterless plain.

The veldt by moon-light is another world—a land of great swelling plains and hard black ridges. The bright white light tones down all minor irregularities and shapes and adds to the effect of the hills. Distance becomes almost impossible to calculate.

\* \* \* \*

Lichtenburgh,

15 September, 1901.

Dear —,

I was delighted to get a letter from you (3. vi. 01) to-day. . . . You tell me that College things are very far off now to me. Unfortunately that is only too true, yet I think news of the Boat would be infinitely more important to me than the exclusive knowledge of a state secret whose revelation would throw nations into war. I am now resting under the shade of my own fig-tree—literally—at Lichtenburgh. Like Omar—how long ago it seems since I wrote halting quatrains in the Master's metre—my tent is pitched 'where the wind may scatter rose leaves o'er it.' An orchard of peach trees—all pink with bloom, hedges of quince with silvery green leaves and flowers like the wild apple, tall, drooping willows, and fields green

with springing corn. This after the sun-dried leagues of brown—or black veldt. But to-night is my last night in peace.

*The war ends to-day.* Yes, technically the war is over. To-morrow I am going in to Mafeking to join Methuen. Again off we go on flying columns; there is no end of hard work ahead, and we've had plenty in the last trek. Two officers and eleven men killed in one day and any amount wounded. But the war is over and we enter on the third stage. We have had *War*—from the outbreak until Roberts' return; *Guerilla warfare* from Roberts' return till 15. ix. 01. *Brigandage and Ruffianism* from now till God knows when. This is a poor game—no honour and glory now.

\* \* \* \*

One can't write anything romantic or exciting now-a-days, its all so sordid and so common-place. Interminable treks, bad water (water so dense with mud that one has to chew it to get the moisture out), and always an agile enemy hanging around sniping at our flanks and particularly at the rear screen. But no one in the column worries as they hear the shots in rear. "Only the rear-guard getting warmed up," and presently after a mounted orderly has dashed up they send back the pom-pom or a 15-pounder to talk to them. We heard that every other day for six weeks and so one gets pretty well used to it. Generally nothing happens, but very often they bagged a man. The only marvellous thing in these affairs is—why don't men get hit? I've seen bullets picking up dust all round and never a man hit, and on our last trek our squadron lost 20 to 25 horses in action, and yet we only lost two or three men and one or two slightly wounded. I am afraid the day of my exodus from Egypt is far off. I expect to go up to Buluwayo and go 'up country' with a trader on a prospecting party. I hope to go to the Zambesi before eighteen months are over. I

shall not return to England at the end of the war unless ill health renders it expedient—and I hope that won't occur. I made great friends with a fellow who has traded all over Central and South Africa. Winchester and New College, Oxford, had the training of him. Rhodesia is one of the head quarters of Kipling's 'Lost Legion.' The old Police Corps were full of gentlemen, and every native war brought hundreds of that type of man up to Rhodesia and northwards. I find my science of untold value, as it enables me to take a certain interest in all rocks I come across, and to feel one has an interest in the ways of such animals and insects as one finds on the day's march.

When I have made my pile up country I shall have to return to Cambridge and dissect such beasties as I may have collected on my travels.

\* \* \* \*

By the way I have some news for all good Johnians. The other day whilst initialling the letters sent in to me by men in my troop, I saw one to Edwards at the Lady Margaret Mission. I made enquiries and found we had two members of the club in our squadron—Moore and Buckingham—both very good men..... Moore was a choir boy at the Church in the late vicar's day. I have also a man called Brown who belongs to the Cambridge house and knows E. P. Hart very well. They are all good fellows and do credit to the corps and to the missions.

I also had news indirectly of Hoare and Francis, who were with Broadwood at Vredefort Road when they captured Delarey's convoy, or part of it. I found out from one of the 44th who was invalided at Lichtenburgh that Thwaites has a brother here, but I have never found him, although I did my best to do so for the sake of Auld Lang Syne.....

P.S.—I have got my promotion to First Lieutenant.

South African Field Force,  
Bank, Transvaal,  
14 August, 1901.

Dear —,

You will think I'm never going to write you a line, but really I've been full of good intentions to do so for a long time.

I came out here by myself, and after a tremendous hunt round S. Africa found my Company, by good luck, and have since been with them to various places, Boksburg, Elandsfouk, Potchefstroom, and we are all now with the Battalion.

Its an excellent place here, with no end of good shooting—buck, duck, bustards, snipe, partridge—and with my shot gun I've already bagged over 250 various beasts and birds. Just now I'm living by myself in a fort 4 miles away from Bank with 18 men. Its deadly quiet, but I amuse myself shooting with a rather well-bred pointer I "discovered" on a Boer farm.

S. (my other sub, whom I daresay you remember was at St. John's in '97) is living in a rabbit-burrow 3 miles the other side Bank. The engineers build these delightful dug-outs for officers to live in. He is very comfortable now, but when the rains come and flood him out he'll have a gay time. Luckily I have a ganger's old hut to roost in, so I score considerably.

The Boers round here are fairly quiet, though the Gatsrand will be a hornet's nest when we stir that up.

On Monday Basing's column heliographed that they had cornered 60 three miles away who were making my way, but bad luck! they got round to the North somehow.

Piet de la Rey has been knocking about here with a couple of hundred, but to-day I heard he has got into the Magaliesberg again, and is a good 20 miles away.

This morning early an odd Boer appeared on the hill 800 yards away, and a patrol of the Rietfontein

M. I. chased him about 4 miles, but he ran to ground somewhere and they lost him.

Everybody here is excited about Kitchener's new proclamation: "that after September 15 all field cornets caught will be transported for the rest of their lives; and the lands of all burghers still in the field will be sold to pay for the keep of their families in the Refugee camp." Hitherto there wasn't the slightest reason why they should not keep the game going ad infinitum, as we had all the trouble with their women-folk; but this may wake 'em up a bit. However, as we're long past midwinter now, in this district at any rate, the war will probably keep on till the end of next summer.

My pony had a bad accident the other day and got cut by the wire, so I've sent him into hospital at Krugersdorp. It's an awful pity, as he is one of the best ponies in this district. At Head-quarters we used to have good polo and hockey, but now everybody is scattered everywhere; on this new blockhouse system, there is nobody left there.

I heard from Williams the other day; he was down with Byng in the O. R. C. after Kruitzienger, but I don't know where Chell and Hoare are at present.

I am awful glad L. M. B. C. went up in the Mays. Last mail I had a letter from C. J. Bristowe and he told me all about it splendidly.

I hope the St. John's Company C. U. R. V. are flourishing and will get the best freshmen in next term.

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## Obituary.

REV EDWARD BRUMELL B.D.

By the death on 2 September 1901, at the Rectory, Holt, Norfolk, of the Rev Edward Brumell, the senior ex-Fellow of the College on the Boards has passed away. Edward Brumell, the sixth son of Henry Brumell, solicitor, of Morpeth, was born in that town 2 March 1815. He was at first sent to a preparatory school and then to Morpeth Grammar School. The headmaster of that school was the Rev Luke Ripley (of St John's, B.A. 1817). On Mr Ripley being appointed to a mastership at Durham Grammar School he took young Brumell with him, and to Ripley's teaching Brumell always stated that he was much indebted. He came up to St John's in 1833 and took his degree as third wrangler in 1837. The first three were all Johnians—Griffin, Sylvester, Brumell. The fourth wrangler was Green of Caius, well known to the mathematical world as the author of "Green's Theorem." Brumell was second Smith's prizeman. It is only fair to point out that Sylvester, afterwards so famous for his mathematical researches, being a Jew, could not take the B.A. degree, and so was not allowed to compete for the Smith's Prizes. While on the other hand Brumell was then and throughout life a painfully slow writer. His papers, so far as they went, are said to have been perfectly correct, and College opinion at the time asserted that if he could have written faster he might have got a better place.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1838, and resided in College until he was presented to Holt 4 November 1853. He became an Assistant Tutor (or Lecturer) of the College early in 1843, being associated with the side of Mr Crick, afterwards Public Orator of the University and Rector of Freshwater, the other Assistant Tutor being the late Professor Miller. In 1844 the side became Crick, Brumell, and Currey. In 1846 Mr Brumell became full Tutor, being associated with Mr Currey. For a short time in the autumn of 1847 he was sole Tutor, but early in 1848 he had as assistants Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, and the late Professor John Couch

Adams. Mr Brumell was also for a short time President of the College, being elected to that office 16 March 1853, succeeding the late Dr John Hymers, he resigned on leaving the College for Holt.

While Assistant Tutor and Tutor Mr Brumell also lectured in College. His lecture-attendance registers, kept with great care and precision, have been handed over to the College by his niece. From these note-books a little side-light falls on a practice now long passed away. There are occasional records of "impositions." Thus in the case of a course of lectures in the October Term of 1847 on Paley's *Moral and Political Philosophy* we read: "Dec. 4: W. H. S. to write out Paley's chapter on 'Virtue.'" For a similar course in 1850, on November 23, we read: "B. and T. to write out the chapter on 'Human Happiness' and bring it on the 26th." One feels as if in some way the punishment was meant to fit the crime. Impositions in the form of writing out propositions of Euclid or Lemmas of Newton were fairly common.

Alter the lapse of nearly fifty years recollections or traditions of Mr Brumell's College life are naturally few. Precise in himself, he insisted on precision in others. He is said to have been very strict in matters of discipline, more especially with regard to wearing academical costume. And setting the example himself, it used to be said that when he left Cambridge at the end of term he drove to the station in cap and gown, his gyp accompanying him to the station to bring these articles back, and meeting the Tutor on his return in like manner.

While in residence Mr Brumell's closest friends were Griffin, the senior wrangler of his year, and the late Canons Harper and Colson. He was one of the few men who saw much of Edward Bushby, who, somewhat of a recluse, would always admit Brumell. While a resident Don he was the subject of a highway robbery, being attacked by a footpad near Cherry Hinton; he lost a valuable gold watch, of which nothing more was ever heard. He was Senior Proctor of the University in the year 1846-7; his colleague as Junior Proctor was William Towler Kingsley of Sidney, who was born the same year and had been his schoolfellow at Morpeth. Mr Kingsley, now Rector of South Kilvington, read the burial service at the graveside of his old friend.

As previously stated, Brumell was presented by the College



to the Rectory of Holt in 1853. He became Rural Dean of Holt in 1857. He threw himself into parish work with vigour. He was a zealous high churchman; his church was one of the first to be restored and re-seated, entirely at his own expense. Daily services and weekly Communion were begun, and in those now distant days Holt was a bright spot in that part of Norfolk. Knowing nothing himself of music he yet made his choir an object of great care, and by his unfailing attendance at practices he inspired the members with some of his own enthusiasm. A visit to the National Schools was part of his daily round almost to the last, every child being known to him; "a good shepherd calleth his sheep by name." Children were always dear to him, and he was never happier than when instructing them in the simplest words. He kept up his interest in mathematics of an old-fashioned kind, being greatly interested in Astronomy. He used to print and issue little leaflets among friends on eclipses, on the rules for finding the Sunday letter, Easter Day, and the like. Endowed with great strength of body and mind, he husbanded his strength by regular habits, and made the best use of his talents. He died at his post and, as far as his own will was concerned, literally in harness, only availing himself of the services of a curate for a short time before his death.

Mr Brumell married, at Kellington church in Norfolk 19 October 1858, Sarah, daughter of the Rev Theophilus Girdlestone, sometime Rector of Baconsthorpe. Mrs Brumell died 12 March 1882; they had no children.

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#### REV GEORGE EVERARD M.A.

The death of the Rev George Everard on the 7th of June last at his residence, Boscombe, North Finchley, removes a clergyman who, in his own field, did very wide and valuable service. He was widely known as a mission preacher, as a hard-working and zealous pastor, and still more widely known as an author.

Mr Everard was the son of Mr Richard Wilson Everard, a Manchester manufacturer. His early education was received at the Manchester Grammar School. After leaving school he was for two years engaged in commercial pursuits, but abandoning these he entered St John's in 1847 with a Somerset Exhibition.

He took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1851. After having been ordained Deacon and Priest in 1852 and holding one or two Curacies, he was Vicar of Framsdon in Suffolk from 1858 to 1868; of St Mark's, Wolverhampton, 1868 to 1884; of Christ Church, Dover, 1884 to 1893; of St Andrew's, Southport, 1893-4; and Rector of Teston, near Maidstone, 1896 to 1899. In the latter year he retired, owing to ill-health, and resided at North Finchley. In all his incumbencies he was earnest and self-denying, working hard at the same time as a mission preacher, but his chief claim to notice is as a writer of tracts and minor homiletical works. He contributed very frequently to religious periodicals. With the exception of the late Bishop Ryle he is said to have written more books from an evangelical standpoint than probably any other author. Messrs Nisbet, the publishers, have nearly forty of his books in their catalogue, and others were published by the Religious Tract Society. Besides his books he, for many years, issued two annual addresses. All the products of his pen sold very largely, literally by tens of thousands. It has been estimated that Messrs Nisbet alone have sold considerably over half-a-million copies of his books. The persons who can write a pointed and sensible tract are few in number; Mr Everard was one of these. Distinctly evangelical in doctrine, his books are characterised by simplicity, earnestness, and illustrative incident. His first book, "Day by Day," was published in 1865; "Not your own," "Safe and happy," "My Spectacles and what I saw with them," "Before the Footstool," "Talks with Lads about the Battle of Life" are the titles of some of his better known works. The last tract that he wrote was entitled "Queen Victoria's Legacies." Some of his books have been translated into Tamil and other Eastern languages. Probably few men of his generation have exerted so wide-spread an influence over their contemporaries.

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#### REV JOHN WILLIAM PIETERS B.D.

The Rev John William Pieters, who died at Bromley Lodge, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, on the 17th of June last, was the son of Abraham Prettyman Pieters, a Clerk in Chelsea Hospital. He was born 27th July 1824, at Aston Clinton, Bucks. He was educated at St Peter's School, Eaton Square, London, the Head

Master of which was Dr Wilson, of Gough House, Chelsea. He entered the College in 1843, and took his degree as Eighth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1847. He was admitted a Platt Fellow of the College 11 April 1848. He was ordained Deacon in 1849 and Priest in 1851 by the Bishop of Ely, and was for one year curate of Wotton, Surrey, but probably soon returned to College and resided continuously till 1883. He was a successful Poll Coach, and thirty years ago was known to the undergraduate world as "Plucky Pieters." Opinion was divided as to the origin of the sobriquet, some holding that it testified to Mr Pieters' courage in undertaking the direction of men regarded as hopeless by other coaches; others that it described the fate of many of his pupils when confronted with the Examiners. Some members of the College may remember the programme of an unauthorised concert (which never took place) which appeared on the Buttery screens for a few hours. In this variety entertainment it was announced that various members of the college, senior and junior, would take part; and to Mr Pieters was assigned the song "I fear no foe." Mr Pieters acted as Auditor of the College accounts from 1857 until 1876; on 8 August in the latter year he was elected Senior Bursar in succession to the late Dr Reyner. Mr Pieters took office at a very critical time. Dr Reyner had been Bursar for nineteen years of great prosperity in the agricultural world. As leases fell in the rents were unfailingly raised. No difficulty was experienced in letting farms, the only difficulty being the choice of the best out of a crowd of applicants. Farmers hardly cared to ask what the rent of a farm was; if they could secure it they were willing to pay almost anything for the privilege. But when Mr Pieters entered on his new duties a succession of wet seasons had caused severe losses to the agricultural world. The shadows of the agricultural depression began to fall, and lengthened with portentous rapidity. The duties of the office were greatly increased and became infinitely more harassing. Fortunately for the College it had secured in its new Bursar a man of considerable tact, and of much kindly sympathy and feeling. The tenants felt that their circumstances were all carefully and individually considered, and knew that they might look for consideration from their landlords. Mr Pieters was personally much liked and trusted by the tenants, and after the lapse of nearly twenty years is still spoken of with something like

affection. But the disappointments of what seemed like constant failure; rents subject to constant revision and reduction with frequent changes of tenancy, weighed heavily on Mr. Pieters' spirits, and he resigned office in the year 1883. He retired to Bournemouth, and there lived quietly until his death. He married, 28 August 1883, at St Michael's Church, Bournemouth, Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Mr James Thwaites. Mrs Pieters died at Bournemouth 27 October 1884. They had one son, born 24 October 1884, who survives his parents.

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WILLIAM MATHEWS M.A.

Mr William Mathews, who died on September 5, was born September 10, 1828, at Hagley, in Worcestershire, at the house of his father, who was agent to Lord Lyttelton. In 1842 after about six years in a preparatory school at Hall Green, near Birmingham, where he is said to have made more progress in drawing than in arithmetic, he went to King's College School, London. He early became interested in Natural Science, and at the age of eleven was eagerly studying chemistry, but an explosion—a not unfrequent experience for beginners—in which he narrowly escaped serious injury, probably induced his elders to divert him into the safe paths of botany and geology. While at King's College he used to make short excursions in the Thames Valley to collect plants, and in his holidays investigated the botany of Worcestershire from his home, which was now situated between Kidderminster and Hagley. At the comparatively early age of sixteen he entered his father's office to begin his training as a landagent and surveyor. This, however, was interrupted when he reached his twenty-first year, for his father, following the advice of the late Lord Lyttelton, decided to send his son to Cambridge, so Mathews began residence at St John's College late in the autumn of 1848. Four years in an office is not so good a preparation for university work as a training at school, but his industry and natural abilities enabled him to recover much lost ground, while his wide interests both in literature and in science

Roby, and the late Professors Hort and Cardale Babington. His place in the Mathematical Tripos of 1852 hardly did him justice, for he came out twentieth Wrangler. Probably he was never a rapid worker, and he suffered from insomnia, as is not

uncommon with anxious candidates, all through the examination. After taking his B.A. degree (from which he proceeded to M.A. in 1856) he returned once more to the office, where out-door duties often gave him opportunities of studying the botany and geology of the midlands, while as an evening occupation he began work on French and German, both of which languages he ultimately read with ease and spoke well, besides having a fair knowledge of Italian. In 1853 he saw the Alps for the first time, and at once yielded to their fascination. Returning in 1854 he made a rather remarkable ascent of the Velan, then very seldom climbed, for the party was not able to leave St Pierre till 9 a.m. They gained the summit at 3 p.m., and were so fortunate as to obtain a splendid view. In 1856 he explored with his brother, C. E. Mathews, the mountains at the head of the Val de Bagnes. They ascended in bad weather the Combin de Corbassière under the idea (due to a confusion in nomenclature) that it was the Grand Combin (locally known as the Graffeneire), besides making some other glacier excursions. In 1857 he was one of the first party of Englishmen on the summit of the Finster Aarhorn, and afterwards reached, after much toil owing to soft snow, the northern peak of the Grand Combin. Two summers later he and his brother G. S. Mathews\* had some noted successes. They made the first passage of the Eiger Joch, in company with the Rev Leslie Stephen, of the Col Durand, and of the Lys Joch; afterwards paying a short visit to the Tarentaise, in the course of which they reduced an Alpine impostor, the Mont Iséran, to its true level. Returning in 1860 to the Tarentaise, Mathews climbed the Sassièr (which had not been ascended by any traveller) and the Grand Casse, after which, in company with the present writer and Mr J. C. Hawkshaw, he for the first time visited Dauphiné and the Cottian Alps. The exceptionally bad weather of that summer made this part of the journey a disappointment. An attack on the Pelvoux,† after waiting for two nights and a day under a huge boulder, failed owing to the incompetency of the local guides: the only result of that on the Viso was ascertaining on which side it should not be attempted.

But in 1861, in company with Mr Jacomb, he set foot on its

\* Seventh Wrangler 1859, late Fellow of Caius College,

† *Eagle* vol. iii, p. 1,

summit after passing the night about 1,400 feet lower down. They also ascended a peak of the Rutor and made the first passage of the Felik Joch, climbing Castor *en route*. In 1862 he returned with the present writer to the Graians and Dauphiné. The Rutor, Mont Pourri and the Grivola\* were ascended, and the first passage made of the Col de Monei; the chief incident in Dauphiné being the first attack on the Ecrins, which was defeated by the state of the snow about 800 feet below the summit. In 1863, with the same friend and his brother G. S. Mathews, more than one new expedition in the Graians and Dauphiné was foiled by bad weather, but they made the first ascent of the north peak of the Grandes Rousses.

His marriage in the autumn of that year to Miss Agnes Lawrence did not terminate his interest in the mountains, though henceforth he avoided arduous ascents, as he had already begun to suffer from breathlessness in going up hill. In 1864 he travelled in the Pyrenees, chiefly for botanical purposes, though he ascended the Maladetta with the late Charles Packe, and in 1886 returned with a family party to the Alps, crossing, however, a couple of glacier passes in the Pennines. In 1868 he made, with the present writer, an interesting journey, including some glacier excursions, through Eastern Switzerland and the Western Tyrol, and in 1872 with the same companion went over other parts of the latter country, ascending the Marmolata and the Gross Glockner. Happening to meet on his penultimate visit to the Alps in 1874, we crossed the Ried Pass† from St Nicholas to Saas, and returned to Zermatt by the Alphubel. This, I believe, was his last glacier excursion. Those named above are, however, only a few of Mathews' expeditions over snow and ice, for with him the making of new ascents was subsidiary to obtaining a thorough knowledge of the geography, physiography, and botany of the Alps. In these, and in the doings of our Club, he did not cease to take interest even in the hours of pain and weakness. In topographical questions his accuracy as an observer and his retentive memory made him most helpful to the late John Ball in preparing the first edition of the "Alpine Guide"; and he formed a very good collection of Alpine plants, now in the Kew Herbarium. At one time also he paid much attention to

\* *Eagle* vol. iv. p. 65.

† *Eagle* vol. ix. p. 145.

hypsometry, publishing papers on that subject in the "Alpine Journal."

For some years before his marriage Mathews had resided in Birmingham, where he had taken an increasing share in the educational work of the town. He assisted in the foundation of the Midland Institute, of which he was for some time Honorary Secretary, besides teaching the first mathematical class. In 1868 he was a Vice-President, and delivered the annual address in the absence of the President. After being for some years a Governor of King Edward's School he became bailiff in 1870, a position which, as changes were impending in the constitution of the school, entailed much labour. The education question was then a burning one in the midland metropolis, and Mathews as a Churchman and a Conservative, though anything but an extreme party man, took an active part in the struggle over the reconstitution of the Grammar School and the forming of the School Board. He also served for some years on the Governing Body of the recently founded Mason's College, the germ of the new Midland University. At the meeting of the British Association in Birmingham in 1865 he was one of the honorary secretaries, and assisted in the preparation of the Hand-book of Birmingham, and was always a ready helper in any educational work.

These duties, his scientific studies, and the burden of professional work, often heavy, had been for some time telling upon his strength, till in 1873 he became seriously ill; his health remained in an unsatisfactory condition up to the autumn of 1876, when he was ordered to winter abroad. Seven months were spent in Algeria, and his enforced leisure bore fruit in a paper on its flora, with notes on the hypothesis of the submergence of the Sahara. The change, unfortunately, did not do so much good as was expected, and in 1878 he was again so seriously unwell that retirement from business seemed inevitable. But he was saved from this by wise medical advice and devoted home care, and though he had to spare himself as much as possible he was able to continue professional work, and even his scientific studies till 1893, when he felt himself justified in laying down the burden of the former. Though this brought some improvement in health, it was not enough to enable him to become engrossed in the latter, and the enforced inaction, especially when all the surroundings reminded him

of the past, often caused great depression of spirits. In 1899 he quitted Edgbaston for Tunbridge Wells, but the change brought little relief, and an internal malady, which now developed itself, caused much and increasing pain during the remainder of his life. This ended on September 5, and he was laid, on the anniversary of his birth, in the family burial place at Hagley.

Mathews was an original member—indeed, one of the actual founders—of the Alpine Club, of which he was President from 1868 to 1870. The idea of founding such a club originated with him, as shown by a letter to Prof Hort published in the life and letters of F. J. A. Hort. Also he was the first to discern Elijah Walton's power in depicting the Alps, and had a large collection of his water-colour drawings. He received in 1867 the Cross of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazare from the King of Italy, and when the British Association met in Birmingham in 1886 he was a Vice-President of the Section of Geology and that of Geography. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Surveyors' Institute, and of the Land Surveyors' Club, of which, on his retirement in 1893, he was elected an honorary member.

A conscientious discharge of every duty was the characteristic of William Mathews' life. 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' seemed to be his motto. He was as exact in small things as in great. Thus even such trifles as writing a letter to a friend, or jotting down notes of an excursion, were done as carefully as if they had been legal documents. His actions in collecting a specimen were characteristic of the man. Many of us would, as we walked, take out paper, wrap up the plant or rock, and put it away, only pausing for an instant to scribble a memorandum. Not so Mathews; he halted, did these things systematically, and then went on. In all his movements, even in eating and drinking, there was a certain deliberateness. Everything was executed with precision; he had a horror of inexactness. It was the same in business, he never slurred over details. His anxiety was to understand each question thoroughly, so that he might, as the mediator between landlord and tenant, bring each to do justice to the other. He had his reward in the respect and trust of both alike. Thus his services, as might be expected, were often sought as

an arbitrator and umpire. But this method of work, combined with a constitutional difficulty in throwing off cares even for a moment, of being content with a passing pleasure, and of letting his mind lie fallow, finally told severely on him, and impaired his energies during the last twenty years of his life; for after he had quitted business his health was not restored enough to enable him to stand much continuous mental work. He was obliged to live more or less an invalid—long walks and strain of any kind were prohibited. It is not impossible that his earlier Alpine journeys had been productive of mischief, for mountaineering in those days entailed more hardships than it generally does now. In the unfrequented valleys food and sleeping quarters were alike bad, the shelter of a boulder being often preferable to that of a roof; thus the climbs were not seldom more exhausting than restful, and in Mathews' case the heart probably received a strain from which it never recovered. Tall and strongly built, he promised in middle life to reach a healthy old age, but as it sometimes happens with such men, one spot was weak, and this was, unfortunately, found out by his favourite recreation.

Professional and other duties did not allow him much time for writing, and when the leisure came, then his health forbade prolonged mental labour. But besides the articles already mentioned, he contributed one section to the first series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and three to the second; two papers to the *Alpine Journal* on "Climbs in the French Alps," four on hypsometric subjects, one on the movement of glaciers, with some other notes; also two papers communicated to the Birmingham Philosophical Society, and two in regard to the influence of taxation on real property to the "Transactions" of the Surveyors' Institute.

But I must conclude this brief memorial of my friend. William Mathews was a representative of the older, rather than the newer, school, both in Alpine climbing and in science. To him the beauties and the wonders of mountain regions were their chief attractions, and though he could feel the enjoyment of overcoming difficulties, he had little love for acrobatic performances. So, too, in science, though his knowledge was always precise and accurate, especially in botany; he was a naturalist, rather than a specialist. He was also unusually well read in general literature, where his very retentive memory stood

him in good stead. These wide sympathies, and this extensive range of knowledge, made him a most interesting companion in travel. But he possessed yet greater attractions. With a remarkably even temper, and without a trace of selfishness or self-seeking, naturally one of the most courteous and considerate of men, yet inflexible in acting up to his own high standards of righteousness and honour, he was emphatically worthy to bear 'the grand old name of gentleman.'

T. G. BONNEY.

[Abridged from an obituary notice published in the November number of *The Alpine Journal*.]

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#### WILLIAM WEST B.A.

We regret to record the early death of William West B.A. 1896, late Scholar of the College. He was born on 11 February 1875, being the elder son of Mr William West of Bradford, Yorkshire, Lecturer in Botany at the Bradford Technical College, and well known for his work on *Algae*. He received almost all his preliminary training at home; and at the age of ten (several years before the usual time of admission) was sent at his own desire to the Bradford Technical College, where he easily held his own among those who were several years his seniors. By that time he had taught himself the atomic weights of all the chemical elements. At the age of fourteen he was awarded one of the twelve National Scholarships then offered yearly to candidates for admission to the Royal College of Science. He remained there for the usual term of three years, obtaining at the age of seventeen a First Class Associateship at the College, as well as a First Class Honour Certificate and Medal at the South Kensington Examination. In the previous December, at the age of sixteen, he had won a Minor Scholarship for Natural Science at this College. He was entered under Dr Sandys, and came into residence at the age of seventeen. He was afterwards joined by his brother, George Stephen West, Scholar of the College and Hutchinson Student, now Professor of Botany and Zoology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. A Wright's Prize at the end of his first year was followed by a First Class in the First Part of the

Natural Sciences Tripos of 1894. Weakness of health prevented his taking the Second Part at the end of his third year, and also led to his falling into the Second Class in the Easter Term of 1896.

After taking his degree he acted for some years as an extra Assistant in the Herbarium of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, after its removal to South Kensington. As a student of Botany he published several papers dealing with cryptogamic as well as phanerogamic plants, describing new species of the former in the *Journal of Botany* and in the *Naturalist*. The English flowering plants which he had not seen growing *in situ* were comparatively few in number. His knowledge of their characteristics and distribution was remarkably thorough. He would think nothing of walking a whole day to see *in situ* a single species of a plant that he had not seen before. At the age of fourteen he detected an error in the naming of a species of *Elatine*, in the public galleries of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The error, to which he then drew attention, was promptly rectified.

The absence of any promise of a permanent position at South Kensington led to his looking for a post elsewhere. He obtained the appointment of Biologist to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association and Indigo Improvement Syndicate, being engaged to assist Mr Handcock in his scientific investigations in Behar. He left London on August 8, reached Bombay on August 23, and on his arrival saw the friendly faces of several members of the College who had gone to meet him. From Bombay he went on to Calcutta, where he was welcomed by one of his Cambridge contemporaries, Mr S. H. Burkill, of Caius College, now of the Calcutta Museum, and official Reporter on Economic Products. On August 27 he returned up the line to Mozafferpur in Behar, in the western part of Central India. After he had taken up his new duties for little more than a fortnight, he had a sudden attack of cholera, to which he succumbed on Saturday, September 14, at the early age of twenty-six.

Outside the limits of ordinary science, he had a considerable range of general knowledge; and, as soon as his uncertainty as to his future career had been set at rest by his appointment in Behar, he had every prospect of making his mark, when his life unhappily came to an end. Those who knew him best in

this College will long remember his patient perseverance in mastering those of the studies of the place which were less congenial to him than Natural Science, and were specially difficult to one who had at so early an age become a specialist in the latter. The keen and wistful expression of his eager and youthful face will not be soon forgotten. His rooms were on staircase D, in the New Court, on the same staircase as those of Raymond Horton-Smith, for whose high character and bright example he had a great admiration, and at whose funeral he was present early in October 1899, little dreaming that he was so soon to follow him. As we trace the brief career of this young botanist, familiar with all the flowers of his native land, who, in the fulness of hope, has no sooner reached the scene of his new labours, than he suddenly falls ill and dies, far from all home-faces, far from all College friends, we feel all the pathos of such an early end of a life of promise; but we prefer to turn from the thought of his death to the memory of the stainless life that he led within the walls of his College, only a few years ago, as a keen and eager student, 'wearing the white flower of a blameless life.'

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#### LAWRENCE MIALI.

We record with regret the early death of Lawrence Miall, second son of Professor Miall, of Leeds. He was born on 25 February 1878. He received his school education at the Leeds Grammar School and the Cantonal School, Zürich, entered the Yorkshire College, and in 1897 took the B.Sc. degree of the Victoria University. In the same year he was elected to a Minor Scholarship for Natural Science at this College. He was entered under Dr Sandys, came into residence in October 1897 (his rooms being in E, New Court), and kept Michaelmas Term of 1897 and the Lent and Easter Terms of 1898. The pleasant impression which he left on all who knew him here made it a matter of regret that his College course was limited to those three terms alone. Before the end of his first year an obscure disease of the eyes showed itself, which rendered it impossible for him to read long at a time, or even to



face a strong light, and he was advised to give up, at least for the moment, all close application to study. A summer excursion to Norway, followed by some months of rest, seemed to restore his health, and he now began to prepare for a regular calling. Choosing journalism for his career, he joined the staff of the *Leeds Mercury*, and worked for that newspaper for eighteen months with energy and growing interest. He then resolved to fit himself in a special way for journalism by travelling round the world, and studying all that came under his notice. In May 1900 he visited Canada, crossing the continent from east to west, and making himself to some extent acquainted with its more remarkable cities and physical features. An early enthusiasm for natural objects of every kind now showed itself in increasing force, and he diligently noted facts and impressions for future use. From Vancouver he crossed the Pacific to China, where the Boxer rebellion was then raging, and where he hoped for employment as a war correspondent. Failing this, he remained in Shanghai for the winter, writing for the *North China Daily Mail*. He had, while crossing the Pacific, made the acquaintance of Mr Charles Hose, of Jesus College, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1900, and is well known to Cambridge anthropologists and naturalists as a zealous and disinterested student of the native races and natural productions of Borneo. Dr Hose invited his young acquaintance to visit him at Baram, North Borneo, and to help in the arrangement of stores of knowledge which the labour of years had accumulated. In May 1901 Lawrence Miall made his way to Baram, and began to study and write under Dr Hose's direction. He soon found that independent investigation was a necessary part of his work, and he wrote home enthusiastically describing the prospect opened out to him of collecting and arranging masses of new facts. He hoped to see this work well advanced before leaving Borneo, then to pay a visit to India, and to return to England before the end of 1902 well furnished with living impressions of distant countries. This hope was never to be realised. In August 1901 he took fever. During his illness signs of weakness, never suspected before, showed themselves, and his generous host advised him to return home with the least possible delay. He reached Singapore, and had begun his passage to the Red Sea when he died of some form of heart disease on 5 September 1901.

In a life which closed at twenty-three we look for nothing of achievement. Lawrence Miall showed to the very few who knew him well something of the adventurous spirit and the thirst for knowledge which have led some to eminence in science. There are those who, with even greater satisfaction, found in this brief career the marks of a high-minded and affectionate nature. If there is any one motto more than another which seems to sum up the varied activity of the last few years of his short life, it may perhaps be found in the words:—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term 1901.*

The Rev J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), Canon of Hereford and Prebendary of York, Vicar of Doncaster, was in August last appointed the first Suffragan Bishop of Sheffield. He will have for his special charge, under the Archbishop of York, the southern portion of the Diocese, including Sheffield and stretching northward to Doncaster. For the present the new Bishopric will be associated with the Vicarage of Doncaster. Canon Quirk was consecrated in York Minster on Friday, October 18th.

The Royal Society's Davy Medal for the year 1901 has been awarded to Professor G. D. Liveing (B.A. 1850), for his contributions to spectroscopy.

Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed one the Secretaries of the Royal Society.

The institution and installation of the Very Rev William Hagger Barlow D.D. (B.A. 1857), late Vicar of Islington, to the Deanery of Peterborough took place on Saturday afternoon, October 5th. A large congregation assembled in the Cathedral to take part in the service. Dr Phillips, the Precentor, said prayers, and the lessons were read by the Archdeacon of Oakham and Canon Clayton. The institution was performed by the Bishop, and the ceremony of installation followed. The senior canon (Canon Clayton), with the other members of the chapter, met the Dean near the lectern. The Bishop's mandate to the chapter was then read by the chapter clerk, and the Dean took the Latin oath, after which Canon Clayton conducted Dr Barlow to the Dean's stall in the choir, and in due form installed him. After the service the Dean, preceded by the whole Cathedral body, and followed by the congregation, was conducted to the Deanery, where legal possession of the mansion-house and premises was given him, Canon Clayton, in handing him the keys expressing satisfaction at his appointment. Dr Barlow is the 39th Dean who has been appointed since the dissolution of the monastery.

Rear-Admiral Wilmot H. Fawkes, formerly Fellow-Commoner of the College, was on the 1st of July last appointed by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council a member of the Executive Committee for the purposes of the preparations necessary for the Coronation of their Majesties.

In July last the King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, appointed Mr R. A. Gillespie (B.A. 1869) to be Stipendiary Magistrate at West Ham. Mr Gillespie is the fifth son of the late Mr Alexander Gillespie, of Gillespies, Moffatt and Co., Merchants, of London, and Montreal, Canada. He was born 30 March 1848, and came to St John's from Weybridge School. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 22 January 1868, and was called to the Bar 1 May 1871. He went the Home and South-Eastern Circuits, practising also at the Surrey and South London Sessions. For the last twelve years Mr Gillespie has sat as Deputy-Police Magistrate for the borough of West Ham.

In June last the King was pleased on the recommendation of the Home Secretary to approve of the appointment of Mr J. G. Hay Halkett (B.A. 1885) to be a Stipendiary Magistrate at Hull.

On the 9th of November Mr John Henry Lloyd (B.A. 1877) was elected Lord Mayor of Birmingham for the ensuing year. Mr J. H. Lloyd, who took his degree in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1876, is the third member of his family to hold the office of Mayor of Birmingham. His father Mr Braithwaite Lloyd was Mayor in 1870, and is still one of the Aldermen of the City, and his grandfather, Mr George Braithwaite Lloyd, who died in 1857, was also Mayor in his day. Mr J. H. Lloyd has been a member of the Council of the City of Birmingham for ten years, and has been Chairman of some of its important Committees. He is also much interested in philanthropic and religious work in his native city. Mr Lloyd is also a Member of the Council of the University of Birmingham.

The President of the Board of Trade in July last appointed the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada (Hon LL.D. 1887), to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence.

Mr T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891), late Professor of Latin at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, has been appointed a Classical Lecturer of the College, and has been re-elected to a Fellowship.

Mr C. B. Rootham (B.A. 1897), Organist of St Asaph Cathedral, has been appointed Organist of the College in succession to Dr E. T. Sweeting.

The Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean, has been elected by the representatives of the Colleges and Halls a Member of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge.

Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), Fellow of the College, has for the second time been appointed to be Examiner in Geology in the University of Birmingham.

Mr W. H. H. Hudson (B.A. 1861), formerly Fellow, Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London, has been elected by the Faculty of Arts of the newly-constituted University of London as a Member of the Senate and Academic Council.

Dr L. E. Shore (B.A. 1885), Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the General Board of Studies to be University Lecturer in Advanced Physiology from Midsummer 1901 to Michaelmas 1905.

Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891), Fellow of the College, has been appointed by the General Board of Studies to be University Lecturer in Botany from Christmas 1901 until Michaelmas 1906.

Mr E. B. P'Anson (B.A. 1866) has been elected Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Sir Ernest Clarke (Hon M.A. 1894) has been appointed an Under Warden of the Glovers' Company for the year 1901.

The Council of the Senate have re-appointed the Rev E. Hill (B.A. 1866), Rector of Cockfield, to be a Governor of Woodbridge School for five years from 20 June 1901.

At the Annual Fellowship Election held on November 4 Mr Ragunath Purushottan Paranjpye (B.A. 1899) was elected Fellow of the College. Mr Paranjpye was bracketed Senior Wrangler in 1899 and was placed in the first division of the First Class, Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1900. Mr Paranjpye submitted a Dissertation on *Linear differential equations with irregular integrals*.

Mr Paranjpye, who is the first Indian student to be elected Fellow of a College at either Oxford or Cambridge, has been appointed Professor at Fergusson College, Poona.

Mrs Adams, widow of the late Professor John Couch Adams, has presented to the College Library a volume of unique interest and of great historical importance. This consists of the original calculations of Professor Adams, made between 1841 and 1846, with regard to the perturbations of the Planet Uranus which led to his famous discovery of the Planet Neptune. To the collection is prefixed an explanatory and descriptive introduction by Professor R. A. Sampson.

The volume commences with the now celebrated memorandum made by Adams, while an undergraduate at the end of his second year.

"1841 July 3 Formed a design in the beginning of this week, of investigating as soon as possible after taking my degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, wh. are yet unaccounted for; in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and if possible thence to determine the elements of its orbit, &c. approximately, wh would probably lead to its discovery."

Practically the whole of the calculations are contained in the volume, written in Professor Adams' beautifully neat and clear hand-writing.

To all interested in mathematical history the volume must have a permanent importance. All Johnians will rejoice to hear that these calculations, made within the walls of the College, will find a permanent home in our Library.

The Council of the College has formally thanked Mrs Adams for her gift, and all must admire the self-denial which has prompted her to part with so unique a treasure.

From the annual report for the Session 1900-01 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry*; Mr G. C. M. Smith (B.A. 1881) lectured at University College, Sheffield, in the Michaelmas Term on the *Great Plays of Shakespeare*, and in the Lent Term on *Masterpieces of English Prose*; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured in the Michaelmas Term at the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter on *Some aspects of English Poetry (Shakespeare's Historical Plays)* and at Torquay on the same subject, also in the Michaelmas Term lecturing at Torquay and Plymouth on the *History of English Architecture* and on the same subject at Sunderland in the Lent Term, giving also a short course in the same Term at Filey; and a short course on *Shakespeare* at Whitby in the Lent Term.

At the combined examination held last summer for the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, and Colonial appointments, six members of the College were successful. Their names and places on the combined list are as follows: A. J. Harding, 14th (B.A. 1900; 1st Class Natural Sciences Tripos Part I); C. N. Cama, 24th (B.A. 1901; 7th Wrangler 1901); B. N. Cama, 30th (B.A. 1901; 6th Wrangler 1901); P. B. Haigh, 37th (B.A. 1900; 1st Class, Division I, Classical Tripos Part I 1900); R. Casson, 65th (B.A. 1900; 9th Wrangler 1900); A. C. A. Abdul Latif, 66th (B.A. 1901; 1st Class Law Tripos Part I 1901).

Mr Harding had the triple distinction of being first in the whole examination in Natural Sciences, first in Botany, and first in English Law. Mr Latif was first in French and second in Roman Law. Mr C. N. Cama was second in Mathematics.

Mr Harding, we understand, obtains a post in the Colonial Service, the others in the Indian Civil Service. In the whole list 33 Cambridge men were successful, St John's heading the list with six names; Trinity and Pembroke getting five places each; King's and Caius, four each; Emmanuel, three; Clare, two; Trinity Hall, St Catharine's, Peterhouse, and Jesus one each.

Ds G. M. Laidlaw (B.A. 1900), late Scholar, has been appointed to an Eastern Cadetship in the Malay Protected States.

Ds R. H. Crofton (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a clerkship in the Audit Office for the Crown Colonies.

Ds G. Thwaites (B.A. 1900) has been attached as Second Lieutenant to the Army Service Corps.

The Rev A. Halliday Douglas (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Professor of Apologetics in Knox College, Toronto, Canada. Mr Douglas has been for some years Minister of St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Cambridge. At a meeting of his parishioners and friends held on Tuesday August 6th, Dr Oswald Dykes, Principal of Westminster College, in the chair, Professor Macalister, on behalf of the subscribers, presented a silver bowl to Mr Douglas. The bowl was a handsome copy of a James I. specimen, and it bore this inscription: "Presented to the Rev Andrew Halliday Douglas M.A., minister of St Columba's Church, Cambridge, 1893-1901, by members of the congregation, on his appointment as Professor of Apologetics in Knox College, Toronto."

A memorial plate has been placed during the past summer in the chancel of Birkin Church, Yorkshire, to the memory of the Rev Valentine Green, rector 1835-1873. Mr Green was the last rector before the division of Haddlesey and the adjoining townships took place, and was well known and beloved throughout the length of his wide parish. His first wife was Ann Barbara Vaughan, sister of the late Dean of Llandaff, and he was the father of Thomas Hill Green, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxford. He promoted the missionary cause in days when missionary interest was less widespread than now by inviting preachers of note to plead for the work of the Church Missionary Society on one day in the year. The plate is of mixed metal presenting the appearance of brass, but, it is hoped, that it will resist the tendency to tarnish and darken to which in damp situations that metal too frequently yields. It is the work of Mr Bainbridge Reynolds, of the Clergy and Artists' Association. The inscription is as follows: "To the beloved memory of Valentine Green, Rector of Birkin from 1835 to 1873. A Servant of Jesus Christ." Mr Green took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1823. He was ordained Deacon in 1823 and Priest

in 1824 by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was Curate of Aylestone, co. Leicester 1823; Vicar of Barkestone, co. Leicester, and of Plunger, Notts 1826 to 1831; Rector of Knipton, co. Leicester 1831 to 1835, and Rector of Birkin from 1835 until his death 2 December 1873.

Extracted from the "Report of His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the year 1900":—

"Mr Hough exercises general supervision in all departments with special supervision of the astrographic measurements and reductions. He further takes part in such observations as most require attention, and acts in full charge of the Observatory in the absence of H.M. Astronomer."

On Friday, June 7th, Professor T. G. Bonney was presented with a silver lamp and address on the occasion of his retiring from the Chair of Geology at University College, London. The subscribers, as was stated by Mr R. Chapman, represented pupils of the last five years only, who were anxious to supplement the testimonial which the Professor had received in 1895, and thus to unite with his former Cambridge and London pupils in recording their gratitude for his many kindnesses to them.

Mr J. Parkinson F.G.S. said that to him had fallen the task on behalf of his fellow students of handing to Dr Bonney some token of their appreciation and esteem. To all of them the room in which they were assembled was associated with their former Professor. It had ever been his wish to help them not only in that branch of science which was so specially his, but by precept and example to aid them to live a wider life and to look upon the great problems of life with a clearer perception. Realizing as they did the difficulties under which instruction had been given, and knowing how deficiency of apparatus and instruments had hindered the prosecution of research, they best understood how the patience and care of their former Professor had overcome the obstacles in his path, and had aided them in the work which they had grown to love. It required many qualifications to make a good geologist; it was only necessary to refer to the work done by Dr Bonney in the Alps and at the Lizard to show how fully these endowments were possessed by him. Mr Parkinson trusted that this great knowledge and wide experience would still be available to the earnest enquirer, and that the master-hand would be brought to bear in unravelling many a tangled skein. In conclusion, he begged to offer to Dr Bonney the expression of his pupils' sincere and heartfelt regard.

Dr Bonney, in expressing his heartfelt thanks, said that it was with deep regret that he had laid down the work of teaching, but as he had been obliged for so long to make bricks straw, he found himself now that he was growing old less equal to the task, and so had made way for a younger man. To lay

down what had been almost the work of his life was a solemn, even a sad thing; most of all he regretted losing touch with those who were in the vigour of youth and had a future before them. He was fully conscious of his own failures and defects, but he had honestly tried to enter into his pupils' difficulties, and as a farewell precept he would repeat that on which he had tried to act: "Facts not Phrases. Observe accurately, correlate carefully, and reason inductively. When a truth has been found, fight and, if needful, even suffer for it."

The following item occurs in a recent catalogue of second-hand books:

1003 W[ALKINGTON] (T.) THE OPTICKE GLASS OF HVMORS: or the Touchstone of a golden temperature; or the Philosopher's stone to make a golden temper... by which every one may judge of what complexion he is, and answerably learne what is most suitable to his nature, sm. 8vo, frontispiece giving Views of OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE, and engraved title with two robed Divines representing each University, original sheep, GOOD SOUND COPY, £5 10s 1639

In his *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare*, Dr Farmer quotes this book as the probable source from which some of the incidents were drawn for Shylock's speech (M. of V., iv, 1) in justification of his cruelty. The instances are related in chapter xiii. under the heading "*Of the Conceits of Melancholy*." Of course there were earlier editions than 1639.

The title, it will be noted, leans to the euphemistic. "Take this my endeavour," says the *Epistle Dedicatory*, "cherish and foster this deformed brood of my braine, in the lap of your good liking, and in love esteem it fair, though badly pensill'd over." He terms Chaucer "that old English Prophet of famous memory whom one fondly termed Albion's ballad maker, the cunnecatcher of time, and the second dish for fools to feed their spleen upon." Lamb must have admitted his panegyrics on wine. "Bacchus is a wise collegerian, who amits no rorment, and expels dreiment..... It makes a poet have a high straine of invention in his works, farre beyond the vulgar veine of water drinkers." To those who have appreciation for the curiosities of the Elizabethan-Stuart period of our literature, the book is full of "pleasant delites."

[Thomas Walkington was admitted a Fellow of the College 26 March 1602, giving Lincolnshire as his county. He was B.A. of Cambridge 1596-7, M.A. 1600. He incorporated as a B.D. at Oxford 14 July 1612, and took the D.D. degree in 1613. The first edition of the 'Optick Glasse' appeared in 1607, and is attributed to Walkington on the authority of Hearne, Douce, Bliss, and others. The *Epistle Dedicatory* is subscribed "From my study in St John's x Calend. March," and in the margin is printed 'Camb.' He became Vicar of Raunds, Northamptonshire in 1608, Rector of Wadingham St Mary, co Lincoln 1610, and Vicar of Fulham, Middlesex 1615. Administration was granted to his effects 29 October 1621 (See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series vii, 325; Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*; Hennessey, *Novum Repertorium* 161)].

The list of select preachers before the University during the academical year 1901-2 includes the name of only one member of the College, the Rev F. Dyson, who is to preach the sermons on Good Friday and Easter Day.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford the Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean; and at Hatfield the Rev Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, October 13; Prebendary Moss, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, October 27; Mr W. J. F. Vashon Baker, Rector of Brandesburton, November 10; and The Junior Dean, Mr Dyson November 24.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, held on October 28, the following elections were made:—President, Prof A. Macalister (M.D. 1884); Vice-Presidents, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883).

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on November 14, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880) was elected Treasurer, and Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) and Prof A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), Secretaries for the Session 1901—1902.

The Christmas course of six lectures to young people at the Royal Institution will this year be delivered by Prof J. A. Fleming (B.A. 1881), formerly Fellow of the College, on "Waves and Ripples in Water, Air and Aether." The first lecture will be on December 28.

Mr R. Horton-Smith K.C. (B.A. 1856) has been elected Master of the Library of Lincoln's Inn for the year 1902.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on 19 June 1901:—H. M. Mehta (B.A. 1900) at Lincoln's Inn, H. R. D. May (B.A. 1900) at the Inner Temple, and H. M. Adler (B.A. 1897) at the Middle Temple.

Mr J. A. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., officiating joint Magistrate and Collector at Bhagulpur, was on 4 Sept. 1901, transferred to the Headquarters Station of the Purnea District, Bengal.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Jullundur, Punjab, was in August last deputed to the Settlement Department and attached to the Hazara Settlement.

Mr F. S. Macaulay (B.A. 1882) has been elected by the Council of the University of London a member of the Senate and of the Council for external Students.

Mr R. C. Maclaurin (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College and Professor of Mathematics at Victoria College, New Zealand, has been elected a Fellow of the University of New Zealand.

The Rev J. Howard B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Lecturer of St Philip's, Birmingham, and sometime Principal of the Midland Clergy Training College, Edgbaston, has been appointed Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Ds S. D. Chalmers (B.A. 1900), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Instructor in Mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.



Mr J. Russell (B.A. 1882) has been appointed Headmaster of King Alfred's School, Hampstead.

The Rev F. G. E. Field (B.A. 1891), Headmaster of Truro Grammar School, has been appointed Headmaster of Southport Grammar School.

Mr W. A. Russell (B.A., Classical Tripos 1886), Headmaster of the South African College School, Cape Town, has been appointed Director of Education for the Orange River Colony.

Mr H. B. Stanwell (B.A. Classical Tripos 1884), sometime Headmaster of Saffron Walden Grammar School, has been appointed to succeed Mr W. A. Russell as Headmaster of the South African College School, Cape Town.

Mr G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887, D.Sc. London) was at the end of last June appointed Headmaster of Nottingham High School. Mr Turpin has been for some years Headmaster of Swansea Grammar School.

Mr J. B. Dale (B.A. 1893) has been recognised by the University of London as a Teacher of Pure and Applied Mathematics at King's College, London.

Mr C. E. Peacock (B.A. 1898) has been appointed to a Mastership at Cumloden School, Melbourne.

The Rev T. A. Moxon (B.A. 1899) has been appointed to a Classical Mastership at Nottingham High School.

Ds A. K. Macdonald (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Secretary and Bursar of the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, Kent.

Ds E. P. Hart (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Sub-Warden of the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Square, London.

Ds W. Stradling (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Mastership at St Andrew's School, Eastbourne, under an old Johnian, the Rev E. L. Browne.

Ds M. C. Cooper (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Mastership in the Junior School, Dover College.

Ds D. O. Jones (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Tutorship at the English School, Mexico.

Ds A. E. Bevan (B.A. 1899), who went out to South Africa early in 1900 with the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry, has returned, and is now in residence at the Leeds Clergy School.

The Elliott Exhibition, in the gift of the Leathersellers' Company of London, was in June last awarded to E. Gold, Minor Scholar and Exhibitioner of the College.

The Technical Instruction Committee of the Staffordshire Council renewed, for a third year, the Major Scholarship of

£50 a year held by F. Slator, Foundation Scholar of the College.

Ds F. A. Hannam (B.A. 1901) has been elected to an Exhibition of £50 at the Midland Clergy College, Birmingham.

Ds H. B. Smith (B.A. 1901) has gone into residence at the Theological College, Ely.

Ds J. H. Milnes (B.A. 1901) has gone into residence at Mansfield College, Oxford.

At a quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians held on July 25 J. C. Matthews (B.A. 1897) was licensed to practice physic.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on October 31 the following members of the College, having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: James A. Andrews (B.A. 1898) Guy's Hospital; John F. H. Dalby (B.A. 1898) St Bartholomew's Hospital; William T. D. Mart (B.A. 1898) St Bartholomew's Hospital; and Joseph A. Wood (B.A. 1896) Guy's Hospital.

Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1875) was in July last elected Coroner for the City of London and Borough of Southwark. Dr Waldo, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 29 April 1896, has been for ten years Medical Officer of the Temple. He was also for eight years Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of St George the Martyr, Southwark.

Dr George Parker (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Assistant Physician to the Bristol General Hospital.

The Raymond Horton-Smith (University) Prize for 1901 has been awarded to Dr W. Langdon Brown (B.A. 1892).

Mr G. B. Buchanan (B.A. 1890) has been elected a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Ds W. E. Paramore (B.A. 1899) has been awarded a University Scholarship at St Mary's Hospital, London.

An election of two members of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle* was held Saturday, November 2nd. After a spirited contest J. F. S. Croggon and H. L. Garrett were elected. W. Barradell Smith has been elected Secretary of the Committee.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, June 2:

*Deacon*: W. C. B. Purser (B.A. 1900), by the Bishop of Rochester; licensed to Greenwich.

*Priest*: W. S. Bowdon (B.A. 1899), by the Bishop of Worcester.



The following were ordained on September 22 ;

*Deacons* : F. Beresford (B.A. 1900), by the Bishop of Lichfield ; licensed to Berkswich with Walton

A. S. Roscamp (B.A. 1898), by the Bishop of Liverpool ; licensed to All Saints, Princes Park, Liverpool.

*Priest* : H. B. Hamer (B.A. 1897, by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Rectory of Soulderne, co. Oxford, became vacant by the death of the Rev J. W. Doran on June 1 last. The College has presented to Soulderne the Rev E. J. S. Rudd (B.A. 1863), Rector of Barrow in Suffolk. The vacancy at Barrow thus created has been filled by the presentation of the Rev H. H. B. Ayles (B.A. 1885), Vicar of Horningsey, co. Cambridge.

Sir Joseph Dimsdale M.P., Lord Mayor of London, has appointed the Rev W. Page Roberts (B.A. 1862), Canon of Canterbury and Incumbent of St Peter's, Vere Street, to be his Chaplain during his year of office.

Earl Cadogan has appointed Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Upper Chelsea, to the Rectory of St Luke's, Chelsea, about to become vacant by the resignation of the present incumbent. It is understood that the change will not take effect until next Easter.

The Rev Prebendary J. McCormick (B.A. 1857) was in July last gazetted one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the King.

The Rev James Johnson (B.A. 1862), Vicar of Clayton-le-Moors and Rural Dean of Whalley, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

The Rev Richard Bower (B.A. 1863), Vicar of St Cuthbert's, Carlisle, and Honorary Canon, has been appointed Canon residentiary of Carlisle.

The Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham, has been appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev G. S. Gruggen (B.A. 1858), Vicar of Ampot near Andover, has been appointed by the Bishop of Winchester to be Rural Dean of Andover.

The Bishop of Ely has appointed the Rev E. Hill (B.A. 1866), Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, to be Rural Dean of Lavenham.

The Rev Arthur James Tait (B.A. 1894) was on 24 June last elected Principal of St Aidan's College. Mr Tait, who was formerly a Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of St John's, was from 1896 to 1898 Tutor of the Church Missionary College, Islington.

The Rev W. A. Stone (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Warden of St Thomas' College, Colombo, Ceylon.

The Rev Peter Green (B.A. 1893), Curate at the Parish Church, Leeds, and formerly Assistant Missioner at the College

Mission in Walworth, has been appointed Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Salford.

The Rev P. H. Bown (B.A. 1898), hitherto Curate of Sutton, Surrey, has been appointed to a Chaplaincy at Guy's Hospital.

The Rev W. F. Aston (B.A. 1895), lately Curate of Petersham, Surrey, has been appointed Priest in sole charge of Lee-on-Solent, Hants.

The Rev Joseph Robinson (B.A. 1893) has been appointed Chaplain of Magdalene College.

The Rev A. T. Barnett (B.A. 1881), English Chaplain at Bordighera, was in June last appointed Honorary Secretary of the Bishop of Gibraltar's Mission to Seamen in the Mediterranean and neighbouring seas.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B. A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Barclay, A. D.	(1884)	C. Port Isaac, Wade-bridge, Cornwall	V. St Teath w St John's Delabole, Cornwall
Ede, W. Moore	(1872)	R. Gateshead	R. Whitburn
Toone, J.	(1867)	V. St John w St Paul's, Battersea	R. Cuxton, near Rochester
Powning, J. F.	(1883)	Senior Dloc. Insp. Schools, Exeter	P. C. Landkey, Devon
Reed, W.	(1869)	Late Headmaster, Ashbourne School	R. Clifton Campville, Tamworth
Woodhouse, A. C.	(1876)	V. Stantonbury w New Bradwell, Bucks	V. St Philip w St James, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire
Laycock, J. M.	(1875)	C. St Peter's, Islington	V. St David's, West Holloway
Wilkes, T. W.	(1881)	V. West Smetwick, Birmingham	V. Wednesbury
Morris, N. C.	(1881)	C. Crowle, Lincs.	V. Morton-cum-Hacconby, Lincs.
Wilson, H. R.	(1877)	V. Stixwold, Lincs.	V. Shudy Camps, Cambs.
Jones, G. J.	(1871)	V. Christ Church, Forest Hill, Kent	R. Southfleet, Gravesend
Clake, H. L.	(1874)	V. Dewsbury	V. Huddersfield
Fynes-Clinton, C. E.	(1891)	C. St Peter's, Fleetwood	P. C. St James', Leyland, Lancashire
Du Heaume, J. L. G.	(1888)	C. All Saints', Jersey	P. C. Bonvilstone, Cardiff
Schofield, J. R.	(1889)	C. Savile Town, Thornhill Lees	V. St Bartholomew's, Whitworth, Rochdale
Rudd, E. J. S.	(1863)	R. Barrow, Suffolk	R. Soulderne, Oxfordshire
Guiney, T. A.	(1880)	R. Swanage	V. Immanuel, Clifton
Fairbrother, A.	(1806)	V. Brabourne	R. Bircholt, Ashford, Kent
Prior, A. H.	(1880)	V. St Andrew's, Derby	V. Horsley, Derbyshire
Parker, T. H.	(1884)	C. Kidderminster	V. Ettington, Stratford-on-Avon
Ayles, H. H. B.	(1885)	V. Horningsey	R. Barrow, Suffolk
White, G. D.	(1887)	V. Shotwick, Chester	V. St Luke's, Tranmere.

## JOHNIANA.

At the Jubilee celebration held in Glasgow in honour of the 450th anniversary of the foundation of that University, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon Professor J. E. B. Mayor (B.A. 1848), and the degree of LL.D. on Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Lecturer of the College. We take the following with regard to Prof Mayor from *St Andrew* for 27 June 1901:

## PROF JOHN E. B. MAYOR, D.D.

Among the eminent theologians who received the degree of D.D. at the recent Jubilee graduation in the University of Glasgow, no one made a deeper impression than the Rev Professor Mayor, of Cambridge. It showed discriminating appreciation on the part of the Senate to confer the theological degree on this great scholar, who was already LL.D. of Aberdeen and D.C.L. of Oxford. Professor Mayor's reputation as a classical scholar of the highest type is world-wide; his "Juvenal" is unrivalled, and his enlarged and improved Hübner is indispensable to every advanced student of Latin literature. But it is not so well known that he has been a life-long student of theology, and that he has applied his vast erudition very beneficially to many departments of theological science. He represents the most loyal attitude towards the essential Protestant principles and the great Protestant divines of the Church of England, and has done much by numerous publications and articles to maintain the genuine catholic Protestantism of the national English school of theology from Crammer, Hooker, Jewel, and the Cambridge masters, down to our own day, with its acute and passionate controversies. He is not less familiar with the movements of theology on the Continent, as shown by his "Spain, Portugal, the Bible" and many other works. He is regarded as the best informed English authority on the Old Catholic movement, the great leaders of which have been his personal friends, and he has laboured to make their lives and works better known in our country—witness his recent tribute to Reusch of Bonn, which appeared lately in our own columns. He is universally recognised as a man of entire devotion to Divine truth, a self-denying philanthropist, and, with all his "weight of learning," which he too "wears lightly like a flower," a man of singular simplicity, sweet reasonableness, mellow wisdom, and generous sympathy. It is impossible here to estimate his theological achievements, to enumerate his writings, or even to indicate his indefatigable labours in the cause of Christian truth, but the following personal statement concerning his relation to Scottish theologians, which we have obtained through a friend, will be read at this time with special interest:—

Certain links have bound me to Glasgow men—Leighton and Burnet and Chalmers—from very early days. My father was a missionary in Ceylon from 1818-1828. He was generous to a fault, and thought it a shame to bring back books from a land which so sorely needed them. So our home library was a fortuitous concourse of atoms. It included, however, Leighton on St. Peter, which imbued me from a child with love of the good archbishop, whose Catholicity was no doubt in part due to his residence in France and intercourse with Jansenist saints, whence he derived a love of writers wholly unknown to his Presbyterian brethren. When I came in early college days to read Coleridge, I rejoiced to find that my judgment was confirmed. I have long been familiar with Pearson's edition of Leighton's works, and was one of the (too few) original subscribers to West's. Even now I question whether any theologian will do more to heal the schisms in the Church, if only people could be brought to read him. In our house was also Burnet's "Pastoral Care." At Shrewsbury school we learnt the Thirty nine Articles. I read them just as I read Thucydides, and (like F. W. Newman) was delighted with their sobriety. I bought and studied Tomline's, Welchman's, and Burnet's commentaries, and knew the articles off by heart. These commentators at least had one merit; they were not bent on twisting plain words to a non-natural sense. The Oxford reaction never had the least

influence on me. S. R. Maitland's "Dark Ages" drew my attention and that of many of my contemporaries to Church history (*e. g.*, I have lately come across copies of Sleidan's commentaries and Gieseler, which I bought as an undergraduate). After my degree, in 1849, I worked hard at Burnet's "History of the Reformation." Maitland induced me to print Thomas Baker's notes (from the manuscript) in the *British Magazine*, then near its last gasp. Except prize poems, and perhaps a note or two in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, these notes were the first things I printed. The *British Magazine*, founded by Hugh James Rose, afterwards edited by S. R. Maitland, and lastly by Crosthwaite, remains a valuable collection of historical documents. Maitland's "Dark Ages," "Essays on the Reformation," and many smaller pieces of his, first appeared there. In St John's Library Vols. I. and II. of the folio "Burnet, with my Notes and my Transcript of Baker's," have been given a handsome binding.

"Burnet's Own Times" I have valued for more than fifty years. The peroration is a noble composition, and deserves to be read by every statesman. I gave away some years ago the original edition, with notes of my own, and a transcript of M. J. Routh's notes, copied before I bought his edition. I was delighted to find that the late Oxford editor of "Burnet's Charles II." gives him a good character for accuracy. I have bought many copies of Burnet's "Life of Bedell," containing MS. notes of various scholars. I have issued an original "Life of Bedell," and have transcripts of his letters, which I intended, many years ago to print. Two lives are in type, but the letters are waiting till E. S. Schuckburgh, who has undertaken to finish the books, finds leisure.

Lastly, my father had Thomas Chalmers's whole works, the undated edition printed by Collins. As a boy I read a great deal of him, and still venerate him for his services to the needy, and his outspoken protest against sport and vivisection. At school I made an analysis of his evidences of Christianity, but learnt from Coleridge that his views on inspiration and Biblical criticism created far greater difficulties than they solved. In fact, he formed a Bible, if not after his liking, and the facts do not accord with his preconceived ideas.

When I became a fellow, all fellows of St. John's (with two or three exceptions) were required to take orders, and to proceed in due course to B.D. degree. The latter requirement had degenerated into a farce. Most men copied their Latin thesis from Limborch. Dr Hymers moderated when my elder brother kept his thesis, and told him that they might talk at ease unless some one came in. I kept my act (taking the subject of vernacular services *versus* Latin), preached a Latin and an English sermon, but never took the degree I had earned. When the statutes were altered I carried a resolution abolishing the objection to proceed to B.D.

But I have never neglected theology. Probably half my books—I have now given away many thousands—were theological, and I have twice examined for the theological Tripos. I have also several times examined for essays. Mullinger and Christopher Wordsworth had their attention drawn to church and university history by subjects chosen by me.

My edition of Baker's "History of St John's" contains a good deal of church history, and I have dealt a good deal with ecclesiastical biography in *Notes and Queries* and in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

The following is from Cole's Manuscript Collections Vol. xxv. fol. 76, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5825.

Letter from St John's College in Cambridge to Dr William Heberden M.D. in London.

"The following we are assured, is a translation of a letter sent to Dr Heberden from St John's College, Cambridge, on occasion of the Doctor's

present to that society of an Observatory of Astronomical instruments. *The St James' Chronicle*, February 14, 1767."

Sir,

The favours we have received from you are so numerous and signal, that if Justice did not call upon us to acknowledge our obligations, the satisfaction we feel on this Recital of them would not suffer as to be silent. The lustre of those qualities which must endear you to your country and posterity, is reflected back upon ourselves, you will not therefore be surprised, if while the ingenuous and virtuous part of Society are rivals for a share in your esteem, this University and College look upon the contest with an eye of jealousy and are impatient to claim you for their own. Your removal into the Polite world and uncommon eminence in your profession have not induced you to forget the place of your former residence. Time and absence have not lessened your regard for it. No one of our numerous body, on any occasion of illness, has known the want of advice; the best the greatest could desire. And to these private acts of kindness so often shewn to each of us in particular, you have now added the most public and permanent memorials of your friendship for us all. Memorials, which if we consider the person from whom they come, the judiciousness with which they are chosen, the magnificence of the presents, or the manner of conferring them, challenge every sentiment of affection and gratitude. The only thing wanting to the completion of our plan, and the cultivation of science in its noblest branch, is given to us by you. And, how, Sir, have you given it? Not in the form of a bequest, or at the suit of some potent advocate: but freely, unsolicited, in the full enjoyment of health and domestic happiness. And thus, by supplying in your favourite College a defect lamented in all, you have conferred on us the peculiar distinction of pursuing philosophy by the sure road of experiment and observation. The imperfection of the instruments employed in the last age was regretted by the great philosopher: nor would the most complete have answered their end while there was no place provided for their reception. We are now happy in the possession of every advantage: we may please ourselves with the rational hope of extending our discoveries; and conducting them in the method which reflects so much honour on its illustrious inventor. The increasing ardour of our younger members already shews the good effect of your favours, and it will be as it has been, our peculiar care to apply and improve them. It is needless to add, that the Master and Seniors, moved with such continual endeavours to promote the prospects of the College, rejoice in every instance of your happiness: they unite in the most cordial wishes that you may long enjoy those honours which the public voice has given you: and were it not mislaid would always give to Genius joined with Virtue.

Dr. Heberden, while he practised in Cambridge, was always esteemed the best Physician of the place. Was a man of the greatest temperance and virtue, spent his evenings, at least two or three in a week, at the late Dr. Coniers Middleton's where I had the advantage of his company, conversation and friendship many years. I once dined with him at his house in London, together with Dr. Middleton, after he was settled there, and where he is now in the greatest repute of any Physician in town. He was the thinnest person I ever saw, very tall, a most clear and healthy countenance. He would have married while at Cambridge, one of the daughters of Dr Clerk, Dean of Salisbury, who resided there; but she did not agree to it. I think she married Dr Jacob, a Fellow of King's College, and now a Physician at Salisbury. When Dr Heberden quitted College to settle in London he married a daughter of Mr Martin of Worcestershire, and niece to Mr Martin of Quoi, in Cambridgeshire, Banker in Lombard Street and Member for the Town of Cambridge. I think that lady is dead and the doctor remarried: for as I never go to London I have no opportunity of keeping up my acquaintance with him, and many others who are settled there.—He since

married a lady of the Wollaston family, and has a son at St John's College, 1775. The Doctor is a great Whig and Wilkeite, and advocate for the petitioning clergy, unbecoming a man of moderation.

A correspondent sends the following extract from the *Parish Register* of St Margaret's Durham: Burials

1003 May 25 Richard Hutcheson.  
 „ May 29 Richardus Hutcheson, filius predicti  
 Rich. Mr artium filius socius collegij  
 Sti Johannis Cantabrigiensis.

From the College Register it appears that Richard 'Hutchinson' was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1598.

The Rev A. L. Hunt, Rector of East Mersey, Colchester, has lent to one of our Editors an interesting little volume. This is the private diary of the Rev. John Brewster Wilkinson (B.A. 1807) some time Fellow of the College. Mr Wilkinson seems to have suffered from ill health, a good deal of the diary being occupied with his ailments. It is at times kept with great precision, then there comes a gap, followed perhaps by a summary of what happened in the interval. After taking his degree at Cambridge, Wilkinson spent some months in Edinburgh, attending lectures at the University there. His companion was John Haviland of his own year, Fellow of the College and afterwards Regius Professor of Physic in the University.

We give a few extracts from the diary.

\* \* \*

#### Principal Occurrences.

January 12th 1785: Day of my birth.

Went to a day School in the town, Mrs Reeve's.

Went to School at Norwich at Beckwith's; a morning Latin School there—Houghton's. School at Bungay, also Houghton's. At Norwich, Dr Forster's.

January 1807: Took my degree A.B. 1st Senior Optime.

19 October 1807: Arrived at Edinburgh with Haviland

28 July 1808: Left Edinburgh, home by Glasgow (*sic*) and the lakes.

21 August: Arrived at Halesworth.

18 December: Ordained Deacon by Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich in the Cathedral.

[Although it is not mentioned in the diary, he was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Norwich 27 June 1813].

\* \* \*

The following is Wilkinson's account of his ordination at Norwich in 1808.

Thursday: attended at the Cathedral afterwards at the Bishop's Palace, had two subjects given us "De peccato originali"; a dissertation—"On public preaching the manner and advantages" an English Essay. Millard examining chaplain next morning—had a veise to construe in the Greek Gospels—the foretelling the destruction of Jerusalem. Next morning—Saturday the Bishop gave us a charge, and we subscribed to the articles. Sunday, assembled at the Bishop's, we were furnished with surplices and the ceremony performed, over by 1½. Took leave of Pretymann after being most hospitably and kindly entertained. Went with Fisher to preach at Intwood and curacy of Happs (*sic*, Happisburgh?). The snow had fallen the night

before and was now very deep, and the church full of it, of course no congregation. To dinner at I. The Bishop gives his at the Maid's Head. Millard at the top, Utten, secretary at the bottom. Wednesday drove Fisher to Norwich, got our licence of Kitson (10s. 6d.) not however without signing before, the Bishop was angry we did not go on the Monday. Our certificate (£1 1s.) of Utten. Fisher went home; returned to 'Happs'—read prayers in morning at Swainsthorpe and preached at Newton in the afternoon of Christmas, first time of doing duty. Returned home on the Tuesday having slept at St John's the previous night.

The following account of his examination for a Fellowship at St John's is of considerable interest. Mainwaring, Bradshaw and others who acted as examiners were all then Fellows of the College. It will be observed that the examination was purely Classical.

March [1809]

To Cambridge. H[aviland] and self lodged at Flack's, one sitting room between us.

13th Delivered in our letters and next day examination began for Fellowship.

*Tuesday Morning*: Mainwaring—Theme on Duelling; viva voce—Longinus and Tacitus.

Master—Zenophon and Horace.

*Wednesday morning*: Bradshaw—translations Zenophon and Tacitus and Latin theme.

*evening*: Boone—a theme.

*Thursday morning*: do: translations—Cicero and Greek orator Lycurgus.

*evening*: Palmer—theme and viva voce, Livy, questions in chronology etc.

*Friday morning*: Catton—Greek play, Hippolitus and Livy. Theme—Comparison between Homer and Virgil.

*Saturday morning*: Wood—Theme and translation from the Spectator—Cicero, Horace, Zenophon, Hecuba and Ajax.

Pennington—Theme.

*Sunday evening*: do. Epistle to the Hebrews, Satire of Horace and Tacitus.

20th. This day was elected Fellow together with Cook, Ainger, Armstrong, Cotterill and Kelly. The latter a Platt as well as myself and the first to the only unappropriated Fellowship vacant. Went round to all the resident Fellows, led by the two junior Fellows of the last year viz. Atlay and Bland. Then to the Vice-Chancellor (Master of Sidney) where we signed our names. Scarcely ever spent a pleasanter day. Dined at the Fellows table by invitation and drank wine in the Combination Room, as also after chapel drank tea there. Oh oh! young man! as I entered the Master there. Supped at Bland's and did not return home till past 2 o'clock—pretty well for an invalid.

21. The next morning took the usual oaths (which no one could scruple to take) and then became regular fellows.

22. Returned to London—Thursday night, went to see the Drury Lane company at the opera and next morning with my sister left town by the Ipswich coach.

25th. Did duty for the first time at Holton, being the first of doing all the duty, but had assisted at three churches before: viz. read prayers at Saxlingham, and preached at Newton on the Christmas day preceding, and whilst at Cambridge preached at All Saints.

J. B. Wilkinson ceased to be a Fellow of the College in 1833. He had been instituted Rector of Freston, and Rector of Holbrooke in Suffolk 28 March 1832. He was patron of Holbrooke and according to the 'Ipswich Journal' of 31 March 1832 held Freston 'for the eldest son of the late Rector Bond'; no doubt the John Theodore Bond instituted Rector of Freston 16 March 1838.

A plate has been put up at Sedbergh School with the following inscription:

Has aedes, pro eximia in Scholam suam munificentia, ipsius impensis parte occidentali augendas curavit Franciscus Sharp Powell, olim alumnus, mox plures per annos Scholam regentibus praepositus, A. S. MDCCCXC.

Sir Francis S. Powell (B.A. 1850) was formerly a Fellow of the College, and has been for many years a Governor of Sedbergh School, on the nomination of the College.

A part of the library of the late Rev H. R. Bailey (B.A. 1854), formerly Fellow and Tutor of the College, and sometime Rector of Great Warley, has been presented to the new diocese of Southwark, to form the nucleus of a cathedral library. The collection consists of sixteen cases of the great folios of the Greek and Latin fathers of the Church, with other theological works. A special library chamber has been prepared at St Saviours' Collegiate Church, Southwark, for their reception.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Chancellor's Medal for an English poem, to be awarded in 1902; Mr H. F. Baker to be Junior Proctor for the year 1901-02; Mr R. F. Scott to be Deputy Proctor for Mr Baker; Mr J. G. Leatham to be an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos, Part I., in 1902; Mr A. I. Tillyard and Mr H. Lee Warner to be Members of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Mr J. Larmor to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1902; Mr G. T. Bennett to be an Examiner for Part I. of the Examination for the degree of Mus. B. in 1902; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Porson Prize; Mr H. F. Baker, Junior Proctor, to be a Member of the Watch Committee; Dr E. C. Clark to be an Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1902; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Dr A. Schuster to be an Examiner in Physics; Mr W. Bateson to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr H. Woods to be an Examiner in Geology; Mr W. F. R. Weldon to be an Examiner in Zoology; Mr N. B. Harman to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1902; Mr T. R. Glover and Mr W. E. Heitland to be Examiners in Part I. of the Classical Tripos in 1902; Dr E. C. Clark to be Chairman of Examiners for the Classical Tripos 1902; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in State Medicine for the year 1902.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*A handbook for the electrical laboratory and testing room*, Vol. I., Prof J. A. Fleming (The Electrician Printing and Publishing Company); *Zoology, An elementary text-book*, E. W.

MacBride and another (University Press); *Dragons of the Air. An account of extinct flying reptiles.* H. G. Seely (Methuen's); *Golden rules of Hygiene* by Dr F. J. Waldo (Wright and Co.); *Erewhon revisited, twenty years after* by S. Butler (G. Richards); *Andrea Mantegna*, by Paul Kristeller, English edition by S. Arthur Strong, Librarian to the House of Lords and Chatsworth (Longmans); *A Primer of Botany*, by F. F. Blackman (University Press); *Immortality, and other Sermons*, by the late Rev Alfred Williams Momerie, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (Blackwoods); *Life and Letters in the Fourth Century*, by T. R. Glover, Fellow and Lecturer of the College (University Press); *Essays on the Teaching of History* by H. M. Gwatkin, W. E. Heitland, J. R. Tanner and others (University Press); *Erasmus: A Sermon on the Child Jesus*, edited by Dr J. H. Lupton (Bells); *The Masterpieces in the Duke of Devonshire's Collection of Paintings. Sixty photogravures by Franz Hanfstaengl; With a preface* by S. Arthur Strong, Librarian to the House of Lords (Sotherans); *Reading Abbey* by Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D. (Elliot Stock).

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1901.

## MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Wranglers.	Senior Optimes.	Junior Optimes.
6 Cama, B. N.	27 Scott, E. L.	66 Wiles, C. C. (br)
7 Cama, C. N. (br)	37 Franklin, J. H. (br)	
7 Gharpurey, H. G. (br)	37 Stradling, W. (br)	
7 Kidner, A. R. (br)	46 Webb, F. S. (br)	
20 Rose, P. J. G. (br)	51 Roseveare, W. H. (br)	
25 Race, R. T.		

## MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class I, Division 2.  
Ds Havelock, T. H.

## MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class I, Division 3.  
Sen, P. K.

## MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class II.  
Paton, A. M.

## CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Division 2.	Division 1.	Division 3.
Norwood G.	Armstrong, F. W.	Crofton, R. H.
	Division 2.	Jose, C. H.
	Douglas, S. M.	

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Cameron, H. C.	Harwood, S. D. F.	Greenlees, J. R. C.
Denham, H. A.	Lethbridge, E. H.	
King, L. A. L.	Macalister, G. H. K.	
Mitchell, B. E.		
Simpson, G. C. E.		

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

Class I.	Class III.
Crocker, J. C. (Chemistry)	Ds Pascoe, E. H.
Ds May, O. (Physiology)	
Wakely, L. D. (Botany and Zoology)	

## THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Class I.  
Ds Senior, C. A. L., and Hebrew Prize.

## LAW TRIPOS Part I.

Class II.	Class III.
Fletcher, J. H. B.	Dornhorst, F. S.

## LAW TRIPOS Part II.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Ds May, H. R. D.	Monison, D. C. A.	Van Zijl, H. S.
	Southam, J. F. L.	

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part I.

Class I.	Class III.
Benians, E. A.	Dodgshun, E. J.
	Teakle, S. G.

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class II.	Class III.
Ds Towle, J. H.	Jones, D. O.
	Milnes, J. H.
	Sheriff, S. M.

## MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class I.	Class II.
Atkins, J. W. H. (with distinction)	Abdul Latif, A. C. A.

## COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, JUNE 1901.

## PRIZEMEN.

## MATHEMATICS.

Third Year (Dec. 1900).	Second Year.	First Year.
First Class.	First Class.	First Class.
Kidner	Slator	Phillips
{ Cama, B. N.	Cunningham, E.	Gold
{ Cama, C. N.	Goddard	{ Jenkins, H. B.
Rose	King, G. K.	{ Wood, E.
Gharpurey		
Race	Kennett	Ghosh, M. C.
		Corbett

## CLASSICS.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
First Class.	First Class.	First Class.
Armstrong	Div. I. Norwood	Horowitz
Douglas, S. M.		
	Div. II. Marrs	Booker
	Laver	
		Robinson, T. H.

## MORAL SCIENCES.

First Year.  
First Class.  
Div. I. Manohar Lal

## HISTORY.

First Year.  
First Class.  
Garle-Browne



## NATURAL SCIENCES.

*Third Year.*  
*First Class.*  
Gregory, R. P.

*First Year.*  
*First Class.*  
Balls  
Beacall  
Laidlaw, P. P.  
Parnell

## ENGLISH ESSAY 1899—1900.

*Third Year.*  
Ds Chalmers

*Second Year.*  
Williams, G. W.

*First Year.*  
Benians.

MASON PRIZE (*for Hebrew*).  
Ds Senior

HEBREW PRIZE.  
Hannam

NEWCOMB PRIZE  
(*for Moral Philosophy*).  
Sen

READING PRIZES.  
{ Atlay  
{ Priston

HOCKIN PRIZE  
(*for Physics*).  
Denham

## HUGHES' PRIZES.

*Third Year.*  
Atkins, J. W. H.  
Wakely, L. D.

COLLEGE PRIZES.  
(*Research Students*)  
Ds Peake  
Ds Ramage  
Ds Wolf

## HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP

(*for research in Botany*).  
Ds Lewton-Brain

## WRIGHT'S PRIZES:

*Third Year.*  
*c* Armstrong  
*ns* Gregory, R. P.  
*m* Kidner

*Second Year.*  
*c* Norwood  
*m* Slator

*First Year.*  
*c* Horowitz  
*h* Gaile-Browne  
*ns* Laidlaw, P. P.  
*mor* Manohar Lal  
*m* Phillips

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

*mod* Atkins, J. W. H.  
*ns* Beacall  
*ns* Browning, H. A.  
*m* Cama, B. N.  
*m* Cama, C. N.  
*ns* Ds Chalmers  
*m* Cunningham, E.  
*c* Douglas, S. M.  
*h* Garle-Browne  
*m* Gharpurey  
*m* Goddard  
*ns* Gregory, R. P.  
*m* Ds Havelock  
*c* Horowitz  
*heb* How  
*m* Kennett

*m* Kidner  
*m* King, G. K.  
*ns* King, L. A. L.  
*l* Latif  
*c* Laver  
*ns* Macalister  
*ns* Ds May, O.  
*ns* Mitchell  
*c* Norwood  
*mech* Partell  
*m* Paton  
*m* Phillips  
*m* Race  
*m* Rose  
*ns* Wakely, L. D.

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

*ns* Balls *c* Mairs  
*h* Benians *l* Ds May, H. R. D.  
*ns* Cameron, H. C. *mor* Sen  
*ns* Crocker *ns* Simpson  
*ns* Denham *m* Slator

## EXHIBITIONERS ELECTED.

*m* Corbett  
*m* Ghosh, M. C.  
*m* Gold  
*ns* Laidlaw, P. P.  
*mor* Manohar Lal  
*m* Wood, E.

*c* classics; *m* mathematics; *l* law; *h* history; *mech* mechanical science;  
*mor* moral science; *heb* hebrew; *mod* modern languages; *ns* natural science.

## INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE STUDENTS.

(Scholarships continued for the ensuing year.)

Haigh, P. B.  
Casson, R.

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1900.

## Foundation Scholarships of £80:

(*for Mathematics*) Leatham, G. (Queen's College, Belfast).  
(*for Mathematics*) Beckett, J. N. (Monmouth Grammar School).  
(*for Classics*) Wakely, H. D. (St Olave's Grammar School).

## Foundation Scholarships of £60:

(*for Classics*) Sands, P. C. (Nottingham High School).

## Foundation Scholarships of £40:

(*for Natural Science*) Jolly, L. J. P. (Framlingham School).  
(*for Hebrew*) Pope, N. C. (Nottingham High School).  
(*for History*) Reece, M. G. B. (Fêlsted School).

## Minor Scholarships of £60:

(*for Mathematics*) Johnson, E. W. (Hymers College, Hull).  
(*for Mathematics*) Johnston, D. V. (Swansea Grammar School).  
(*for Natural Science*) M'Donnell, M. F. J. (St Paul's School).  
(*for Classics*) Tiddy, C. W. E. (Oundle School).

## Exhibition (open pro hac vice) of £38:

(*for Mathematics*) Taylor, D. G. (Glasgow University).

## Exhibitions of £30:

(*for History*) Kirkness, L. H. (King's College School).  
(*for Mathematics*) Trachtenberg, M. I. (Latymer School, Hammersmith).

## ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

(For the subjects see Vol. xxii, p. 413).

*First Year*: J. B. Garle-Browne.  
*Second Year*: E. J. Dodgshun.  
*Third Year*: H. C. Cameron.

## EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS.

Elected 2 October 1901.

Exhibition.	School.	
Downman:	Pocklington	W. M. Leadman.
		O. L. Prowde.
Robins:	Sutton	J. B. Shaw.
Somerset:	Hereford	G. Wilson.
	Manchester	S. Horowitz.
Spalding and Symonds:	Bury St Edmunds	P. St J. B. Grigson.

## Open Exhibitions.

F. M. Keyworth (King's Lynn School), Classics.  
J. F. Spink (Cranleigh School), Mathematics and Classics.  
D. G. Taylor (Glasgow University), Mathematics and Classics.  
J. H. E. Crees (Westminster City School), Classics.  
F. C. Norbury (Oundle School), Classics.

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.  
*Captain*—H. Sanger. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Secretary*—H. B. Carlyll. *Treasurer*—G. C. Simpson. *1st Lent Captain*—S. R. Brown.  
*2nd Lent Captain*—R. R. Walker. *3rd Lent Captain*—H. C. Sandall.  
*Additional Lent Captain*—J. T. Poole.

May Races (30 boats)—1st boat 4th; 2nd boat 18th.

Lent Races (43 boats)—1st boat 9th; 2nd boat 18th; 3rd boat 28th.

In the Long Vacation quite a good number of rowing men were up, and consequently the river was not neglected. We managed to raise a very fair maiden crew for the Cambridge Amateur Rowing Club Regatta, held on July 20th. It was composed as follows: *Bow*, F. Worthington; 2, F. Slator; 3, H. B. Jenkins; *stroke*, R. R. Walker; *cox*, A. W. Hayward. It won its heat with consummate ease, and was only beaten by three-quarters of a length by a very heavy King's Four in the final.

The following Four entered after three days' practice for the Senior Fours: *Bow*, H. B. Carlyll; 2, J. H. Towle; 3, H. E. H. Oakeley; *stroke*, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *cox*, A. W. Hayward. They lost their heat to Jesus, who were a very good crew.

Mr Bushe-Fox (*stroke and steerer*) and H. E. H. Oakeley (*bow*) entered for the Pairs and won them easily.

W. Kerry was our only man in the Scratch Eights.

Several prominent members, however, had a good refreshing swim in the middle of their races, so that the Club furnished its due share towards the afternoon's amusement.

The October Term, as usual, has been a very busy time for us. The Fours, the Colquhouns, and our Trial Eights kept all the members very busy from the first to the last week of Term. The weather, on the whole, has been fairly good, high winds and heavy rains being less common than of old. One or two thick fogs, however, added some excitement to the afternoon's rowing, though luckily for the L.M.B.C. there was no worse result.

The Club was represented by a "Light" Four, composed as follows: *Bow*, H. B. Carlyll, *1st*. 6lbs.; 2, J. H. Towle (*steerer*) *1st*. 3lbs.; 3, H. Sanger, *1st*. 5lbs.; *stroke*, H. E. H. Oakeley, *1st*. 7lbs. R. R. Walker stroked the crew till four days before the races, when he was compelled to retire through illness. H. E. H. Oakeley then took his place, and, though he had only three days in which to get fit, stroked the crew in the race in the most able and plucky manner. The best thanks of the Club are due to him for his efforts.

L.M.B.C. were drawn against the Hall on the first day, Thursday, November 7. Our Four were about four stone lighter than the Hall crew. The Hall gained steadily from Post Corner to Ditton, when they were about 50 yards up. After Ditton they gained slightly as far as the Railway Bridge, when Oakeley

pulled his crew together in so plucky a manner that they gained back about 20 or 25 yards. Eventually the Hall won by 35 yards.

The whole event was won by Third Trinity, who beat Hall anyhow in the final. The winners were probably the best crew ever seen on the Cam. They broke record twice during practice.

During the following week the races for the Colquhoun Sculls were held. There were fewer entries this year than last, and two of the competitors scratched.

The following are the results of the racing:

*First Day—Wednesday, November 13.*

*1st Heat. 1st Station*—H. B. Grylls (1st Trinity) 0.

*2nd Station*—H. P. Croft (Trin. Hall) 1.

Grylls scratched and Croft rowed over.

*2nd Heat. 1st Station*—A. G. W. Power (Pembroke) 0.

*2nd Station*—P. V. Bates (Corpus) 1.

Power scratched and Bates rowed over.

*3rd Heat. 1st Station*—R. H. Nelson (3rd Trinity) 1.

*2nd Station*—C. N. Edge (Caius) 0.

Won easily by 50 yards. Time 8 mins. 19 secs.

*4th Heat. 1st Station*—T. Drysdale (Jesus) 1.

*2nd Station*—J. Eaden (1st Trinity) 0.

A good race, won by 40 yards in 8 mins. 14 secs.

*Second Day—Thursday, November 14.*

*1st Heat. 1st Station*—P. V. Bates — 0.

*2nd Station*—T. Drysdale — 1.

Won easily by Drysdale, who paddled from the Red Grind.

*2nd Heat. 1st Station*—H. P. Croft — 0.

*2nd Station*—R. H. Nelson — 1.

An excellent race, won only by 10 yards. Time 8 mins. 17 secs.

*Third Day—Friday, November 15.*

*Final. 1st Station*—R. H. Nelson — 0.

*2nd Station*—T. Drysdale — 1.

Nelson was beaten by 50 yards. Time 8 mins. 12 secs.

Drysdale's victory was very popular, as he was the first Jesus man to win the Colquhouns.

The Captain (H. Sanger) was judge and timekeeper on the first day, and Mr Bushe-Fox on Thursday and Friday.

Since the Fours, H. E. H. Oakeley has been rowing in the 'Varsity Trials, at first as stroke, and then, having to retire for a few days owing to an injured hand, as bow.

Naturally the chief work of this Term has been the practice for the College Trials. This year we have been fortunate in obtaining a number of freshmen who were as keen as our men in previous years, and possessed in many cases the additional merit of being fairly heavy. Some of them also had rowed before, and were the more valuable on that account. About 70 men rowed altogether, and seven crews were made up. Owing

to the fact that we had a larger number than usual of second year colour-men eligible to row in the Lents, our eights did not present quite so "instructional" an appearance as might have been the case. Following the example of previous years one Senior Trial was composed of Freshmen, with one colour at 7—Jenkins.

The two Football boats, the "Rugger" and "Soccer" Eights, were unfortunate; the first, because it only appeared about four times before the races, and consequently had to be made a Junior instead of a Senior Trial, as is usual; the second, because it lost its regular stroke two days before the races.

The two Senior Trials, No. 1 and No. 2, were very fast boats indeed, and were much above the average in quality. The Junior boats were also quite good.

The races were held on Wednesday, November 27, over the usual course. The day was not a very good one for the purpose.

The Senior race resulted in a win for No. 2 Trial by just over a length. This crew got off smartly, and rowed with slightly more dash than their opponents, who had first station. The time was 8 mins. 1 sec., really excellent time even for a fast day.

There were five boats in the Junior division. In the first heat the "Rugger" boat scored an unexpected success by three-quarters of a length over Poole's eight. The second heat resulted in a win for Gaye's crew, who had first station. They beat Casson's eight by about half a length. The latter had bad luck in having to row in the wash of the "Soccer" boat for three-quarters of the distance; otherwise a magnificent race would have been seen. The final of the Juniors was won by the "Rugger" boat from second station. They gained steadily on Gaye's boat all the way, and won fairly easily. They were not so good a crew as their opponents, but were much heavier, and in the second race their strength told. The time was 8 mins. 37 secs.

On the whole the Club has every reason to be pleased with its Trial Eights. Not only the winners, but the losers are to be congratulated on the plucky manner in which they rowed.

The names and weights of the winning crews are as follows:—

<i>Seniors.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>	<i>Juniors.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
1	T. Parnell ( <i>bow</i> )	10 13	1	G. K. King ( <i>bow</i> )	10 0
2	A. G. Walker	10 3	2	C. B. Ticehurst	10 12
3	F. Spink	11 0	3	C. S. Scott	12 2
4	A. E. Corbett	11 6	4	J. H. Towle	11 3
5	F. Sator	11 7	5	S. R. Brown	12 2
6	J. E. P. Allen	12 2	6	F. Horton	11 0
7	E. A. Martell	10 1	7	J. N. Ritchie	12 3
	M. Henderson ( <i>stroke</i> )	11 6		A. C. Dundas ( <i>stroke</i> )	11 1
	E. R. Wilkinson ( <i>cox</i> )	8 12		S. Horowitz ( <i>cox</i> )	9 8

On Friday evening, November 29, at 8.30, a concert was held in the College Hall by permission of the Master and the Council. The object of the concert was to reduce the debt that still remains on the Boat House. It will be seen from the programme, which is given below, that the performers were all Johnians, both past and present. Both financially and socially the concert was a complete success. The sum realised was over £30.

### Programme :

#### PART I.

- 1 TRIO..... Movement from No. V. Trio in G .....*Mozart*  
E. A. MARTELL, R. STERNDAL-BENNETT, C. B. ROTHAM.
- 2 SONG..... "The Ship's Fiddler" .....*Baliol*  
E. J. RAPSON.
- 3 SONG..... "In Bibberley Town" .....  
R. P. GREGORY.
- 4 VENTRILOQUIAL SKETCH .....  
B. W. ATTLEE.
- 5 SONG ..... "Honour and Arms" .....*Handel*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 6 SONG..... "Phil the Fluter's Ball" .....*French*  
H. E. H. OAKELEY.
- 7 VOCAL QUARTETTE... "He who trusts in Ladies Fair" ....*Eisenhoffer*  
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,  
A. M. C. NICHOLL,
- 8 SONG..... "Lord Chancellor's Song" .....*Sullivan*  
J. H. BEITH.

#### PART II.

- 9 PIANOFORTE SOLO.... Polonaise in A, No. V. ....*Chopin*  
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 10 SONG..... "Terence's Farewell to Kathleen" ....*Lady Dufferin*  
E. J. RAPSON.
- 11 SONG..... "The Daily Mail" .....*B. W. Attlee*  
B. W. ATTLEE.
- 12 VOCAL QUARTETTE.. "The Franklyn's Dogge" .....*Mackenzie*  
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,  
A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 13 SONG..... "My Love's an Arbutus" .....*Stanford*  
N. W. A. EDWARDS.
- 14 SONG..... "Nothing New" .....  
J. H. BEITH.
- 15 SOLO & CHORUS.. "Lady Margaret Boating Song" ....*G. M. Garrett*  
Solo by FIRST BOAT CAPTAINS.

We are privileged to print the words of Mr Beith's song :

"NOTHING NEW."

We always do the same old things: we work, or else we don't:  
We spend our first two years deciding if we will, or won't:  
The third year comes, and we decide what we are going to do,  
And then we only take a Tripos—nothing very new!

Same old Tripos, same old cram,  
Same old sitting in exam.  
You go to see if you've got through:  
Same old General—nothing new!

Suppose you join the Volunteers: right up a hill you run;  
And then you run right down again; and then you ask who's won.  
An officer comes up and calls you—several kinds of name:  
You wouldn't mind him, but the name is always just the same.

Same old marching through the rain,  
Same old there and back again,  
Same old "What the—where the—*You!*"  
Same old Browning—nothing new!

Suppose you play a College match, you win, or lose, or draw;  
And even then you've only done what others did before.  
In footer all the other side can do what you can do:  
For instance, if you mark your man, he leaves his mark on you.

Same old scrimmage, same old mud,  
Same old loss of human blood,  
Same old "Now I will get through"—  
Same Bill Higgins—nothing new!

Every day, whene'er we wander by the river side,  
We see the oarsmen labouring, we hear the coxes chide;  
Autumn, winter, spring, and summer, winter, autumn, spring,  
Every day the same old coach repeats the same old thing.

Same old river, same old drain,  
Same old coaches' sweet refrain:—  
"Use your legs, and swing out, Two!"  
Same old Bushey, nothing new!"

Next you'll find, if further up this limpid stream you go,  
The river full of boats, and freshers learning how to row:  
Upon the further bank a row of buildings you will see,  
And some are labelled "Boats for Hire," and one C.U.B.C.

Same old Goldie, Hall, and First,  
All along the bank dispersed,  
Same old Caius, and Corpus too.  
Then, at last, comes—SOMETHING NEW!

J. H. B.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance-Sheet for the Year 1900-01.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance of 1900.....	30	6 6	To Rent of Boat House		
„ Entrance Fees .....	12	1 0	(half year).....	25	0 0
„ Grant from General			„ C.U.B.C. Assessment	72	6 0
Athletic Club ....	390	0 0	„ „ Entrance Fees,		
Overdraft at Bank .....	13	2 6	Steamer Tickets &		
			Book of Rules ....	8	9 0
			„ Metcalfe (Horse hire) ..	35	2 0
			„ Callaby (care of Horses)	2	16 0
			„ New Boat House:		
			Insurance .....	1	10 0
			Rates .....	7	10 0
			„ New Brocas Eight....	60	0 0
			„ Foister (Washing)....	14	2 0
			„ Munsey (for Prizes) ..	32	9 6
			„ Ayling (for Oars) ....	22	10 0
			„ Wages (Foister and		
			Taylor) .....	73	7 6
			„ Water Rates .....	3	14 3
			„ Gas Rates .....	1	3 1
			„ Coal and Coke .....	2	18 9
			„ Bills: Repairs and		
			Maintenance .....	40	5 5
			„ Ferries and Locks ...	3	17 6
			„ Hire of Boats .....	1	5 0
			„ Sundry small bills ...	7	4 0
			„ Junior Treasurer (Petty		
			Cash) .....	30	0 0
	£445	10 0		£445	10 0

R. F. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. W. H. T. HUBSON.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The season has on the whole been successful, ten matches having been won; one drawn against four defeats. The whole team has worked well together, and improved greatly after the first two or three matches. The outsiders did splendid work, being possibly a little better on the attack than at defence. The forwards worked hard and well, making up what they lacked in science by keenness. Quite one of the best features of the team has been the way in which everyone kept going until the call of time.

J. F. S. Croggon played in the Seniors', and H. Lee, W. T. Ritchie, and E. D. Evans in the Freshmen's match.

VOL. XXIII.

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The result of our Matches are as follows:

Date.	Club.	Results.	Points.
Oct. 21	Queens'	Won, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13—0
" 23	Christ's	Lost, nil to 4 tries	0—12
" 25	Jesus	Lost, nil to 2 goals 2 tries	0—16
" 28	Trinity Hall	Won, 7 goals 3 tries to nil	44—0
" 30	Caius	Won, 2 goals 1 try to nil	13—0
Nov. 1	Trinity	Lost, nil to 2 goals 1 try	0—13
" 8	Queens'	Won, 6 goals 2 tries to 1 goal	36—5
" 9	Pembroke	Won, 3 goals 1 try to 1 try	18—3
" 11	Christ's	Drawn, 1 goal to 1 goal	5—5
" 13	King's	Won, 3 tries to 1 try	9—3
" 15	Emmanuel	Won, 2 goals 1 try to 1 goal	13—5
" 20	Jesus	Lost, 1 goal to 2 goals 3 tries	5—19
" 22	Trinity	Won, 3 goals to 2 tries	15—6
" 23	Claie	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 2 tries	8—6
" 26	Brasenose (Oxon)	Won, 4 goals 1 try to 1 goal	22—5
" 27	Pembroke	Scratched	
Dec. 2	King's	Drawn, 1 try to 1 try	3—3
" 5	Sidney	} to be played	
" 6	Emmanuel		

### Characters.

*J. F. S. Croggon* (Capt. Forward)—A most energetic and judicious captain, who has spared no pains to improve his team. A thoroughly good, hard-working forward, who led the scrum well, never allowing himself to show the least sign of discouragement or annoyance, whatever the fate of the game. He is to be congratulated on the success of the team, towards which he has done so much. Had he but more weight he might go a long way.

*W. Barradell-Smith* (Forward)—Played splendidly all through the season. Has done very good work in the scrum, and was always on the ball in the loose, backing up kicks well and tackling with great vigour.

*J. R. C. Greenlees* (Forward)—Has fortunately been able to play for us oftener than in previous seasons. Whenever he has done so he has been invaluable. Much of our success in later matches was due to the way in which he had got the team together at the beginning of the season.

*R. P. Gregory* (Forward)—Was unable to play at the beginning of the season. When he did turn out he was in splendid form. Very clever in loose and out of touch. Works hard and well in the scrum.

*G. L. Jarratt* (Back)—Badly handicapped by short-sight, which makes his fielding uncertain. A very plucky tackler. Falls on the ball well.

*A. B. Sleight* (Three-quarter)—A fast wing, who uses his pace well. Has improved since last season, and often gets his pass back. A moderate tackler. Should drop on the ball more.

*A. W. Hayward* (Half)—Generally passes well and gets the ball away from the scrum fairly smartly. Falls on the ball pluckily. Rather uncertain kick and lacks pace for a fast game.

*S. D. Caddick* (Three-quarter)—Has played in the centre with success. Better on the defence than attack, but sometimes goes for the pass instead of bringing down his man. Very good in breaking away from the line out. Has taken all the place kicks with great success, kicking some marvellous goals.

*H. Lee* (Back)—A very clever player, who keeps his head splendidly. Tackles beautifully, but must learn to find touch with kicks.

*W. T. Ritchie* (Three-quarter)—Has improved greatly since the beginning of the season, and with experience should prove a fine player. Must learn to pass more and fall on the ball. Runs very strongly.

*E. D. Evans* (Three-quarter)—Knows the game thoroughly and passes with judgment. Has a splendid swerve and is a very safe kick. Must drop on the ball more.

*S. H. Scott* (Forward)—A sound forward; good in the scrum and loose, and also very useful out of touch. His marks were often useful and were quite a feature of the season.

*S. R. Brown* (Forward)—A keen forward, who shoves hard in the scrum. Should learn to use his feet more. Tackles strongly and well. With practice should become a really good player.

*H. Addison* (Half)—Runs and tackles well. Kicks strongly, but should pay more attention to passing.

*J. B. Sharv* (Forward)—A light but good forward. Very clever with his feet in the loose. Backs up hard and tackles keenly.

*C. W. E. Tiddy* (Forward)—A sound and sturdy forward, who shoves hard in the scrum and is also useful in the loose.

*K. C. Browning* (Forward)—A very keen and heavy forward. Works hard in the scrum. Is useful out of touch, but is rather clumsy in the loose.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—B. F. Woods.

Hon. Sec.—H. H. H. Hockey.

Total matches played up to present.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Against.
19 .....	9	6	4	39	24

### LEAGUE MATCHES.

8 .....	5	3	0	18	9
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Up to the present we have had a fairly successful season, although we have fallen off considerably in our last three League matches.

The defence is very good, but the forwards, with the exception of E. Booker, are very weak in front of goal.

Colours have been given to J. T. E. Palmer, E. H. Gaze, S. E. Fryer, H. B. Cox, and P. C. Sands.

B. F. Woods and H. H. H. Hockey played in the Seniors' match. E. Booker has been in great form this year for the 'Varsity.

#### LIST OF MATCHES.

Date.	Club.	Results.	Goals.
Oct. 15....v. Jesus .....	Won	.....5—0	
„ 17....v. Emmanuel .....	Won	.....4—3	
„ 19....v. Selwyn .....	Drawn	.....1—1	
„ 22....v. Christ's .....	Drawn	.....1—1	
„ 24....v. Queens' (League) .....	Lost	.....1—2	
„ 25....v. Trinity Rest .....	Won	.....3—0	
„ 26....v. Caius .....	Drawn	.....2—2	
„ 29....v. Pembroke .....	Lost	.....0—1	
Nov. 2....v. West Wratting .....	Lost	.....1—2	
„ 4....v. King's .....	Won	.....3—2	
„ 7....v. Trinity Rest (League) .....	Won	.....2—1	
„ 11....v. Pembroke (League) .....	Won	.....2—0	
„ 12....v. Worcester (Oxford) .....	Lost	.....1—3	
„ 16....v. Christ's .....	Drawn	.....0—0	
„ 19....v. Jesus (League) .....	Won	.....6—0	
„ 22....v. Queens' (League) .....	Won	.....2—1	
„ 28....v. Jesus (League) .....	Lost	.....0—3	
„ 30....v. Caius (League) .....	Lost	.....1—2	
Dec. 2....v. Christ's (League) .....	Won	.....4—0	

The 2nd XI. is very much above the average, although it is unfortunate we have not been able to play the same team every match.

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Goals.	Against.
6	1	3	2	6		5

#### LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

*Captain*—A. Chapple.

The Long Vacation Cricket Club had a fairly successful season. Out of 19 matches played 6 were won, 6 lost, and 7 drawn. Some exciting finishes were seen, two matches being won on the stroke of time and two lost by two runs each.

The batting of the side was good, H. Chapple being by far the best, and contributing two centuries in excellent style. Gregory was only available for a few matches, but batted very well indeed. We chiefly depended on J. W. Linnell and French for bowling. French bowled with great judgment, but Linnell was very expensive at times. The fielding of the team was extremely poor in most cases.

In the following list of averages, the Dons' match and the matches against the College Mission and College Servants are not included.

#### Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Aver.
R. P. Gregory .....	9	348	110*	5	87.0
H. Chapple .....	17	629	127	2	41.93
H. Addison .....	17	561	102*	3	40.07
A. Chapple .....	13	262	53*	2	23.81
R. T. G. French .....	15	309	87	1	20.6
R. McC. Linnell .....	8	131	42	1	18.71
L. D. Wakeley .....	8	102	30	2	12.95
E. Wood .....	7	65	28	0	9.28
L. A. L. King .....	5	29	21	0	5.8
S. G. MacDonald .....	4	11	8	1	3.66

*Also batted:* F. W. Argyle, 4 inn., 31 runs; H. E. T. Dawes, 2 inn., 35 runs; W. B. Marshall, 3 inn., 13 runs; O. Bruce, 3 inn., 5 runs; A. W. Hayward, 2 inn., 18 runs; and J. F. Hough, 0, 0\*, 1, and 0\*.

\* Signifies not out.

#### Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets	Aver.
H. E. H. Oakeley .....	13	1	52	5	10.4
R. T. G. French .....	170	22	579	49	11.81
E. Wood .....	15	2	61	4	15.25
J. W. Linnell .....	205	4	932	50	18.64
R. McC. Linnell .....	89	12	293	15	19.4
F. W. Argyle .....	21	1	79	5	19.8
H. Chapple .....	52	5	254	12	21.16
R. P. Gregory .....	44	3	172	6	28.66

*Also bowled:* A. Chapple, 8—0—55—2, aver. 27.5; L. A. L. King, 19—1—106—2, aver, 53.

#### LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held in Lecture Room VI. on Friday, November 1, the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Secretary*, H. E. T. Dawes; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Committee*, F. W. Allen, F. W. Argyle, J. W. H. Atkins.

## LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

*Long Vacation, 1901.**Captain*—P. U. Lasbrey. *Hon. Sec.*—H. E. T. Dawes.

Our record was a most successful one. The only match which we lost was against Pembroke, when only a very few men were up.

Team: P. U. Lasbrey, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, J. W. H. Atkins, P. H. Winfield, H. E. T. Dawes, H. E. H. Oakeley.

The following also played: F. W. Argyle, A. Chapple, F. S. D. Harwood, H. Chapple.

A Tournament was started, but the singles have not yet been finished, E. Gold and H. Chapple having yet to play off the final.

*Open Doubles*: T. J. I'A. Bromwich, H. E. T. Dawes.

## MATCHES.

Played 14. Won 13. Lost 1.

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Emmanuel.....	St John's.....	Won.....	7-2
Pembroke.....	St John's.....	Lost.....	4-5
Christ's.....	Christ's.....	Won.....	6-3
Sidney.....	St John's.....	Won.....	9-0
King's & Clare....	King's & Clare....	Won.....	9-0
Emmanuel.....	St John's.....	Won.....	7-2
Trinity.....	St John's.....	Won.....	6-3
Pembroke.....	Pembroke.....	Won.....	7-2
Christ's.....	St John's.....	Won.....	7-2
Trinity.....	Trinity.....	Won.....	6-3
Jesus.....	Jesus.....	Won.....	5-4
King's & Clare....	St John's.....	Won.....	9-0
St John's Dons....	St John's.....	Won.....	7-2
Sidney.....	Sidney.....	Won.....	7-2

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—J. C. H. How. *Committee*—H. J. W. Wrenford, A. M. C. Nicholl, R. Sterndale-Bennett; the following being *ex-officio* Members of Committee: Mr Rootham, H. E. H. Oakeley, O. May, and W. B. Marshall.

Two Smoking Concerts have been held this term, in which most of the performers showed really good talent. It is disappointing that the second and third years are so badly represented at the Concerts, but we hope to see an improvement in

the future, when seating accommodation will be provided. Of the Freshmen a most satisfactory number have joined the Society, and some very useful instrumentalists and vocalists have been discovered amongst them.

First Concert on Monday, October 28.

## PART I.

- 1 SONG....."Serenade".....*Schubert*  
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 2 VIOLIN SOLO....."Romance in F".....*Beethoven*  
C. A. MOURILYAN (Clare).
- 3 SONG....."Across the Blue Sea"....*Lord Henry Somerset*  
J. F. SPINK.
- 4 PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Prelude".....*Rachmaninoff*  
Mr ROTHAM.
- 5 SONG....."Two Grenadiers".....*Schumann*  
A. M. C. NICHOLL.

## PART II.

- 6 SONG....."The Sound of the Drum".....*Jude*  
E. W. JOHNSON.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.."Polonaise No. 2 in C Minor".....*Chopin*  
Mr ROTHAM.
- 8 SONG....."The Longshoreman".....  
A. T. ISAAC (Jesus).
- 9 VIOLIN SOLO....."Hungarian Dance".....*Behr*  
C. A. MOURILYAN (Clare).
- 10 SONG.....  
A. M. C. NICHOLL.

Mr. BUSHE-FOX very kindly took the Chair.

Second Concert on Monday, November 18.

## PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.."Fantasie Impromptu".....*Chopin*  
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 2 VOCAL DUET....."Excelsior".....*Balfe*  
H. J. W. WRENFORD and J. C. H. HOW.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO....."Andante Religioso".....*Thomé*  
E. A. MARTELL.

- 4 SONG..... "Serenade" .....*Schuber*  
H. M. EISDELL (Caius).
- 5 FLUTE SOLO..... "Le Réon" .....*Raff*  
J. F. SPINK.

## PART II.

- 6 VOCAL TRIO ..... "Breath Soft Ye Winds" .....*Paxton*  
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW, A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.... "Spanish Caprice" .....*Moskowski*  
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 8 SONG..... "Vine, Vine and Eglantine!" ..*F. Cunningham-Woods*  
H. M. EISDELL (Caius).
- 9 WHISTLING SOLO (from "Florodora") .....  
J. B. W. JONES (Jesus).
- 10 SONG .....  
R. P. GREGORY.

Mr MARR kindly took the Chair, and his amusing remarks were highly appreciated.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUB.

## Balance Sheet for the Year 1900-01.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance in Bank ....	39	1 9	To Lady Margaret Boat Club .....	390	0 0
„ Subscriptions—			„ Cricket Club .....	125	0 0
Mich. Term, '00			„ Football Clubs .....	41	11 10
233	0	0	„ Athletic Club .....	39	6 0
I.t. T. '01	226	17 6	„ Lawn Tennis Club ..	70	0 0
E. T. '01	252	0 0	„ Lacrosse Club .....	5	0 0
			„ Fives Club .....	18	5 6
	711	17 6	„ Hockey Club .....	5	16 10
„ Cambridge Corporation			„ Collector's Fee .....	14	4 9
Dividend .....	3	13 0	„ Cheque Book .....	0	8 0
			„ Bank Charge .....	0	0 3
				709	13 2
			„ Balance .....	44	19 1
	£754	12 3		£754	12 3

J. J. LISTER, *Treasurer*.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

8 November 1901.

C. U. R. V.

"G" Company.

*Captain*—K. C. Browning. *Col.*—*Sergeant*—A. R. Kidner. *Sergeants*—B. F. Woods, W. H. Kennett, J. H. Towle. *Corporals*—C. H. T. Hayman, C. B. Ticehurst, E. A. Martell. *Lance-Corporals*—G. R. K. Evatt, G. K. King, G. A. Gaze, C. T. Horton.

The strength of the Company on October 31st, the end of the Volunteer year, was 84: the present strength is 75, and we look to this term's Freshmen to fill the gaps caused by those who went down last term. We should like to remind them that in joining the Corps, they are not only supporting their College, but also serving their country, while the obligations involved are of the slightest and the experience gained is most interesting.

The first year of the new Company has been most satisfactory on the whole. The Company was well represented at Camp and at all the Field-days, and only narrowly missed the distinction of being the best shooting Company in the Battalion.

A. R. Kidner shot in the 'Varsity team at Bisley, which beat Oxford by a substantial margin. He also shot in the King's and St George's, winning a prize in the latter. He has been elected Captain of the VIII for next Season.

C. B. Ticehurst shot against Oxford this term for the N.R.A. medal.

There have been two parades this term, one on the occasion of the visit of the London Scottish and O.U.R.V; the other for night operations on the Rifle Range, when we had an opportunity of learning the delights of doing "sentry-go" on a dark night. Both these were fairly well attended.

It is hoped that everyone who possibly can will go to Aldershot at the end of next term. This appeal is addressed to those who have not yet been to Camp: those who have, do not need it, but let them only impart their experiences to their less fortunate comrades-in-arms, and we are sure that the Company will maintain the reputation it gained at Camp last year for its numbers and keenness.

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—H. L. O. Garrett. *Vice-President*—J. C. Arnold. *Treasurer*—T. H. Robinson. *Secretary*—W. Barradell-Smith. *Committee*—C. Coore.

This has on the whole been a most successful term. The Meetings have been well attended, and the amount of subscriptions taken most promising. So far, however, there have been comparatively few speakers from among the Freshmen. It is

to be hoped that more will come forward next term. The Society has again been successful at the Union. Contrary to the usual custom Mr P. B. Haigh (ex. Pres.) was opposed in his succession to the Vice-Presidency, but was successfully returned by a large majority. Mr P. K. Sen was elected a member of the Standing Committee. We take the opportunity of congratulating these two gentlemen on their triumph. In the contest for the Secretaryship Mr A. C. A. Latif tied with his opponent, but had the ill luck to be beaten on a subsequent re-election. The annual Officers' dinner was held on November 27th, in H. L. Pass' rooms, 31, Thompson's Lane, and was a great success. The officers had the pleasure of entertaining as their guests, Mr J. R. Tanner, Mr E. E. Sikes, and Mr G. C. Rankin (Ex. Pres. of the Union). Several excellent speeches were made, and the whole dinner passed off most pleasantly.

The following were the debates held this term :—

*Oct. 19*—Mr J. C. Arnold (Vice-Pres.) moved "That the domestic and foreign administration of the present Government has been ineffective and disastrous." Mr F. W. Armstrong opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr P. B. Haigh; against the motion Mr H. G. Lewis, T. H. Robinson. The motion was carried by 4 votes.

*Oct. 26*—Mr B. Merivale moved "That in the interests of Medical Science, the practicing of Vivisection is highly justifiable." Mr C. Coore opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr O. May, Mr F. H. Bainbridge (Trinity), and Mr P. B. Haigh; Against the motion Mr W. Barradell-Smith, Mr L. R. B. Garcia. The motion was carried by 18 votes.

*Nov. 2*—Visitors Night. Mr E. M. Cook (Clare Coll.) moved "That Platonic friendships are a failure." Mr J. G. Gordon (Trinity) opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr J. C. Arnold and Mr P. B. Haigh; against the motion Mr T. H. Robinson, Mr F. Lamplugh, and Mr C. Elsee. The motion was lost by 1 vote.

*Nov. 9*—Mr A. C. A. Latif (ex-Pres.) moved "That the anglicising of India has on the whole been beneficial." Mr P. K. Sen opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr V. P. Row and Mr P. B. Haigh; against the motion Mr F. Lamplugh, Mr J. A. Cunningham, and Mr N. Stern. The motion was carried by 10 votes.

*Nov 16*—Mr T. H. Robinson moved "That this House deplores the prevalence of Musical Comedy." Mr E. J. Dodgshun opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr W. Barradell-Smith, Mr J. C. Arnold, and Mr J. A. Cunningham; against the motion Mr B. Merivale, Mr N. Stern, and Mr W. J. Hawkes. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

#### THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Mason, Professor Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner. (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—C. Elsee (*Junior Treasurer*), J. R. C. Greenlees, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller, R. P. Gregory, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett (*Junior Secretary*), H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne, and R. R. Walker.

The excursion on the August Bank Holiday this year was an unqualified success. Between 80 and 90 folk arrived in Cambridge at 10.30, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy their visit. The day was fine, and for the first time in recorded history the cricket match between the Mission and the College ended in a draw—a result largely owing to the efforts of the Rev H. Sneath, who contributed 100 to the Mission's score of 220. Mrs Cobb generously provided tea, which was served, as lunch had been, in Hall, and a short Choral Service, with an address by Dr Watson, was held in Chapel before the party set off on their return journey.

The Harvest Festival and Annual Johnian gathering took place on October 7. There was a large number of past and present members of the College both at the service and the supper. General regret was felt at the absence of the Senior Treasurer, who was unable to be present through illness for the first time during his tenure of the office. The sermon was to have been preached by the Rev R. P. Roseveare, Vicar of Great Snoring, but owing to his sudden illness the Rev L. B. Radford of Forncett St Peter was called upon to fill his place. At the supper afterwards the Master took the chair and speeches were made by Canon Ingram, Sir William Lee-Warner, and the Senior Missioner. There were in all about 60 persons at the supper. A celebration of the Holy Communion took place the next morning, at which an address was given by the Rev J. Snowdon, Vicar of Sunninghill. Among those present at the gathering in addition to the names already mentioned were Rev J. T. Ward, Rev W. Bushell, Rev G. C. Allen, Rev H. Russell, Mr L. Horton-Smith, and Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.

At the Committee Meeting held early in the term notice was given of the resignation of Mr H. Sneath, Assistant Missioner. The Senior Missioner nominated Mr C. Elsee, Junior Treasurer

of the Mission, to the vacancy thus created, and this nomination was confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the Committee. We understand that Sneath leaves and Elsee joins the Mission just before Christmas.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room I., on Monday, November 4, the Master in the chair. The Rev Prebendary Ingram spoke on the country's ignorance of London, and quoted some interesting statistics showing the vastness of the problem presented by it. "A house-going parson means a church-going people," but how is it possible for the clergyman in charge of a poor London parish to visit his 2500 families without help? If he works six hours a day, Sundays excepted, and spends twenty minutes at each house, it will take him six months to visit his parish even if he does nothing else, and leaves schools, sermons, and business to take care of themselves. Ninety per cent of the young men of London do not attend any place of worship, and there are places where there is a Church to every 10,000 inhabitants, but a Public-house to every 250. And exactly where an organised social life is most needed, the definite geographical separation of rich and poor makes it almost impossible to create such an organised life, because the materials out of which it is made are altogether wanting. The best remedy is a steady stream of undergraduates to stimulate the social life of these parishes. Let the area of plague be surrounded by a cordon of College Missions.

Mr Sneath then gave a cheery description of a day at the Mission for the benefit of freshmen, and pointed out that the work there is free from sensationalism and is based instead, as all good work in life must be, upon the faithful discharge of small daily duties. He then addressed to his friends in the second and third years a few words of farewell.

Mr Edwards spoke of the power of a quiet life as illustrated by the retiring Assistant Missioner's work at Walworth, and appealed to Freshmen to join the work there, since the whole success of it depends at bottom upon a sufficient supply of the right men. The optimism of a going concern has its dangers, and we must revive the old missionary spirit in which the Mission was first founded. The Mission is after all only a manifestation of the spirit in the College, and a decline of energy there will at once react upon Walworth. *Omne vivum e vivo*: the Mission looks to the College as the source of its life.

We must take this opportunity of expressing our great regret at the impending departure of Mr Sneath, and to wish him God speed in his new work. During the time that he has been Assistant Missioner he has done very much to maintain and strengthen the College spirit in the Mission, and in so doing has at the same time—almost without knowing it—done a great deal for the development of the Mission spirit in the

College. Mr Sneath left an important teaching post to go to Walworth, and now he returns to teaching again with a wider experience of men and things. He has been a successful schoolmaster in the past, and in the future we look for a still larger measure of success to attend his work. The Mission's loss is the gain of a great profession.

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—N. B. Souper. *Ex-Presidents* (in residence)—C. Elsee B.A., J. H. A. Hart B.A., B. P. Waller B.A., and C. Coore. *Treasurer*—C. Coore. *Secretary*—L. G. S. Raynor. *Elected*—R. B. Le B. Janvrin and G. A. Hopkins.

The following papers have been read during the Term:

- Oct. 25—"Apollonius of Tyana," by C. Elsee B.A.
- Nov. 1—"The Church in Large Towns," by C. Coore.
- " 8—"St Polycarp," by E. D. F. Canham.
- " 15—"The Inspiration of the Scriptures," by the Rev A. H. Simms.
- " 22—"The Impersonality of our Lord's Human Nature," by the Rev Prof A. J. Mason.
- " 29—"Religious Thoughts in England for a Thousand Years," by the Rev Prof Gwatkin.

#### SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

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

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

*Committee*—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., C. Elsee B.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., B. P. Waller B.A., F. W. Allen, E. A. Benians, E. D. F. Canham, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett, W. H. Kennett, L. G. S. Raynor, T. H. Robinson, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper.

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

- Oct. 20—Mr Ward.
- " 27—Mr C. L. Carr, Vicar of S. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge.
- Nov. 2—Mr F. R. Hodgson, formerly U.M.C.A. Missionary at Zanzibar.
- " 9—Dr W. E. Barnes, Hulsean Professor of Divinity.
- " 16—Mr H. Sneath, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
- " 23—Mr F. J. Foakes-Jackson, Fellow and Dean of Jesus College.
- " 30—Professor Mayor.



## COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1902.

LINT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up . . . . . Monday . . . . . January 13.  
 Lectures begin . . . . . Wednesday . . . . . January 15.  
 College Examinations . . . about . . . . . March 10—13.  
 [Term kept . . . . . Thursday . . . . . March 13.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up . . . . . Friday . . . . . April 18.  
 Lectures begin . . . . . Monday . . . . . April 21.  
 College Examinations . . . about . . . . . June 2—7.  
 [Term kept . . . . . Saturday . . . . . June 7.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination . . . Tuesday . . . . . September 30.  
 First year come up . . . . . Wednesday . . . . . October 8.  
 Other years come up . . . . . Friday . . . . . October 10.  
 Lectures begin . . . . . Monday . . . . . October 13.  
 College Examinations . . . about . . . . . December 3—6.  
 [Term kept . . . . . Monday . . . . . December 8.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 14, April 18,  
 August 1, and September 30.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

### Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1901.

#### *Donations.*

#### DONORS.

Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin. Part viii. 4to. Dublin, 1899.....	Mr Larmor.
*Macalister (Alex.). James Macartney M.D. A Memoir. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.25.71.	The Author.
Rabelais. Gargantua and Pantagruel. Trans. into English by Sir Thomas Urquhart and P. Le Motteux. With Introductions by C. Whibley. Vol. III. (Tudor Translations.) 8vo. Lond. 1900. 8.12.106.	Mr Pendlebury.
Froissart (J.). Chronicle. Translated out of French by Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, Annis 1523-25. With an Introduction by W. P. Ker. Vol. I. (Tudor Translations. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 8.12.107.	
*Quevedo (S. A. Lafone). La Raza Pampeana y la Raza Guaraní. 8vo. Buenos Aires, 1900.....	The Author.
Goetz (L. K.). Franz Heinrich Reusch 1825-1900. Eine Darstellung seiner Lebensarbeit. 8vo. Gotha, 1901. 9.19.30. ..	
*Mayor (J. E. B.). Franz Heinrich Reusch. 8vo. Camb. 1901.....	Professor Mayor.
— Sound Mind in Body Sound. A Cloud of Witnesses to the Golden Rule of not too much. Sm. 4to. Manchester, 1901. 4.8.34.....	
Reinkens (J. H.). Hirtenbriefe. 8vo. Bonn. 1897. 9.19.32.....	
*Brownbill (J.). Cheshire in Domesday Book. A Paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 30th Nov. 1899. 8vo. Liverpool, 1900.....	The Author
*Courtney (Leonard). The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.36.35.)	The Author.
Calendar of Letter-Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. Letter-Book C. circa A.D. 1291-1309. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.7.....	Town Clerk to the City of London.

- \*Abbott (E. A.). The Corrections of Mark adopted by Matthew and Luke. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 9.6.14. .... The Author.
- Burlington Fine Arts Club. Exhibition of a Collection of Silversmiths' Work of European Origin. 4to. Lond. 1901. 11.6.35.\* ..... Burlington Fine Arts Club.
- Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, complectentia Vetus Testamentum, Hebraico, Chaldaico, Græco, et Latino idiomate; Novum Testamentum Græcum et Latinum; et Vocabularium Hebraicum et Chaldaicum, cum Grammatica Hebraica, nec non Dictionario Græco. De mandato et sumptibus Cardinalis Francisci Ximenis de Cisneros. 6 vols. fol. In Complutensi Universitate, 1514-17. Library Table..
- \*Stuart (C. E.). Textual Criticism of the New Testament for English Bible Students. 3rd Edit. 12mo Lond. n.d. 9.11.81...  
 — The Old Faith or the New—which? 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.77. ....  
 — From Advent to Advent. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.73. ....  
 — An Outline of St Paul's Epistle to the Romans. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 9.11.76. ....  
 — Tracings from the Gospel of John. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.74. ....  
 — Tracings from the Acts of the Apostles. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.75. ....  
 — Sketches from the Gospel of Mark. 12mo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.80. ....  
 — Simple Papers on the Church of God. 8vo. Lond. 1879. 9.11.78. ....  
 — The Resurrection. 8vo. Nottingham, n.d. 9.11.83. ....  
 — Everlasting Life. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.83. ....  
 — Relationship with God. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. n.d. ....  
 — Thoughts on Sacrifices. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.82. ....  
 — A Slight Sketch of the Holy Spirit's Ways; and receiving the Holy Ghost. 8vo. Lond. n.d. 9.11.83. ....  
 — Primitive Christianity. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Lond. n.d. ....  
 — Remarks on the Tabernacle. 8vo. Nottingham, 1899. ....  
 — Propitiation by Blood. 8vo. Lond. n.d. ....  
 — The Atonement as set forth in the Old Testament. 8vo. Lond. n.d. ....  
 — The Present Service of the Lord Jesus Christ. 8vo. Lond. 1887. ....  
 — Christian Standing and Condition. 4th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1884. ....  
 — The New Testament and its Translations. 8vo. Lond. 1855. 9.10.50. ....  
 — The Bible and the Versions of the Bible. 8vo. Lond. 1856. ....

Clarence Esme Stuart, Esq.

- \*Stuart (C. E.). Modern Translations of the Vulgate, and the Bible Society. Letter to the Rev Carus Wilson. 8vo. Lond. 1857. — The Greek Septuagint, its use in the New Testament examined. 8vo. Lond. 1859. .... Clarence Esme Stuart, Esq.
- A Critique on Professor Robertson Smith's "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church." 8vo. ....
- \*Rapson (E. J.). Impressions of Inscriptions received from Captain A. H. McMahon. (From the *Jour. Roy. Asiatic Society*, April 1901.) 8vo. .... The Author.
- Indian Coins and Seals. Part iv. Indian Seals and Clay Impressions. (From the *Jour. Roy. Asiatic Society*, January 1901.) 8vo. ....
- Clifford (W. K.). Mathematical Papers. Edited by R. Tucker, with an Introduction by H. J. Stephen Smith. 8vo. Lond. 1882. 3.49.11. .... Mr Scott
- Lectures and Essays. Edited by Leslie Stephen and F. Pollock. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1879. 3.49.9.10. ....
- Mathematical Fragments, being Facsimiles of his unfinished Papers relating to the Theory of Graphs. fol. Lond. 1881. ....
- James (M. R.). The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1901. Gg.9. .... The Master and Fellows of Trinity College.
- \*Penrose (F. C.). Some additional Notes on the Orientation of Greek Temples; being the Result of a Journey to Greece and Sicily in April and May 1900. 4to. Lond. 1901. .... The Author.
- Scheffers (Dr G.). Einführung in die Theorie der Curven in der Ebene und im Raume. 8vo. Leipzig, 1901. .... Mr Hudson.
- \*Bonney (Dr T. G.). Colonel Feilden's Contributions to Glacial Geology. [Extracted from the *Geological Magazine*. July 1900]. 8vo. .... The Author.
- (Also several other papers on geology.)
- Froissart (J.). Chroniques. Publiées par Gaston Raynaud. Tome XI. 1382-1385. 8vo. Paris, 1899. 1.7.42. .... Mr W. F. Smith
- Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1898. 8vo. Washington 1900. 3.46. .... Smithsonian Institute.
- \*Norwood (G.). Greek Verse Translation which obtained the Porson Prize 1901. 8vo. Camb. 1901. .... The Author.
- Handbook of the Theological Colleges of the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in Scotland 1901. 8vo. Lond. 1901. .... Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.
- Yate (Major A. C.). Lieutenant-Colonel John Haughton, Commandant of the 36th Sikhs, a Hero of Tirah. A Memoir. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.21.38. .... The Author.

- Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Results of Meridian Observations made during the years 1866 to 1870. 8vo. Edin. 1900. 3.23.21. ....
- Catalogue of 1905 Stars for the Equinox 1865.0 made during the years 1861 to 1870. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 3.23.22. ....
- Greenwich Observatory. Second Ten-year Catalogue of 6892 Stars for the Epoch 1890.0. 4to. Edin. 1900. ....
- Results of the Spectroscopic and Photographic Observations made in the year 1898. 4to. Edin. 1899. 4.13. ....
- Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made in the year 1898. 4to. Edin. 1900. 4.12.

The Astronomer Royal.

## Additions.

- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire. By the Rev W. W. Skeat. (*Octavo Publications*, No. xxxvi.) 8vo. Camb. 1901.
- Church Historical Society. The Witness of the Homilies. 8vo. Lond. 1900.
- Dictionary (English Dialect). Edited by Joseph Wright. Parts xi. and xii. (Ha-Jinketing.) 4to. Oxford, 1901.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. (L—Lap.) 4to. Oxford, 1901.
- Early English Text Society. The Minor Poems of the Vernon MS. Part ii. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- The Lay Folks' Catechism. With Introduction, Notes, Glossary, and Index by T. F. Simmons and H. E. Nolloth. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 4.5.
- Euripides. Herakles. Erklärt von Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf. 2te Bearbeitung, 2 Bde. 8vo. Berlin, 1895.
- Gadow (Hans). Amphibia and Reptiles. (Camb. Nat. Hist. Series. Vol. VIII.) 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.26.
- Gneist (Dr R.). The History of the English Constitution. Translated by P. A. Ashworth. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.36.34.
- Harnack (A.). Geschichte der altchristlichen Litteratur bis Eusebius. Theil I. Hälfte i. und ii. Theil II. Band i. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893-97. 9.34.
- Herzog (J. J.). Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Herausg. von D. Albert Hauck. Band ix. 8vo. Leipzig, 1901.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of Mrs Frankland-Russell-Astley of Chequers Court, Bucks. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- Jurisprudentiae Antehadrianæ quæ supersunt. Edidit F. P. Bremer. Pars altera. *Teubner Text*. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1904. 8vo. Edin. 1901. *Reference Table*.
- Quain (Jones). Elements of Anatomy. Vol. III. Part iii. Organs of the Senses. Reprinted, with Corrections, from the 10th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 3.24.
- Rolls Series. Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids. A.D. 1284-1431. Vol. II. Dorset—Huntingdon. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.41.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls. Edward I. 1272-1281. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Scottish Record Publications. Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Edited by Sir J. B. Paul. Vol. III. A.D. 1506-1507. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 5.32.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. I. Fasc. ii. (absurdus—acuo). 4to. Lipsiae, 1901. *Library Table*.

- Venn (John). Caius College. (College Histories Series.) 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.28.72.
- Wylie (J. H.). The Council of Constance to the Death of John Hus. Being the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in Leim Term 1900. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 9.38.49.

## Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1901.

## Donations.

## DONORS.

- \*Abbott (E. A.). Bible Lessons. 8vo. Lond. 1871. 11.18.52. ....
- Reusch (F. H.). Der Index der verbotenen Bücher. 2 Bde. 8vo. Bonn, 1883-85. 7.3. ....
- Index Librorum prohibitorum gedruckt zu Paima 1580. 8vo. Bonn. 1889. 7.3.
- Predigten über die sonntäglichen Evangelien. 8vo. Bonn. 1876. 9.22.41. ...
- Bibel und Natur. 4te Auflage. 8vo. Bonn, 1876. 9.19.31. ....
- Bellarmin (Cardinal). Die Selbstbiographie (lateinisch und deutsch). 8vo. Bonn, 1887. 11.26.48. ....
- \*Scott (C. A.). Evangelical Doctrine Bible Truth. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.15.32. ...
- Scott (J. George). Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States. Part ii. Vols. I.—III. 8vo. Rangoon, 1901. 10.28.11-13.
- Meyer (Paul). Notice d'un Légendier Français conservé à la Bibliothèque Impériale de Saint-Petersbourg. 4to. Paris, 1900.
- Rabelais. On Civil and Canon Law. Translation, Introduction, and Notes by W. F. Smith.\* Sm. 4to. *Privately printed*. Cambridge, 1901. 8.31.66. ....
- Hankel (Dr H.). Theorie der complexen Zahlensysteme. 8vo. Leipzig, 1867. 3.49.31. ....
- Schlegel (V.). System der Raumlehre. 2 The. (in 1). 8vo. Leipzig, 1872-5. 3.49.18. ....
- Dürke (Dr H.). Die ebenen Curven dritter Ordnung. 8vo. Leipzig, 1871. 3.50.2.
- Steiner (Jacobi). Vorlesungen über synthetische Geometrie. 2 The. (in 1). 8vo. Leipzig, 1867. 3.50.1. ....
- Hanus (P. H.). An elementary Treatise on the Theory of Determinants. 8vo. Boston, 1886. 3.49.44. ....
- Thomson (W.). An Introduction to Determinants. 8vo. Edin. 1882. 3.49.45. ...
- Muir (T.). The Theory of Determinants. Part I. Determinants in general. 8vo. Lond. 1890. 3.49.46. ....
- In addition to the above Mr Scott has presented several volumes of mathematical pamphlets and examination papers.*

Professor Mayor.

The Author.

The Compiler.

The Author.

The Translator.

Mr Scott.

*Additions.*

- Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1900 to Easter Term 1901. Vol. XXX. 4to. Camb. 1901. 6.4.30.
- Chaucer Society. Life Records of Chaucer. Part iv. By R. E. G. Kirk. 8vo. Lond. 1900.
- Richard Brathwait's Comments in 1665 upon Chaucer's Tales of the Miller and the Wife of Bath. Edited by C. F. E. Spurgeon. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer. By M. H. Spielmann. ob. 4to. Lond. 1900.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. (Jew—Kairine.) 4to. Oxford, 1901.
- Early English Text Society. The English Works of John Gower. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by G. C. Macaulay. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1900-1. 4.6.
- Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften. Band I. Heft 6. 8vo. Leipzig, 1901.
- Hitchcock (F. H.). Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, 1891-1900. 8vo. Washington, 1900.
- Foreign Markets for American Agricultural Products. 8vo. 1901.
- Rolls Series. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner and R. H. Brodie. Vol. XVIII. Part i. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.1.
- Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1739-1741, &c., preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared by W. A. Shaw. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Oct. 1672 to Feb. 1673. Edited by F. H. B. Daniell. 8vo. Norwich, 1901. 5.3.
- Patent Rolls of the Reign of Henry III., A.D. 1216-1225. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.



## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS 1901-2.

We print a list, with addresses, of our Subscribers. Where no address is given the Subscriber is resident in Cambridge. Subscribers for five years are indicated by the year, and term, in which their Subscription ends, being given in brackets after their names. (\*) Denotes the Members of the Committee; (†) late Members of the Committee.

Subscribers will greatly facilitate the delivery of the *Eagle* if they will notify any corrections or changes of address to the Senior Editor, Mr R. F. Scott.

The names of Subscribers commencing with No. 126 will be printed in the Lent Term number.

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Adler, H. M.	22, Craven Hill, Hyde Park, W.
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Butler, Rev. H. W. T.	Olton, Warwickshire
Byles, C. E.	34, Craven Road, London, W.
Bythell, W. J. S.	Owen's College, Manchester

Name.	Address.
+Caldecott, Rev A., D.D.	Frating Rectory, Colchester
Callis, Rev A. W.	The School Hall, Bury St Edmunds
Camell, J.	19, St Mary's Road, Westbourne Park, W.
†Cameron, J. A.	St George's Hospital, S.W.
Cameron, H. C.	
Cameron, S.	
Cama, A. K. (E. 1902)	c/o The Secretary, Bombay Government, India
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Cheeseman, A. L.	13, Hanbury Road, Clifton, Bristol
Chell, J. W.	Kneesall Vicarage, Newark
Clark, Prof E. C. (LL.D.) (E. 1904) (Fellow)	Newnham
Clark, W. T.	The Square, Broughton in Furness
Clarke, E. R.	118, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Clarke, Sir Ernest (E. 1906)	13a, Hanover Square, W.
Clarke, Rev H. Lowther (E. 1904)	The Vicarage, Huddersfield
Clarke, J. R. J.	Westmorland Road, Huyton, Liverpool
Clarke, Rev K.	The Clergy School, Leeds
Clay, W. K.	
Clements, T.	26, High Street, Warwick
Cleworth, J. (E. 1902)	Tegid House, Bala, N. Wales
Cobb, Mrs (E. 1903)	Newnham
Coe, J. L.	Westmarsh Vicarage, Ash, Dover
Coe, Rev J. D.	Holy Trinity Vicarage, N. Birkbeck Road, Leytonstone, E.
Cole, F. E.	Grammar School, Banham, Attleborough
Coleman, E. H.	4, Salop Street, Wolverhampton
Collin, John (M. 1906)	201, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Collison, H. (E. 1904)	Belmont House, Harold Road, Margate
Collison, C.	Belmont House, Harold Road, Margate
Colman, J. (E. 1906)	Gatton Park, Reigate
Colson, F. H. (E. 1906)	The College, Plymouth
Cook, B. M.	16, Edgecombe Road, Camberwell Grove, S.E.
Cooke, S. J. S.	24, Grainger Street West, Newcastle on Tyne
Coombes, Rev H. E. H. (E. 1904)	The Roadstead, Penarth, Glamorgan

Name.	Address.
Cooper, Rev C. E. (E. 1905)	St Paul's Rectory, Nanaimo, Vancouver Isle, British Columbia
Cooper, M. C.	
Coore, C.	
Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.	15, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
Covington, Rev Preb. W.	The Rectory, 52, Bedford Square, W.C.
†Cowie, H.	9, Baring Crescent, Exeter
Cox, H. S.	Georgetown, Demerara
Cox, Rev W. A. (Fellow)	
Cox, S. J.	251, Balham High Road, London, S.W.
Cradock, D.	Back Beach Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa
Craggs, E. H. (E. 1905)	The Poplars, Woodland Road, Middlesborough
Creswell, Rev S. F. (D.D.) (E. 1904)	Northrepps Rectory, Norfolk
*Croggon, J. F. S.	
Crowther, C. R.	7, Whiteford Road, S. Plymouth
Cubitt, Rev S. H. (E. 1903)	Calgary, N.W.T., Canada
Cruikshank, G. E. (E. 1901)	5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Cummings, R. R. (E. 1906)	Sydcote, W. Dulwich, S.E.
Cunningham, E.	
Cunynghame, H. H. S. (E. 1906)	Home Office, Whitehall
Cuthbertson, F. E. L.	Malgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitely
Dale, J. B.	King's College, London
Dally, J. F. H. (E. 1903)	51, Waterloo Road, South Wolverhampton
Davey, A. A.	Rotherwood, Ivanhoe Road, Denmark Park, S.E.
Davidson, E.	9, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool
Davies, J. D.	Broad Oak Cottage, Winwick, Newton-Le-Moors
Davies, J. J.	Lowtre, Llanybyther, R.S.O.
Davis, A. J.	Sydenham, New Amalfi, East Griqualand, Cape Colony
Dawes, H. E. T.	
Dawson, E.	Leasgill, N. Milnthorpe, Westmorland
Dearden, Rev G. A.	Blackburn, Lancs.
Dees, F. W. (E. 1906)	Floraville, Whitehaven
Denham, H. A.	Barkingside, Ilford, Essex
Deusham, A. T.	
Devenish, H. N. (E. 1906)	Little Durnford, Salisbury
de Villiers, J. E. R. (Fellow)	South African Chambers, St George's Street, Cape Town
Dew, S. H. D.	Llangfri, Anglesey, N. Wales
Dibdin, L. T. (M. 1906)	15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Dickson, R. St J.	
Diver, O. F. (E. 1904)	6, Albermarle Road, Norwich
Dinnis, F. R.	St Peter's Vicarage, Mile End, E.
Docker, E. (E. 1903)	Dudley House, Spring Road, Isleworth

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Dodgshun, E. J.	
†Douglas, S. M.	5, College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.
Douglas, Rev Prof A. H.	Knox College, Toronto, Canada
Douglas, A. F. (E. 1902)	10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
Drake, Rev H.	Verwood, Wimborne
Dundas, A. C.	
Dyson, Rev F. W.	The Grammar School, Wellingboro'
Dyson, Rev F. (Fellow)	
Easton, Rev J. G. (E. 1903)	Murston Rectory, Sittingbourne
Eastwood, A. W.	Dinsdale Park, Darlington
Edmunds, C. (E. 1901)	23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
Edmunds, L. H.	1, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
Edwardes, H. F. E.	Wistaria, Crediton, Devon
Edwards, Rev N. W. A. (E. 1903)	Lady Margaret Mission, Chatham Street, Walworth, S.E.
Edwards, C. D.	Guy's Hospital, S.E.
Elliot, Smith G. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	Cairo, Egypt
Else, C.	
Evans, W. I. (E. 1904)	Eirianfa, Eaton Grove, Swansea
Evans, Dr F. P. Frankien	The Bays, Knight's Hill, W. Norwood
Evans, Rev G. T. M.	St Anne's Clergy House, Bishop Auckland, Durham
Evatt, G. R. K.	
Ewbank, Rev A. (E. 1904)	8, Webster Gardens, Ealing, W.
Falcon, W.	Cottesmore, Brighton
Fane, W. D.	Fullbroke Hall, Grantham
Faulks, M. J.	37, Sussex Square, Brighton
Faulkner, H. W.	Market Place, St Albans
Fergusson, J. N. F.	
Field, Rev A. T. (E. 1901)	Ryther Vicarage, near York
Field, A. M. C. (E. 1905)	7, Mayfield Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Field, Rev F. G. E. (E. 1904)	Grammar School, Truro
Field, J. H.	
Fisher, Rev R.	23, Cavendish Road, Regent's Park, W.
Fletcher, J. H. B.	
Fletcher, W. C. (E. 1902)	4, Grove Park, Liverpool
Fletcher, F.	Unsworth, nr. Manchester
Flux, A. W. (E. 1905)	Owens College, Manchester
Forster, the late G. B. (E. '03)	Fairfield, Warkworth, Northumberland
Forster, M.	Bishop Middleton Hall, Ferry Hill Station, Durham
Forster, R. H. (E. 1905)	Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Foster, Rev J. R.	236, St Thomas's Road, Preston
Foster, A. W.	6, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.
Fox, F. S. W.	3, St Stephen's Road, Canterbury
Foxwell, E. E. (E. 1902)	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Foxwell, H. S. (E. 1906)	1, Harvey Road, Cambridge
Franklin, C. S. P.	Shûtlanger Grove, Towcester
Franklin, J. H.	Shûtlanger Grove, Towcester
French, R. T. G.	
Fryer, S. E.	
Gaddum, F. D. (E. 1901)	Withington, Manchester
Garcia, L. R. B.	34, Carlton Road, Southampton
Garle-Browne, J. B.	
Garner-Richards, D. B.	Brandon, Norfolk
Garnett, W. (D.C.L.)	116, St Martin's Lane, London, W.C.
*Garrett, H. L.	
Gaskell, J. M.	
Gaskell, W. (E. 1903)	Azamgarh, N.W.P., India
Gauvain, H. J.	
Gaze, E. H.	
Gaze, G. A.	
Gibbings, W. T.	Woodbury House, Highfield, Southampton
Gilbs, C. S.	Old Bank House, Rotherham
Gibson, J. (E. 1905)	15, Menai View Terrace, Bangor
†Gibson-Carmichael, Sir T. D.	Castlecraig, Dolphinton, N.B.
Giles, Rev A. L.	The Vicarage, Okehampton, Devon
Gillespie, T. T.	30, Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Glover, F. B. (E. 1905)	17, Lyncroft Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
Glover, J. A.	25, Highbury Place, N.
Glover, Dr L. G. (E. 1906)	17, Belsize Park, N.
Glover, T. R. (Fellow) (E. 1901)	
Gold, E.	
Goddard, H.	
Godson, F. A.	Cheadle House, Cheadle, Cheshire
Godwin, Rev C. H. S.	St Aidan's Lodge, Middlesborough-on-Tees
Goodall, Rev C. H.	103, Highbury Quadrant, N.
Gooding, S.	Heath Lodge, Blackheath, S.E.
Gomes, Rev E. H. (E. 1901)	Mission House, Banting, Sarawak, via Singapore
Goulton, Rev J.	5, Scarcroft Hill, York
Goyder, F. W.	88, Great Horton Road, Bradford, Yorks
Grabham, F. W.	
†Graves, Rev C. E. (Fellow) (E. 1903)	
Gray, C. F.	139, Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
Greatorex, W.	Bank House, Southwell, Notts.
Green, Rev E. K.	Lawford, Manningtree, Essex
Greenhill, Prof A. G. (E. '04)	Royal Artillery College, Woolwich
Greenlees, J. R. C.	
Greenstreet, W. J. (E. 1903)	The Marling School, Stroud, Gloucester
Greenup, Rev A. W. (E. '03)	St John's Hall, Highbury, N.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Gregory, H. L. (E. 1901)	Englefield House, Highgate, N.
Gregory, R. P.	
Grenfell, J. S. G. (E. 1906)	Heath Mount, Hampstead, N.W.
Groos, A. W. J.	12, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
Grosjean, Rev J. C. F.	16, Calveley Street, Tunbridge Wells
Grundy, M.	
Gruning, J. T.	Dibrugarh, Assam, India
Gunn, A. H.	Llandaff House, Llandaff
Gwatkin, Rev T. (E. 1906)	3, St Paul's Road, Cambridge
Gwatkin, Rev Prof H. M.	8, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge
Gwatkin, F. L.	3, St Paul's Road, Cambridge
Hadfield, E. H. L.	
Hadland, R. P.	Buorton House, Cropredy, Leamington
Hagger, Rev W.	Canvey Island Vicarage, S. Benfleet, Essex
†Haigh, P. B.	
Hall, Rev B. L.	Radstock, near Bath
Hamer, Rev H. B.	Daisy Villa, Ashton-on-Mersey
†Hankin, E. H.	Government Laboratories, Agra, India
Hannam, F. A.	Diddington Vicarage, Huntingdon
Hanmer, Rev H.	Holme Rectory, Downham Market
Harding, A. J.	Gore Hurst, Gervis Road, Bournemouth
Harding, Rev G. W. H. (E. 1903)	4, Hughenden Road, Clifton, Bristol
Harding, W. I.	
†Hardwich, Rev J. M. (E. '01)	80, Dunchurch Road, Rugby
Hare, C. F.	Sutton Vallance School, Maidstone
Harker, A. (Fellow) (E. '03)	
Harker, Rev G. J. T. (E. '04)	Aldenham Grammar School, Elstree, Herts.
Harman, N. B. (E. 1902)	5, Dartmouth Park Avenue, S.W.
Harnett, Rev F. R.	Highmore Vicarage, Henley-on-Thames
Harnett, W. L. (E. 1905)	Belvedere House, Barnet, Herts.
Harris, H.	
Harris, Dr W.	Campbell College, Belfast
Hart, J. H. A.	
Hart, Rev W. (LL.D.) (E. '03)	Feniton Rectory, Honiton
Hart, E. P.	Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Square, London
Hart, S. L. (Sc. D.) (E. 1901)	London Mission, Wuchang, China
Harwood, S. F. D.	
Havelock, T. H.	
Harvey, A. G.	Wirksworth, Derby
Harvey, A. W.	14, Vincent Square, Westminster
Haslam, F. W. C.	Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand
Hatten, A. W.	
Hawkes, W. J.	
†Hayes, J. H.	The Leys, Cambridge
Hayman, C. H. T.	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Hayter, K. S. R.	Lindenthorpe, Broadstairs
Hayward, A. W.	
Hazlerigg, G.	100, Regent Road, Leicester
Heath, F. C.	Tudor Hall, Hawkhurst, Kent
Heitland, W. E. (Fellow)	Carmesfield, Newnham, Cambridge
Henderson, T.	St Michael's, Bedford
Hepworth, F. A.	Woodfield House,
Herring, Rev J.	Field House, Old Goole, Yorks
Hibbert, H.	Broughton Grove, Grange-over-Sands, Carnforth
Hicks, Prof W. M. (Sc.D.)	Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield
†Hiern, W. P. (E. 1906)	The Castle, Barnstaple
Hilary, H.	Dry Hill Park, Tunbridge
Hill, A.	
Hill, Rev E. (E. 1906)	Fritham Lodge, Lyndhurst, Hants.
Hill, W. N.	The Rectory, Cockfield, Bury St Edmunds
Hill, F. W.	The Mount, Harrogate
Hilleary, F. E. (LL.D.)	Glaisdale, Mill Hill Park, W.
Hinde, A. G. W.	Bleak House, Stratford
Hoare, H. J. (E. 1903)	Heath Villa, Ewer Common, Gosport
Hockey, H. H. H.	
Hogg, R. W.	Christ's Hospital, London
Honeybourne, V. C.	
Holmes, H. T. (E. 1903)	12, Bedford Road, S. Tottenham, N.
Hope, H. G.	Petworth, Sussex
Horne, J. W.	
Hornibrook, M.	31, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, N.W.
Horowitz, S.	
Horton-Smith, P. (M.D.)	8, Up Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
†Horton-Smith, L. (Fellow) (E. 1905)	53, Queen Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.
Horton, C. T.	
Hough, J. F.	
Hough, S. S. (Fellow) (E. '04)	Royal Observatory, Cape Town, South Africa
Houston, W. A. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	26, Croxeth Grove, Sefton Park, Liverpool
How, J. C. H.	
Howard, A. (E. 1904)	Imperial Department of Agriculture, Barbadoes
Howitt, J. T.	13, Chardmore Road, London, N.
Hoyle, J. J.	Johannesburg, South Africa
Hudson, C. E.	126, Bolton Road, Pendleton, Manchester
Hudson, R. W. H. T. (Fellow)	
†Hudson, Prof W. H. H. (E. 1906)	15, Altenberg Gardens, Clapham Common, S.W.
Hudson, E. F.	Churcher's College, Petersfield
Humsfrey, J. C. W.	
Humphries, S.	15, Lombard Street, E.C.
Hunter, Dr W. (E. 1902)	103, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Hutton, Rev W. B. (E. 1903)	Langenhoe Rectory, Colchester
Hutton, Rev A. R. R.	37, Helden Street, Bolton
Hyne, F.	93, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool
Iles, G. E.	St Matthew's Vicarage, Oakley Square, N.W.
Iliffe, J. W.	Central Higher Grade School, Sheffield
Inchley, O.	16, Victoria Street, Loughboro'
Ingram, Rev D. S. (E. 1904)	Great Oakley, Essex
Ingram, A. C.	The Rectory, Great Oakley, Essex
Ingram, Rev A. R.	The Vicarage, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.
Irving, J. B.	48, Gery Street, Bedford
Isaac, C. L.	Bryntawn, Swansea
Jackson, Rev A.	All Saints' Vicarage, Northfleet, Gravesend
Jackson, E. W.	233, Walmersley Road, Bury, Lancs.
Janviin, R. B. le B.	
Jarchow, C. J. F.	Merstham, nr. Redhill, Surrey
Jarratt, G. L.	
Jeans, F. A. G.	28, Bidston Road, Birkenhead
Jehu, T. G.	
Jenkins, H. B.	
Jessopp, Rev A. (D.D.)	Scarning Rectory, E. Dereham
Jinarajadasa, C. (E. 1905)	21, Maligakanda Road, Colombo, Ceylon
Johnson, Rev E. J. F. (E. '05)	Hillesley Vicarage, Wotton-under-Edge
Johnston, E.	72, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
Johnston, S.	
Jones, Rev B. T. White	Redcliffe Clergy House, Bristol
Jones, E. A. A.	Yarkhill Vicarage, Hereford
Jones, Rev G.	Sandford St Martin, Oxon.
Jones, H. T. G.	Herne House, Cliftonville, Margate
Jones, Dr H. R.	58A, Grove Street, Liverpool
Jones, Wilton J.	
Josa, H. S. J.	9, Alexander Road, Bayswater, W.
Jose, C. H.	49, Whitechapel, Liverpool
†Keeling, Rev C. P.	St James' Rectory, Collyhurst, Manchester
Kefford, Rev W. K.	Clarendon House, Newbury
Kelynack, W. S.	
Kempt, G. D.	11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Kemphorne, Rev P. H.	Wellington College, Berks.
Kemphorne, G. A.	Wellington College, Berks.
Kennett, W. H.	
Kent, J. J. P.	Tennyson Street, Lincoln
Kerly, D. M. (E. 1903)	1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Kerry, W.	11, Aspley Place, Alfreton Road, Nottingham
Kerslake, Rev E. R.	Burnham, Deepdale, near Lynn
Kidd, A. S.	St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, Cape Colony

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Kidner, A. R.	
King, G. K.	
King, Rev H. A. (E. 1903)	35, Princess Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
King, L. A. L.	
Kingdon, C.	Maisonette, De Roos Road, Eastbourne
Kirby, A. H.	Carlton House, Batley
Knight, Rev H. E.	Bridgnorth
Kynaston, Rev Canon H. (D.D.)	The College, Durham
Lake, P.	
Lamb, W. A.	Desert Serges Rectory, Bandon, co. Cork
Lamplugh, Rev D.	Rokeby Rectory, Barnard Castle
Larmor, J. (Fellow) (E. '02)	
Latif, A. C. A.	
Laver, L. S.	
Laycock, A. P.	London Hospital
Leatham, J. G. (Fellow)	
†Lee, W. J.	4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
†Lee Warner, Sir W.	Oldfield, Bickley, Kent
Leighton, F. F.	Grammar School, Bristol
Le Sueur, W. R.	Grammar School, Gillingham, Dorset
Leveaux, M. V. E.	33, St James's Square, W.
Lewis, Dr C. E. M.	Widmore, Bromley, Kent
Lewis, H. G.	
Lewis, H. S.	Toynbee Hall, London, E
Lewis, Mrs S. S. (E. 1903)	Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Lewis, W. R.	Ford Rectory, Shrewsbury
Lewton Brain, L.	
Ley, Rev A. B. M. (E. '04)	White Colne Vicarage, Earls Colne, R.S.O.
Linnell, J. W.	
Linney, D.	13, East Road, Kirkwall, N.B.
Lister, J.	St Saviour's Vicarage, Darley, Leeds
Lister, J. J. (Fellow) (E. '05)	
Little, Rev J. R.	Stansfield Rectory, Clare, Suffolk
Liveing, Prof G. D. (Fellow) (E. 1905)	The Pightle, Newnham, Cambridge
Lloyd, J. H. (E. 1906)	High Croft, Somerset Road, Birmingham
Locke, G. T. (E. 1906)	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester
Lockton, W.	Jesus College, Cambridge
Long, Rev B.	Beechcroft, Beaconsfield
Long, H. E.	43, Edon Terrace, Wakefield
Lord, Rev A. E.	Pentwortham House, Preston
Love, Prof A. E. H. (E. 1905)	34, St Margaret's Road, Oxford
Luddington, L. H.	Audley House, Littleport
Lupton, A. S.	7, Earl's Terrace, Kensington, W.
Lupton, J. (Fellow) (E. 1906)	28, Edwardes Square, Kensington, W.



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Lydall, F. (E. 1904)	65, Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.
Lymbery, A. W.	Colston House, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham
†MacAlister, Dr D. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	
Macalister, Prof A. (M.D.) (Fellow)	
Macalister, G. H. K.	
Macalister, R. A. S. (E. 1904)	Torrisdale, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge
Macaulay, F. S. (E. 1904)	19, Dewhurst Road, Brook Green, W.
†McBride, E. W. (E. 1904)	McGill College, Montreal, Canada
Mc Cormick, Rev W. P. G.	St James's Rectory, Piccadilly, W.
Mc Cormick, Rev J. G.	15, White Horse Plain, Great Yarmouth
†McDonnell, T. F. R.	5, Coleherne Road, Radcliffe Square, London, S.W.
McDougall, W. (Fellow)	Maisonette, Hindhead, Surrey
Macdonald, A. K.	Wye College, Ashford, Kent
MacDonald, S. G.	
McElderry, R. K. (Fellow) (E. 1902)	Campbell College, Belfast
Mackenzie, R. P.	City Hospital, Edinburgh
Maclaurin, Prof R. C. (Fellow) (E. 1903)	Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand
McNeile, Rev A. P.	4, Oakhall Road, Wanstead, Essex
Mainer, E.	Ardingley College, Hayward's Heath, Sussex
Manning, A. S.	Cynthia House, Newmarket
Marr, J. E. (Fellow)	
Marrs, F. W.	
Marsh, Rev R. W. B.	Foulness Rectory, Southend-on-Sea
Marshall, Prof A. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	
Marshall, W. B.	
Martin, G. A.	Galwally, Newtonbreds, Belfast
Mason, Rev M. H. H.	24, Sydenham Road, Croydon
Mason, Rev P. H. (President) (E. 1901)	
Mason, Rev H. E.	Bettws Vicarage, Aston-on-Clun
†Masterman, Rev. J. H. B.	3, Newhall Street, Birmingham
Masterman, E. W. G. (E. '04)	English Hospital, Jerusalem
Matthews, G. B. (E. 1902)	9, Menai View Terrace, Bangor
Matthews, H. N.	Palgrave Hall, Swaffham
Matthews, J. C.	Palgrave Hall, Swaffham
Matthew, G. A. (E. 1903)	56, Regent Street, Cambridge
May, F. S.	St Margaret's, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
May, F. L.	St Margaret's, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
May, H. R. D.	
May, O.	
Mayor, Rev Prof J. E. B. (Fellow)	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Mayor, Rev J. B. (E. 1903)	Queensgate House, Kingston Hill, Surrey
Mehla, H. M.	
Merriman, H. A.	The Rectory, Freshwater, Isle of Wight
Merriman, Rev J., D.D.	The Rectory, Freshwater, Isle of Wight
Middlemast, E. W. (E. '05)	Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras
Mitchell, B. E.	
Moore, F. J. S.	The Grange, Leominster
Moore, Rev C. (E. 1906)	H.M.S. Talbot, Woosung, China Station
Morrison, D. C. A.	2, Clyde Villas, Swindon
Morshead, R.	Tavistock, Devon
Morton, W. B.	Queen's College, Belfast
Moseley, S. C.	St Mary's Hill, Llanvair, Abergavenny
†Moss, Rev H. W.	The Schools, Shrewsbury
Moss, J. C. (E. 1905)	Church Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill
Moss, W. (E. 1905)	Charterhouse, Godalming
Moxon, Rev T. A. (E. 1905)	High School, Nottingham
Muirhead, F. L. (E. 1901)	Downe Lodge, Downe, Farnborough
Müller, J. S.	
Mullineux, Rev M.	Royal Naval School, Eltham, Kent
†Mullinger, J. B.	
†Mullins, W. E. (E. 1903)	18, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Murphy, W. L.	Dartry, Upper Rathmines, Dublin
Murray, F. E.	26, Doughty Street, W.C.
Nash, E. H. H.	43, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.
Neave, D. H.	Elmhurst, Fordingbridge, near Salisbury
Neave, W. S.	Elmhurst, Fordingbridge, near Salisbury
Newbold, Rev W. T. (E. '05)	Grammar School, St Bees, Carnforth
Newling, S. W. (E. 1904)	Woodleigh, South Woodford, Essex
Newton, Rev Canon H. (E. 1906)	Holmwood, Reddich
Newton, J. H.	Branksome, Godalming
Newton, T. H. Goodwin (E. 1901)	Barrell's Park, near Henley-in-Arden
Nicholl, A. M. C.	
Nicklin, T.	The Cottage, Llandovery, South Wales
Norman, G. B.	Oakham, Rutland
†Norwood, E. (E. 1905)	York
Norwood, G.	
Nutley, Rev W.	4, Lyddon Terrace, College Road, Leeds
Oakeley, H. E. H.	
Ogilvie, A. F.	Blenholme, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.
Oliver, Rev J.	Cowlam Rectory, Sledmore, Yorks.
Orgill, W. L.	The Cottage, Hill Ridware, Rugeley, Staffs.
Orr, W. Mc F.	Royal College of Science, Dublin
Orr, J. W.	3, Southampton Row, London, W.C.
Orton, K. J. P.	55, Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Page, T. E.	Charterhouse, Godalming
Palmer, J. T. E.	
Palmer, T. N. P.	
Palmer, Rev J. J. B. (E. '05)	Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Cottayam, Travancore, India
Paramore, W. E.	2, Gordon Square, London, W. C.
Paranjpye, R. P. (Fellow) (E. 1905)	Fergusson College, Poona, India
Parker, H. A. M.	Glenthorne, 25, Redland Grove, Bristol
Parker, Dr G. (E. 1904)	14, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol
Parnell, T.	
Pascoe, E. H.	Montague House, New Barnet
Pass, H. L.	
Payne, O. V.	West Worlington Rectory, Morehard Bishop, N. Devon
Pellow, J. E.	5, High Street, Southampton
Pemberton, W. P. D.	c/o Bank of British Columbia, 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
Pendlebury, C. (E. 1906)	40, Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.
Pendlebury, R. (Fellow)	
Pennant, P. P. (E. 1903)	Nantlys, St Asaph
Percival, B. A.	The Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, W.
Perkins, C. S.	29, St Sidwells, Exeter
Pethybridge, G. H.	c/o Rev C. P. Hutchinson, Kent House, Eastbourne
Phillips, Dr J. (E. 1904)	68, Brook Street, London, W.
Phillips, Prof R. W.	University College of North Wales, Bangor
Phillips, S. H.	
Picken, Rev W. G.	12, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth
Pilkington, A. C. (E. 1902)	The Grammar School, Sydney, N.S.W.
Plowright, C. T. Mc L.	7, King Street, King's Lynn
Pocklington, H. C. (E. 1905)	41, Virginia Road, Leeds
Pocock, G. N.	8, West Hill, Highgate, N.
Pollard, C. (L. 1903)	Wesleyan Mission, Royapettah, Madras
Poole, A. W.	42, Newark Street, Stepney, E.
Pooley, H. F.	Scotter, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Portbury, Rev H. A. (M. '05)	St Paul's, Fence Avenue, Macclesfield
Porter, T. H.	
Potbury, J. A. (E. 1904)	Queen's College, Georgetown, Demerara
Potter, C. G.	Bishopstow Rectory, Swansea
Powell, Rev C. T. (E. 1902)	College Yard, Worcester
Powell, Sir F. S.	1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
†Powell, N. G.	Mathon Vicarage, Malvern
Powning, Rev J. F. (E. '02)	The Close, Exeter
Poynder, Rev A. J. (E. '03)	St Michael's Vicarage, Burleigh Street, W.
Prescott, E.	76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Prest, E. E.	Wellerbay House, Macclesfield
Prior, Rev Canon A. H.	Horsley Vicarage, Derby

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Priston, S. B.	3, York Terrace, New Brompton, Chatham
Pryce, H. V.	New College, Hampstead, N. W.
Pryke, Rev W. E. (E. 1905)	The Vicar's House, Ottery St Mary
Prytherch, D. R. O.	Llanarth, Llandyssil, South Wales
Race, R. T.	
Radcliff, R. P. M.	Arcachon, Gironde, France
Radcliffe, H. (E. 1903)	Balderstone Hall, Rochdale
Radford, Rev L. B.	Forncet St Peter, Norfolk
Rae, F. L. (E. 1904)	Belle Vue, Côté, Guernsey
Ramage, H.	
Rapson, E. J. (E. 1906)	British Museum, W.C.
Raven, C. O.	A.M.C., Framlingham, Suffolk
Raw, W.	Etab, North West Provinces, India
Rawcliffe, J. H.	The Exchange Mechanic Institute, Burnley
Ray, C. E.	Whinfield House, near Ulverston
Raynor, L. G. S.	
Read, Prof H. N.	2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.
Redlich, S.	6, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.
Reid, S. B. (E. 1903)	Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand
Reynolds, C. W.	
Rice, Rev C. M. (E. 1905)	St David's, Reigate
†Richardson, Rev G. (E. '02)	College Street, Winchester
Ridley, F. T.	Oakslade, Reigate
Rigby, Rev O. (E. 1903)	Trinity College, Toronto
Ritchie, J. N.	
Rivers, Dr W. H. R. (E. '01)	
Rix, W. A.	8, St Firth's Road, Barne's Close, Winchester
Robb, A. A.	
Roberts, H. A.	43, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
Roberts, Rev H. E. (E. '02)	Radford, Stafford
Robertson, Rev A. J. (E. 1905)	Lady Margaret Vicarage, Chatham Street, Rodney Road, Walworth, S.E.
Robertson, F. W. R.	Bourn Lodge, Bourn, Cambridge
Robinson, H. J.	22, Parkfield Road, Liverpool
Robinson, M. H.	Fairfield, New Road, Clewer, Windsor
Robinson, Rev J.	51, Chesterton Road, Cambridge
Robinson, Rev W. E.	Wicken, Soham
Robinson, T. H.	
Roby, H. J. (LL.D.) (E. '04)	Lancrigg, Grasmere
†Rootham, C. B.	
Rose, F. A.	The Cedars, St Cuthbert's, Bedford
Roscamp, Rev A. S.	Nutley Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex
Rosenbain, W.	237, Monument Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
†Roseveare, W. N.	Harrow-on-the-Hill
Roseveare, Rev R. P.	Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham
Rowe, Rev T. B. (E. 1904)	St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth
Rudd, Rev E. J. S.	The Rectory, Souderne, Banbury

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Rudd, E. W. (E. 1902)	Aldenham School, Elstree, Herts.
Rudd, W. A.	Withernsea, Hull
Rudge, W. A. D.	The Granhams, Great Shelford
Rushbrooke, W. G.	St Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, S.E.
Russell, A. F. (E. 1906)	22, Effingham Street, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
Russell, Rev H.	Layham Rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Said, M.	82, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.
Sainsbury, A. J.	The Crescent, Bromgrove
Sampson, R. A. (E. 1903)	3, Burdon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Sandall, T. E. (E. 1906)	The Chawntry, Alford, Lincs.
Sandall, H. C.	
Sandford, H.	The Isle, Shrewsbury
†Sandys, Dr J. E. (Fellow) (E. 1904)	
Sanger, F.	Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Sanger, H.	
Sargent, D. H. G.	Ridley Hall, Cambridge
Sayle, C. E.	
Scarborough, O. L.	3, Whinney Field, Halifax
†Schiller, F. N. (E. 1901)	c/o Messrs Pigott, Chapman and Co., Calcutta, India.
*Scott, R. F. (Fellow) (E '06)	
Scott, E. L.	4, Reporter Road, Fulham, S.W.
Scoular, A. C. (E. 1906)	St Bees, Carnforth
Senior, C. A. L. (E. 1902)	
Sephton, Rev J. (E. 1904)	90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool
Seward, A. C.	Westfield House, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge
Shawcross, H. W.	St Paul's School, Jalspahar, Darjeeling, India
Shepley, G. W.	
Sheppard, Rev C. P. (E. '02)	The Vicarage, Clifton on Dunsmore
Sheriff, S. M.	57, Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, W.
Shingleton-Smith, L.	Deepholt, Clifton Park, Bristol
Shore, Dr L. E. (Fellow)	
Shuker, A.	Trent College, Nottingham
Sidebotham, C. E.	
†Sikes, E. E. (Fellow) (E. '06)	
Simpson, G. C. E.	
Skene, F. N.	Myton Vicarage, Helperby, Yorks.
Skrimshire, J. F.	Melton Constable, Norfolk
Slator, F.	
Smallpeice, Rev G.	Long Preston, R.S.O., Yorkshire
Smith, Rev A. D.	3, Cambridge Terrace, Sunderland
Smith, Rev A. E.	79, Richmond Road, Dalston, N.E.
Smith, B. A. (E. 1902)	32, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
Smith, H. Bentley	Church Lench Rectory, Evesham
†Smith, Prof. G. C. M. (E. 1905)	31, Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Smith, Rev H.	Grimley Vicarage, Worcester
Smith, Rev H Gibson	Halewood Rectory, Liverpool
Smith, Rev H. W. (M. 1906)	Radnor Villa, Malvern
Smith, Rev K. H. (E. 1904)	Cambridge Road, Ely
Smith, Tunstall	1,015, N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, U.S.A.
Sneath, Rev H.	Bishop Fisher's Hostel, Chatham Street, Rodney Road, S.E.
Spencer, R.	Walbottle Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Souper, N. B.	
Southam, J. F. L.	Trull Vicarage, Taunton
†Stanwell, Rev C.	The Vicarage, Ipsden, Wallingford
Stanwell, H. B.	South African College, Cape Town
Sterndale-Bennett J.	51, Castletown Road, West Kensington, W.
Stevens, Rev A. J. (Fellow)	
Stevenson, C. M.	160, High Street, Streatham, S.W.
Stokes, C. H.	
Stone, J. M. (E. 1903)	29, Lee Park, Blackheath, S.E.
Stout, Prof G. F.	137, Woodstock Road, Oxford
Stradling, W.	St Andrew's School, Eastbourne
Strangeways-Pigg T.	
Stuart, C. E. (E. 1906)	Addington House, Addington Road, Reading
Stuart, G. M. (E. 1901)	St Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.
Summers, W. C.	11, Victoria Road, Fallowfield, Manchester
Sutcliffe, Rev W. O.	St Edmund's House, Mount Pleasant, Cam- bridge
Sumner, C. C. W.	Grammar School, Monmouth
Sweeting, Dr E. T. (E. '02)	Winchester
Tallent, J. H.	58, Gordon Mansions, W.C.
*Tanner, J. R. (Fellow) (E. 1903)	
†Taylor, Rev C., D.D. (Master) (E. 1902)	
Taylor, E. C. (E. 1906)	c/o Dr Maurice, Horan House, Marlborough
Teakle, S. G.	
Teall, J. J. H.	2, Sussex Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.
Thatcher, A. (E. 1902)	Saverne, Cressingham Grove, Sutton, Surrey
†Thompson, A. H.	Endcliffe, Henbury, Gloucestershire
Thompson, F. C.	
Thomson, Rev F. D.	Barrow Vicarage, Loughboro'
Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1903)	Marlborough, Wilts.
Thwaites, G.	283, Harrow Road, W.
Ticehurst, C. B.	
Ticehurst, G. A.	Winstowe, St Leonards-on-Sea
Tobin, T. C.	26, Wesley Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
Torry, Rev A. F. (E. 1903)	Marston Morteyne Rectory, Ampthill, Beds.
†Tottenham, H. R. (Fellow)	
Tovey, C. H.	The School, Wellingboro'

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
*Towle, J. H.	
Townsend, C. A. H. (E. '03)	Cordangan Manor, Tipperary
Turner, E. G. (E. 1904)	I.C.S., Satara, Bombay Presidency, India
Tyler, E. A.	Framlingham College, Suffolk
Van Zijl, H. S.	
Vaughan, M.	Haileybury College, Hertford
Vigers, Rev E. H.	Avonmore, Hammelton Road, Bromley
Visram, M. H.	Common Room, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Wace, E. G. B., the late (E. 1902)	Calverton House, Stoney Stratford, Bucks.
Waite-Browne, H. F.	
Wakely, L. D.	
Waldon, W.	The Crescent, Ripon
Walker, A. G.	
Walker, Rev A. J. (E. '06)	Vice-Principal Church Missionary College, Ning-po, China
Walker, Rev B. P.	1, George Street, Louth, Lincs.
Walker, R. R.	
Waller, Rev C. C.	86, Louisenstrasse, Bad Homburg, Germany
Waller, B. P.	
Walton, Rev T. H. (E. '04)	130, Roker Avenue, Sunderland
Ward, Rev G. W. C.	Malton, Yorkshire
Ward, Rev J. T. (Fellow)	
Wairen, Rev. W. (E. 1906)	Sunnyside, Hartington Grove, Cambridge
Watkin, E. L.	University College, Bristol
Watson, Frank	13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Watson, Rev Fred. D.D. (Fellow)	
Webb, F. S.	Blackenhall, Wolverhampton
Webb, R. R. (Fellow)	
Webber, H. N.	
Weldon, Prof W. F. R. (E. 1905)	Merton Lea, Oxford
West, Prof. G. S.	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Weston, E. A.	
Wharton, J.	Midfield, Forest Road, Southport
Wheldon, W. P.	
Whitaker, A. K.	St Stephen's House, Oxford
Whitaker, Rev G. S.	Heathfield, Upper Tooting, W.
† Whitaker, Rev Canon (E. 1905)	1, Lewis Road, Eastbourne
Whiteley, A.	c/o Rev T. Morton, Hoylandswaine Vicarage, Penistone, Sheffield
Whiteley, G. T.	The Chestnuts, Dulwich Common, S.E.
Whitworth, Rev W. A. (E. 1904)	All Saints' Vicarage, Margaret's Street, Caven- dish Square, W.
Widdowson, T.	The College, Hurstpierpoint, Hissocks

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
† Wilkins, Prof A. S., Litt.D.	Owen's College, Manchester
Wilkinson, Rev J. F. (E. '03)	Folkton Rectory, Ganton, Yorks.
Williams, Aneurin (E. 1905)	Wheelside, Hindhead, nr. Haslemere
† Williams, G. W.	
Williams, R.	Gordon Villa, Boulton, Derby
Willis, Rev W. N. (E. 1902)	Ascham School, Eastbourne
Wills, R. G.	44, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpool
Wills, J. J.	75, Clifden Road, Clapton, N.E.
Wilson, A. J.	Mostyn House, Park Gate, Cheshire
Wilson, W. S. (E. 1903)	Burnside, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells
Winfield, P. H.	
Winstone, E. H. (E. 1906)	2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Wiseman, Rev H. J. (E. '01)	2, Cecil Road, Clifton, Bristol
Wood, Rev W. S.	Ufford Rectory, Stamford
Woodhouse, A. A.	Locker's Park, Hemel Hempstead
Woods, B. F.	
Worthington, F.	
Wrenford, H. J. W.	10, Clinton Place, Seaford, Sussex
Yapp, R. H.	Caius College, Cambridge
† Yeld, Rev C.	St Mary's Vicarage, Grassendale, Liverpool
Yeo, J. S. (E. 1903)	Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh