



Easter Term, 1902.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 170.)

THE group of documents here printed refer to the benefice of Holme in Spalding Moor, near Market Weighton, in Yorkshire. The nature of the benefice is at the present time somewhat peculiar, as will appear in what follows. The first document traces the title to the Rectory and Vicarage, shewing how they passed from owner to owner till they reached the College. It is not quite clear by whom this statement was drawn up, perhaps by Dr Kipling.

The Contents of the box in the Treasury marked "Holme in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire."

1. A copy of Edward the 6th's grant of the Rectory and parish church of Holme to the Dean and Chapter of Thornton College in Lincolnshire. The Rectory is appropriated to the entire use of the College; but the College is required to create a Vicarage in the parish of Holme. This deed is dated October 7th, Anno 1mo Edw. vi/i. In the deed it is recited that Henry the 8th had granted the same Rectory together with some other property to the same College in the 38th year of his reign. It appears from a lease granted by Queen Elizabeth to R. Waller esqre, and which is preserved, that Roger Dallison, D.D.,

Dean of Thornton College and the Chapter thereof, granted a lease of the Rectory to Sir Robert Tyrwit commencing at Michaelmas

being in possession of the Rectory. And from the writings to be mentioned afterwards it appears that John Scott was in possession of the Rectory and Parish Church when they were granted to Thornton College, and that he continued in possession of the Vicarage till the first of Queen Mary, but not of the Rectory.

2. A certificate signed by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of York testifying that Robert Johnson was instituted to the Vicarage of Holme on the death of John Scott and in consequence of a presentation from Queen Mary in the first year of her reign. Johnson was instituted on the 15th of March 1533, and the certificate is dated June 9th, 1624.

3. A copy of a Record in the First-fruits Office. It is a record of a decree made in the first year of Queen Mary. The copy was taken in 1623. From this deed it appears that Robert Johnson had been presented by Edward the sixth to the entire Rectory of Holme in the seventh year of his reign; that on going to take possession he found it was in the hands of Sir Robert Tyrwit, to whom Thornton College had granted a lease of it for twenty-one years, that Johnson had however previous to his setting out for Yorkshire, compounded for the First-fruits of the Rectory, that he was presented to the Vicarage by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign, on the death of J. Scott, and that on paying First-fruits for the Vicarage, the composition money he had formerly paid for the Rectory was returned him. I suppose that King Edward claimed a right of presentation to this Rectory, after he had granted it to Thornton College in consequence of the College being dissolved about this time.

4. A Copy of an assignment of Sir Robert Tyrwhit's lease of the Rectory to Ralph Waller esqre. This assignment was made in the tenth of Queen Elizabeth. The copy was taken in 1622. In this deed of assignment is recited the lease granted to Sir Robert Tyrwit from Thornton College in the first year of Edward 6th; and Ralph Waller is herein discharged from the payment of £1 annually to the Prebend of St Martin's in Beverley. At the same time a new lease is granted to R. Waller for twenty-one years.

5. A renewal of Ralph Waller's lease by Queen Elizabeth in the twenty-first year of her reign. This lease is for twenty-one years and in it Ralph Waller is again exempted from the payment of £1 to the Prebend of St Martin's in Beverley.

6. Part of a copy of a lease from Queen Elizabeth to R. Waller made in the 29th year of her reign. This lease is for three lives.

7. A copy of a lease from Queen Elizabeth to Robert Mawburne and others, made in the 38th year of her Reign. This lease is for three lives. And in it the lessee is exempted from the annual payment of £1 to the Prebend of St Martin's in Beverley. N.B. In this and in Waller's lease the annual payment to the Crown is £20 11s. 8d.

8. An extract from a deed of grant from King James 1st. to Francis Phellips and Richard Moore, Citizens of London. The extract was made February, 11th Anno 8vo Jac. R. The deed is dated November 8th Anno 6to. Jac. R. In it the King grants to those gentlemen all the rectorial property, not by lease, as formerly, but by Bargain and Sale, to be held in free socage not in capite or by knight's service; and also grants to them at the same time and in the same manner the Advowson of the Vicarage of Holme. The said gentlemen are required in this deed, and do covenant in it, to pay annually to the Crown the sum of £20 11s. 8d. for ever. And they are exonerated from the payment of all "*corrod. feod. reddit. annuit. pension. portion. denar. summ. et oner. quorumcunque, praeterquam de reddit. servitii et tenur. superius praemissa in his praesentibus nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris reservat.*"

9. A deed of grant from Francis Phellips and Richard Moore to Peter Langdale, esqre, of Sancton in Yorkshire. This deed is dated October 17th, Anno 7mo, Jacobi R. In it Phellips and Moore grant to Peter Langdale, both the Rectory and Vicarage, not by lease, but by bargain and sale, to be held of the King in free socage, and P. Langdale covenants to pay annually to the Crown £20 11s. 8d. for ever. N.B. Peter Langdale bequeathed both the Rectory and Vicarage to his son Marmaduke Langdale.

10. A verdict, exemplified, for Sir Marmaduke Langdale in a lawsuit wherein Robert Procter and George Procter were

plaintiffs. This verdict was given in Hilary Term An. 21, Jac. R.

11. An anonymous writing, in which is stated the point disputed between the said Proctors and Sir Marmaduke Langdale. It seems to have been drawn up by Sir Marmaduke himself; and from it we may infer that the said Proctors had imagined they had discovered a flaw in the title deeds.

12. During this lawsuit, Parson Procter granted a lease of the Rectory to one Thackwray, and the 12th paper contains a plea to an ejectment of Thackwray.

13. Three copies of the last Will and Testament of Richard Whittington, parson of Weldrake in Yorkshire. The will is dated April 7th, 1628, and was proved on April 11th following. In it the testator appoints Phineas Hodson D.D. and Henry Wickham, Archdeacon of York, his executors; and leaves to them in trust the whole of his estate for the purpose of paying a few legacies therein mentioned and of buying one or two Improvements to be assured to the Church of England for ever. And he further appoints the said executors to be patrons of the first turn of the Improvements to be purchased, but that afterwards the society of St John's College in Cambridge shall have the patronage for ever. In pursuance of this will the executors purchased of Sir Marmaduke Langdale the Rectory and Vicarage of Holme, and presented a Mr Stancliffe to it, upon the first vacancy after they had bought it. Edward Stancliffe was one of the witnesses to Mr Whittington's will.

14. An Indenture of bargain and sale from Sir Marmaduke Langdale to Phineas Hodson and Henry Wickham dated December 20th, anno 4to Carol. R. By it Sir Marmaduke conveys to them both the Rectory and Vicarage of Holme for the sum of £1400, to be held of the Crown in free socage: and they covenant to pay annually to the Crown the sum of £20 11s. 8d. for ever.

15. A chirograph of a Fine, where Sir Marmaduke Langdale acknowledges that the Rectory and Vicarage of Holme in Spaldingmore belong to Phineas Hodson and Henry Wickham, and whereby all persons are precluded from claiming the said Rectory or Vicarage after five years from the date thereof. It is dated Hilary Term, Ann. 5to. Carol. R.

Upon King Charles the Second being restored, the then Lord Langdale petitioned his Majesty that the Rectory of Holme might be restored to him and his family. In consequence of which his Majesty named three Livings to the College of St John's in Cambridge, each of which was in his Majesty's gift, that the College might chuse which of them they would accept of in exchange for the Rectory of Holme. But the College refused to exchange; alledging that the benefices offered by his Majesty were each of them annexed to a cure of souls; whereas it was Mr Whittington's will that one or more Improvements should be purchased with his legacy and assured to the Church of England for ever.

16. Is a bundle of papers, among which are Lord Langdale's Petition to his Majesty, his Majesty's request to the College, Dr Gunning's letter (then Master of the College) to Lord Langdale, Lord Langdale's representation to the King of Dr Gunning's answer, with Lord Arlington's request to the Lord Chancellor, that he will endeavour to obtain an exchange from the College, and a letter from Dr Hodson in which he acknowledges that the parsonage of Holme was purchased by him and Dr Wickham with the bequest of Mr Whittington. The year is not mentioned in which Dr Hodson's letter was written. But as it appears from another paper in this bundle, that the box mentioned in the letter was sent to the College in 1636, it is possible the letter was written in that year.

It has already been mentioned that the executors of Mr Whittington presented a Mr Stancliffe to the parsonage of Holme. The first person presented by St John's College was Mr Fothergill; the next was Mr Holden, and the third Mr Carr, who refusing to pay the First-fruits and Tenths was prosecuted for the same in the Court of Exchequer. His plea was that when King James sold the parsonage to Phillips and Moore, his Majesty exonerated them from the payment of all "*corrod. feod. reddit. annuit. pension. portion. denar. summ. et oner. quorum cunque,*" that this clause of exemption is general, that the excepting clause, "*praeterquam de reddit. servitii. . . reservati*" is particular, and that therefore did not include the payment of First-fruits and Tenths. The Barons of the Exchequer allowed this plea to be just, and discharged the Rectory for ever from the payment of First-fruits and Tenths.

17. Is a copy of their Decree. It is dated Anno 200.

Caroli zdi. And at the end of it is this clause: *Salva tamen Domino Regi Primitiis et decimis pro vicaria praedicta modo vel imposterum debitis sive solvendis.*" Another thing to be collected from this decree is, that Richard Carr B.D. was instituted to the Vicarage June 11th 1667. The persons presented after him to the living by the College were: (1) Reresby; (2) Dakeyns; (3) Savage; (4) Drake; (5) Anstey in 1753; (6) Dr Kipling in 1784.

The statement which follows is referred to in paragraph 11 of the preceding document. It was clearly drawn up by a member of the Langdale family, probably by Sir Marmaduke or his father. Sir Marmaduke was knighted by King Charles I at Whitehall, 5 February 1627-8. "He was esteemed a serious and wise man, of most scholarlike accomplishments, and of good husbandry." During the civil wars he was one of the most distinguished of the cavalier generals. At the head of a corps raised by himself he defeated the Scots at Corbridge. He defeated Lord Fairfax and raised the siege of Pontefract Castle; he did other good service on the King's side, but was made prisoner at Preston. He managed to escape and was one of the attendants on King Charles II during his exile, by whom he was elevated to the peerage in 1658 as Lord Langdale of Holme in Spalding-more. He is described as "a very lean and much mortified man, so that the enemy called him ghost (and deservedly, they were so haunted by him); and carried that gravity in his converse, that integrity and generosity in his dealings, that strictness in his devotions, that experience, moderation, and wariness in his counsel, and that weight in his discourse, as very much endeared strangers to his royal master's cause, and to his own person, in all the countries he travelled, as he did in many; and to all the armies he engaged in, as he did in most then afoot in Europe, till he was restored with his majesty in 1660; when, after appearing in Parliament as Baron

Langdale of Holme, he returned to his considerable estates in Yorkshire, having lost £160,000 in his majesty's service, without any other recompense than conscience of having suffered in a good cause, acquitted himself bravely, and played the man."

Lord Langdale died at Holme, 5 August 1661.

King Edward 6th being seised in fee of the right of Patronage of the Aduowson of the rectorie of Holme in Spaldingmoore did in the first yeare of his raigne appropriate the said rectorie to the Colledge of Thorneton in the County of Lincolne after the death resignacion, deprivation *aut alio quocunqve modo vacare contigerit* of parson Scott the then present Incumbent. After comes the Statute of dissolucion of Chaunteries whereby all the possessions came to the King. Parson Scott dyed not till the first of Queene Mary, the question vpon the spetiall verdicte in the Exchequer was: Whether there were woords enough in the Statute of Edward 6th to carry all things to the King that the Colledge should haue had *de futuro* in case the Colledge had stood.

Cheife Barron Tanfield and Barron Altham were of opinion that seing the Colledge was neuer actuallie seised of the rectorie of Holme, therefore the appropriation was neuer actually made and settled. And that it was *sicut embrio in utero matris*, and that the King could not be capable to make the appropriation to himselfe, and that there was not words in the Statute to carrie to the King things *de futuro*.

Baron Bromley was of the contrarie opinion, and vpon a writt of error in the Exchequer Chamber it was argued by Mr Noye for me and Mr Deuenport, now Cheife Baron, for parson Procter and after by Mr Hennage finch for me and sargeant Hitchame for Procter, where it continued some three or four yeares vpon argument, vntil that the lease that Procter had made to one Thackwray for seauen yeares for the tryall of the tittle was ended, so that he could not have execucion to recouer his tearme.

Mr Procter then enters againe vpon the rectorie and seales a lease againe to one Procter for the tryall of his title, which came to tryall att the Common Place barre some fiftē yeares since, before which tryall I found evidence that were not shewed

att the first tryall in the Exchequer that absolutely cleared the poynt of the Colledge not being seised of it.

First by a Record in the Auditor's Office by which it appears that in the first yeare of Edward 6th the College of Thorneton, after the King had appropriated the Rectorie to them, made a lease to one Sir Robert Thirwhitt of the Rectorie, paying 20*l.* per annum which lease continued vntill the tenth yeare of Queene Elizabeth. And that Sir Robert vpon the dissolucion paid his rent to the King and had allowance of the King for the repaires of the Chancell. This shewes bothe the Colledge and the King were seised of the Rectorie in the life tyme of parson Scott.

Secondly by a record fourth of the first fruites office vpon discharge of the first fruites of one parson Johnson that after the death of parson Scott was presented to the rectorie of Holme in primo Mariae and entered bond for the first fruites. And coming down to be inducted found opposition by Sir Robert Thirwhitt that had the possession thereof whereupon he gott a certificate from the Deane and Chapter of Yorke that the rectorie of Holme was impropriate and in the possession of Sir Robert Thirwhitt vpon which certificate the Barons discharged his first fruites of the rectorie and he was presented to the vicaradge of Holme.

The maine Obiection is that parson Scott the incumbent dyed not vntill the primo Mariae and except there could be shewed a resignation or depriuacion the appropriacion was not good.

The answer is that resignacion or depriuacion might be priuate deedes betweene parson Scott and the Colledge and lost amongst the Colledge evidences. But it is plaine that without some such thinge the Colledge could not be seised of it nor make a lease thereof to Sir Robert Thirwhitt. And though it might be supposed that the Colledge might doe this in hope to be afterwards possessed thereof, yet the lessee would not haue payd 20*l.* per annum for nothing all the tyme of Edward 6th. which was five yeares which came to more then the rectorie was worth att that tyme.

Besides vpon the first accompt in Edward 6th, the lessee Sir Robert Thirwitt had allowance for the repaire of the Chancell which he could not have asked if he had not boene in possession of the rectorie. Neither could it be proued that

although parson Scott dyed not till primo Mariae that he had any of the profitts of the rectorie of Holme all the tyme of Edward 6th but rather that he resigned to the Colledge and tooke some stipende for the life of Sir Robert Thirwhitt, which must necessarilie follow, or else after his death in primo Mariae when all thinges were fresh in memorie the Deane and Chapter of Yorke would not in preiudice of the Church haue made that certificate neither would Johnson haue left the rectorie and taken the vicaradge. This is as much as I can remember att this tyme not hauing thought vpon it this 14 yeares nor haueing scene any of the writeings this 11 or 12 yeares.

We now reach the point at which Holme passes to the College. Richard Whittington, whose will follows, was a St John's man, taking the degree of B.A. in 1600 and M.A. in 1604. He was instituted Rector of Wel-drake, Yorks, 4 September 1612, and held the living until his death in 1628. As regards his two executors, Phineas Hodgson (or Hodson) was of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1593, M.A. 1597, D.D. 1609. He incorporated as an M.A. at Oxford 15 July 1602. He was instituted Rector of Etton, Yorks, 13 February 1605-6, was collated Chancellor of York Cathedral 25 September 1611, and held both appointments until his death. He was buried at Etton 28 November 1646. Henry Wickham was a son of William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester. He was admitted to King's College, Cambridge, in 1608. He took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge in 1628, his other degrees do not seem to have been recorded. He became Rector of Bolton Percy and of Bedale in Yorkshire, was a Canon of York and of Southwell, Archdeacon of the West Riding, and one of the Chaplains of King Charles I. He incorporated D.D. at Oxford in 1629, and seems to have vacated all his preferments in 1641.

In the name of God, Amen. I Richard Whittington, Parson of Wheldrake, sick in body but of perfect memorie doe make

my last Will and Testament this 7th of Aprill in forme as followeth. First, I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God in full hope and assurance that for the merittes of his deare sonne who died for me, he will receive me to his mercie. Item I bequeath my body to be buried at the discretion of my executors. Item to my curate I bequeath ten pounds and all my clothes except my best Grogram Gowne and my best Doublet. Item to my other servants all my horses equally to be divided amongst them. Item to the poor of Wheldrake forty shillings. Item for the mending of the Cawsey through the towne six pounds. Item to the four wards of Yorke four pounds to the use of the poor to wit twenty shillings to every ward. Item I forgive the debt of six pounds which Mr Francis Taylor doth owe me and more over give him twenty pounds. Item all the rest of my estate and lands leases goods and moveables whatsoever I give Phineas Hodson Doctor of Divinitie and Mr Henry Wickham Archdeacon of Yorke to this only use and purpose to raise one entire sum of money and that sum of money with all convenience and speed to be bestowed upon one impropriation or two at the discretion of my Executors and this or these Impropriations to be assured to the Church of England for ever, by such course as those learned in the lawe shall devise. Item of this Impropriation or those soo bought I make Dr Hodson and Mr Henry Wickham patrons of the first turne only and afterwards the Societie and Colledge of St John's in Cambridge to have the patronage for ever, who are to present some one able man of that Colledge within six months that it shall be void successively for ever. Item I make the aforenamed Dr Phineas Hodgson and Mr Henry Wickham Executors of this my last will and testament and in consideration of the pains that they shall take for settling my estate for the uses aforesaid I bequeath to each of them ten pounds. Witness hereof: Edmund Deane, Edward Stancliffe, John Stansfield clerk, Francis Taylor. Et undecimo die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo octavo, Coram venerabili viro Willelmi Easdale legum doctoris officialis almae curiae Consistorii Eboracensis legitime fulcitum probatum fuit hoc praesens testamentum per testes etc. commissaque fuit administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum quae fuerint dicti defuncti

venerabilis viri Ph. Hodson et Henrico Wickham sacrae Theologiae professoribus executoribus in eodem testamento nominatis cuius communi juris forma iuratis praestoque est cautio et nullum inventarium fuit exhibitum.

Collatione facta fideli concordat hae copia cum testamento originali dicti defuncti per testes probato et in almae curiae Consistorii Eboracensis Registro de recordo remanente.

Ex. per me Thomas Thompson, Notarium publicum.

William Bodurda, to whom the next letter is addressed, was a Carnarvonshire man, who was admitted a Fellow of St John's 22 March 1615-6. He took the M.A. degree at Cambridge in 1615 and B.D. in 1623. He appears to be identical with the William Bodurda who matriculated at Oxford, from Hart Hall, 7 April 1609, aged 16, and took the B.A. degree there 16 November 1612. He was Rector of Witton in Droitwich, co. Worcester, from 4 May 1622 until he was instituted Rector of South Wootton, Norfolk, 14 January 1623-4. He was Senior Bursar of the College from 1 February 1634-5 till 19 December 1638. He was also Chaplain to Archbishop Williams. He lost his Fellowship and Rectory during the Commonwealth.

Sir

I received your lettres by Mr Huson, and expected when he would call for the writings as he promised me he would. But hearing not of him since that time I sought out the caryer who sending his sonne and wife together I had no liking to trust them to his care, till the old man himself came vp by whom I haue sent a Box contayning all these writings which haue come to our hands concerning the title of that parsonage of Holme in Spaldingmore which Dr Wickham and I purchased for the church by Mr Whittington's bequest. I haue withall sent you a note in the same Box of the seuerall parcellis of parchment or paper which concerne it, as likewise a copy of the will as you directed, all which I doubt not will safely come to you. If we haue bene so slow in sending them, I desyre you to impute it, as indeed it was, to the want of a trusty messenger.

For the caryer himselfe that now hath the charge of them was not willinge to committ them to his sonne. And I hope the delay wilbe of lesse troble as it falls out, by reason of the adiourning of the tearme which wilbe likly to keep Mr Lany the longer in the country and so giue you the more liberty for examining and preparing the busines. And thus with my seruice to Mr Dr Beal your woorthy Mayster and my loue to yourself I leaue you to God's care

Yorke, this
29 August

your very louing frend
PH. HODSON

Addressed : To my very woorthy frend Mr Bodurda, Fellow of St John's Coll. in Camb. giue these with a great leather box full of writings.

Endorsed : In this letter Dr Hodson acknowledgeth that the Rectory or Impropraiacion of Holme was purchased by him etc. with the bequest of Mr Whittington.

With this is a list of the documents so handed over and the note: "The box was deliuered at St John's College September 5, 1636."

The documents which follow relate to the steps taken by Marmaduke, second Lord Langdale, to get some compensation for his father's losses in the Royal cause. King Charles was evidently of a frugal mind, and while willing to do something for Lord Langdale was not prepared to do so at any pecuniary loss to himself. The attitude of the College is rather striking. It will be observed that while willing to meet the wishes of the King, they were not prepared to do so at any sacrifice of principle. Under the trusts of Richard Whittington's will the College in its corporate capacity received no direct benefit from the bequest, while to the College and the individual Fellows waiting for promotion, the patronage of a Rectory of equal or greater value would have been quite as attractive as Holme. The incumbent of one of the benefices offered

in exchange would have received as good an income, but the trust confided to the College that the impropriation of Holme should be returned to the Church of England would have been violated, and to this the College would not consent. The objection seems to have proved insuperable even to lawyers of the Stuart period. One can only wonder why King Charles did not exercise his royal prerogative of the dispensing power, and brushing Mr Whittington's will on one side, excuse the College from its trust, and carry out the exchange.

To the King's most Excellent Maiesty.
The Humble petition of the Lord Langdale.

Humbly sheweth

That your Petitioner did attend the Colledge of St John in Cambridge with your Maiesty's most Gracious letter about an Exchange with the saide Colledge for the Rectory of Holme in Spaldingmore in the County of Yorke, and that hee finds the saide Colledge willinge to accept of an Exchange, but some difficulty being propounded by them, which will require the advice of your Maiesty's Learned Councill

Therefore your petitioner humbly beseecheth your Maiesty to referre the consideration of this affaire to my Lord Chancellor to finde out some expedient whereby your petitioner may obtaine the intention of your Maiesty's Grant.

And your petitioner shall daily pray &c.

MAR. LANGDALE.

On the same sheet is written the following :

Att the Court at Whitehall
May 26, 1665

His Majesty being graciously desirous to perfect his good intencion to this honourable petitioner and his family in this suite, is pleased to refer it to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of England who is desired to call to him Mr Attorney Generall and to consider of the equality of the exchange to be made with the Colledge (upon their acceptance of his

Majesty's gracious offer, as they have declared it) and of the way and methode of perfecting that matter. And to repo Lordship's opinion to his Majesty upon it, if it be found necessary, or otherwise Lordship shall find fitt.

ARLINGTON.

The Rector of Holme in Spaldingmore in the County of Yorke was heretofore the inheritance of the late Lord Langdale, and was by him solde about forty years since to Doctor Hodgson for the vse of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

At the time it was solde, it was an Impropriation, but the Colledge doth now make it Praesentative and giues it to one of their Fellows, whoe doth there officiate and enioys all the profitts thereof.

The Value of this Rectory att Holme is about £160 *per annum*, but the incumbent pays £23 *per annum* to the King for a Feefarme Rent.

The Lord Langdale's desire is, that the King will be pleased to make an Exchange with the Colledge for one of the like value that is in his Maiesty's guift, and to confer this of Holme on the Lord Langdale.

CHARLES R

Trusty and Wellbeloved Wee Greet you well. Whereas Wee have been given to understand that the late Lord Langdale did alienate and sell the Inheritance of the Improprate Rectory of Holme in Spaldingmore in Our County of Yorke of about the yearly value of one hundred and sixty pounds unto Dr Hodgson for the use of that Our Colledge which considering the many sufferings he was otherwise exposed to by the calamity of the late times was a considerable diminucion and impaireing of his estate. Wee being informed thereof by Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Marmaduke, now Lord Langdale, and of how much convenience it would be to the present state of his private affaires (which remain much burthened and distressed by his Father's eminent loyalty and sufferings) if the said Impropriation could be redeemed into his Family in exchange for some other Rectory of equall or better value to be granted by Us to that

Our Colledge We have thought fitt as a particular marke of Our Princely favour to the said Lord Langdale and of the Gracious sence Wee retaine of his late Fathers great worth and Loyalty to gratify him in that his suite and accordingly by these presents effectually to recommend it to you to grant and reconvey to him the said Rectory of Holme in consid-racion and exchange of one of better value which Wee doe hereby offer and oblige Our Self to grant to your Colledge in good and Sufficient Forme of Law att the same time you shall restore that to the Lord Langdale Whereof that you may rest the more assured Wee have herein thought fitt to propose to your choice the Rectory of Polebrook in Our County of Northampton, that of Burton Latymer or of Stoke Brewen, both in the same County, the yearly value and conveniency of distance of any of these three Rectories proposed will Wee doubt not encline you to oblige a family that hath soe well deserved from Vs, which Wee are very desirous to have accomodated in this matter and doe therefore very particularly recommend to you and so bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 4th day of May 1665 in the 17th yeare of Our Reigne.

By his his Majesties command
ARLINGTON.

To the Master and Senior Fellowes of St John's Colledge Cambridge.

The following list of livings offered to the Colledge has been preserved with the King's letter.

The Value of these Rectorys in the first Fruites Office.

		£	s.	d.
Ebor. Decan :	Rectory of Holme in Spald-			
Hull and Harthill.	ingmore	27	00	00
Com. Northton :	Rectory of Polcbroke. Rex	29	03	05
Com. Northton :	Rectory of Burton Latimer.			
	Rex	29	10	00
	23 Sept: 1629			
Com. Northton :	Stoke Brewen. Rex	30	00	00
	16 Dec. 1625			

		£	s.	d.
Com. Lincolne:	Rectory of Barneby <i>alias</i>			
	Barroby	31	01	03 ^{ob} .
Decan. Wenebrigg and Trehorre cum Grantham.	Rex. 16 Dec. 1629. Thomas Hurst			
Com. Ebor:	Rectory of Wheldrake	25	17	02
Decan. Bulmer	Rex. 5 July 1628. George Stanhope			
	Rex. vii. August 1641 Peter du Moulin			

My Lord

Myself and the Seniors present our respects and services to your Lordshipp and we have according to our promise, sent now vpp vnto your hands our humble representation to his Majestie how the state of that Rectory at Holme is held by vs the very same perfectly that wee told your Lordshipp by word of mouth. Wee now humbly pray your Lordshipp to present this our Adresse to his most sacred Majesty, by which His Majestie will perfectly vnderstand both what concernes vs and your Lordshipp's desire.

Wee shall (as was told yourself) bee very glad by any way consorting with our bounden duty to the pious intention of our donoure be ready to comply with your Lordshipp's desire for an exchange and euer most ready to obey his Majesties sacred commands

May. 12. 1665
Friday 2 a clock in
the afternoone
S. John. Coll.

your Lordshipp's
very humble servant
PETER GUNNING.

Addressed: To to the right Honourable the Lord Langdale at the signe of the Palme-tree in fleetstreete over against Fetter's Lane end these. London.

The State of the Case about Holme Rectory.

The Lord Langdale did petition the King to giue one of those Rectories in his Maicsty's Guift to the Colledge of St

John in Cambridge as an Exchange for the Rectory of Holme, which is in their guift, and hee did likewise desire that the King would be pleased to conferr that of Holme on him and his family.

The King is pleased to grant his petition and in order therevnto giues him his Gracious letter to the Colledge where he propounds the Exchange to them and offers them the choice of three Rectories viz. Polebrooke, Burton Latimer, or Stoke Brewen.

The Lord Langdale attends the Colledge with this letter, and findes them very willing to embrace an exchange, and they doe confesse the worst of these Rectories to be of better value than Holme, and that anyone of them would be of greater aduantage to them than their owne; but they pretend a scruple about a clause in the Will of one Mr Whittington, whoe left a part of his estate to purchase one Impropriation or two to the Church, vpon which accompt this of Holme was bought of the late Lord Langdale for the use of St John's Colledge, which cannot make any other aduantage of the impropriation than by presenting to it according to Mr Whittington's will; howeuer they conceiue themselues obliged not to accept of an Advowson, but do desire either an Impropriation in Exchange, or the Purchase money (being £1400) repaide to them whereby they may be enabled to buy an Impropriation of the like valne out of a Laymans hands.

The negotiations with King Charles having fallen through, the College continued its former practice with regard to Holme. On the presentation and institution of each successive Vicar of Holme, the College, as legal owner of the impropriate or rectorial property of the benefice, granted to him a lease of this rectorial property at a peppercorn rent, so long as he should be Vicar of Holme. The incumbent thus enjoyed the vicarial property in his own right, and the rectorial property as lessee of the College. It being no one's interest, least of all that of the Vicar, to distinguish nicely between the two properties, their ownership and relative values seem to have got forgotten. In process

of time the open field system of cultivation, with its innumerable small plots of land and vaguely defined common rights, became inconvenient as methods of farming improved, and, with other parishes about that date, Holme got an Act of Parliament in 1773 for the enclosing of the open fields and allotment of land in severalty to the various owners, by a body of Commissioners. When in the year 1777 these Commissioners came to enquire into the ecclesiastical property in the parish, they were, owing to the cause above mentioned, unable to distinguish between the rectorial and vicarial property. They therefore in their Award allotted large areas of glebe land to the Vicar as incumbent and lessee of the College, and to the College as Rector in undivided shares; and proceed as follows:

And whereas diligent inquiry hath been made by us in order to find out ascertain and distinguish what lands, tenements, hereditaments, tithes or other ecclesiastical dues or payments the said Christopher Anstey is or which he or his successors might be entitled to as Vicars of Holme aforesaid within or out of or for or in respect of all or every of the said several open fields etc respectively or elsewhere in the said parish of Holme, but no endowment of the said Vicarage nor any authentic or satisfactory evidence of the distinct and separate rights of the said Master Fellows and Scholars or their lessee and the Vicars of the said Vicarage for the time being hath been produced to or proved before us and all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, tithes and other ecclesiastical dues and payments belonging as well to the said Rectory as to the said Vicarage of the parish and parish Church of Holme aforesaid respectively having been as far as we can find always held, enjoyed and received by the Vicars of the said Vicarage for the time being as Vicars thereof and as Lessees of the said Rectory under the said Master Fellows and Scholars or in one of these rights without any distinction, we have not been able to discover or make out to our satisfaction what part, or parts, species, or particulars of such lands, tenements hereditaments, tithes, dues, or payments the said Christopher Anstey as Vicar as aforesaid or his successors is or would have been entitled to if not compensated for

or extinguished by the said Act although he or they may be entitled to some part or parts, species, or particulars thereof and therefore to the intent that no injury or prejudice may arise to the said Vicarage or the Vicars thereof for the time being by reason or for want of the same being ascertained or for or on account of the setting out allotting or awarding of the several lands and grounds above mentioned for and in respect thereof. It is hereby provided and declared and we do hereby provide and declare, order and award and determine that the ten several allotments, or parcels of land, or grounds, hereintofore set out and awarded unto and for the said Christopher Anstey in manner above mentioned are so set out and awarded for and in lieu and in respect of all the lands, tenements, hereditaments tithes and other ecclesiastical dues (moduses only excepted) of or belonging as well to the said Rectory as to the said Vicarage according to the respective estates, rights and interests of the said Master Fellows and Scholars and their successors or assigns and the said Christopher Anstey and his successors as Vicars as aforesaid and not otherwise and that the said Christopher Anstey and his successors, Vicars of Holme aforesaid for the time being shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter have hold and enjoy and be seized of and entitled to such part or parts and so much of all the said several allotments or parcels of land or ground or any of them as shall be equal in proportion to the value which the lands, tenements, hereditaments, tithes or other ecclesiastical dues or payments of or belonging to him or them as Vicars as aforesaid bear to the lands tenements, tithes or other ecclesiastical dues or payments of or belonging to the said Rectory or the said Master Fellows and Scholars or their successors or assigns in respect thereof whenever the same shall be ascertained and distinguished in case of any division thereof and further that if any such division shall ever happen then that the owners or occupiers for the time being of each respective allotment or of any particular part or share thereof shall for ever afterwards maintain and keep in sufficient repair such of the ditches and fences belonging thereto as are hereinbefore awarded to be repaired in respect thereof as far as the said respective allotments or parts or shares thereof shall extend and not otherwise anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

As matters were left at Holme in 1777 they have continued down to the present day. The endowment of the benefice consists of a large area of glebe land, part of which belongs to the College as Rectors, in trust under Mr Whittington's will, part to the Vicar, but the proper proportions have never been settled. Some questions on the matter seem to have arisen in 1817 and to have led to the following letter from Dr Kipling. Thomas Kipling was born at Bowes in Richmondshire, the son of William Kipling, a cattle-salesman. After being educated at Seaton and Sedbergh Schools he entered St John's on 28 June 1764. He was Senior Wrangler in 1768, and became a Fellow. He was Junior Dean of the College from 11 April 1783 to 15 April 1784. He was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Holme 17 November 1784 and received the usual lease of the Rectory. He held Holme at first with the Rectory of Owmbly and afterwards with the Rectory of Fiskerton, both in Lincolnshire. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1798, and held his Deanery with his two benefices until his death. He is perhaps best known by his edition of the *Codex Bezae*, which for party reasons was bitterly criticised.

Holme December 4, 1817

My dear Sir

I am much obliged to you and Mr Blick for your kind attention to my interest and request your acceptance of my sincere thanks. The term of my College lease expired more than 20 years ago. And I neither then thought, nor do I yet think it necessary to apply for a new one. My living of Holme is of a singular description. It seems to have been in Henry 8th's time a simple rectory. But in the first of Edward 6. when it was granted by that king to Thornton College in Lincolnshire, this College was required to create a vicarage. And a vicarage was founded; for in the first of Queen Mary one Johnson was instituted by the Archbishop of York to the Vicarage of Holme upon Spalding moor. At the dissolution of Thornton College

both the rectory and the vicarage were appropriated to the Crown; and the rectorial property thereof until the 6th of James I was conveyed by lease at different times to divers lessees. But in that year the Crown officers granted this property and also the advowson of the vicarage to two citizens of London, not as heretofore by lease, but by bargain and sale. In the 17th of the same king these two citizens sold the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage to Peter Langdale Esq of Sancton in this neighbourhood, who bequeathed them by will to his son Marmaduke, afterwards Sir Marmaduke, subsequently Lord Langdale, and an inhabitant of this parish. When P. Langdale died I do not know. But in the 21st of the said King Sir Marmaduke was certainly in possession both of the rectorial property and of the right of presentation to the Vicarage. In the last Will and Testament of Richard Whittington rector of Weldrake about 12 miles from this place, which will was dated April 7, 1628, P. Hodson D.D. and H. Wickham archdeacon of York were appointed by the testator his joint executors, and trustees also to his estates. One part of their trust was to buy one or more impropriations to be assured to the Church of England for ever. The meaning of these words appears to be, that those two trustees should purchase one living at least, the original rectorial property of which had been severed from it, also that they should purchase this rectorial property, and annex it to the vicarage for ever. The living of Holme, you will have seen, was a benefice of this kind, viz an impropriate rectory and an endowed vicarage.

In the 4th of Charles I Dr Hodson and archdeacon Wickham pursuant to the will of Mr Whittington bought of Sir Marmaduke Langdale both the rectory and vicarage of Holme, and on the first vacancy themselves presented a Mr Stancliffe to the vicarage, Mr Whittington having directed in his will that these trustees should be patrons of the first turn. It was further directed by the testator, that the said trustees should after this turn vest the rectorial property and the right of presentation to the vicarage in St John's College, Cambridge. That this was done there can be no doubt, the College having presented on the next vacancy a Thomas Fothergill to the vicarage.

From this recital of facts it will immediately appear, that every vicar presented by St John's College became owner of the vicarial dues by institution and induction, but that, to put

him into possession of the rectorial property a lease was necessary. That I myself should obtain a lease from the College was necessary for this further reason. In 1773 an act of Parliament was granted for inclosing this parish; and by one clause in this act land was to be allotted to the living in lieu of all ecclesiastical property, except moduses and surplice fees; and by another clause Mr Anstey the then vicar was empowered with the consent of the diocesan and patrons to grant a lease of all the glebe lands old and new, rectorial and vicarial, for 20 years. The Commissioners of inclosure allotted in lieu of the rectorial property so much land, as they conceived to be an adequate commutation for it, and also in lieu of the vicarial dues, except as before, a fair compensation for them in land. In 1776 all these glebe lands were leased out to two farmers jointly for 20 years. In 1784 I had the honour of being presented to the vicarage. But owing to this last lease I could not then take possession even of the vicarial glebe. For which reason St John's College granted to me in 1784 a lease for 20 years of all the territorial property, as well vicarial as impropriate; and by virtue of this lease I took possession in 1796 of all these lands both old and new, vicarial and impropriate. The vicarial I am now entitled to by institution and induction; and I claim the rectorial under the will of Mr Whittington and the purchase deed of his trustees

yours, my dear Sir
most faithfully

T. KIPLING.

Addressed: The Reverend, the Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

We conclude this instalment of records with some specimens of royal mandates to the College. The first is from King James I; Joseph Thurston was admitted a Fellow of the College 30 September 1617 on the strength of, or in obedience to, the King's letter. He seems to have become Rector of Arlesford in Essex, compounding for first fruits 19 April 1627, ceding this living on being instituted Rector and Vicar of Beckingham, co. Lincoln, 4 November 1639, his tenure extended

unto the Commonwealth period, when he seems to have been ejected.

JAMES R.

Trusty and well beloved wee greete you well. Havinge bene petitioned by one of our Servants, who hath a kinsman in your house named Joseph Thurston, borne in the County of Essex, a Bachilour of Arts, and as wee are informed of good expectation to prove a Scholler, and capable of the place he stands for. Wee out of our gracious disposition to the advancement of learninge and for the better encouragement of such as bend their studies that way, have thought good by these our letters of recommendation in his behalfe to require you at the next eleccion to make choise of him the said Joseph Thurston to be one of the fellowes of that Colledge, in one of the first places which is or shall become voide, wherein you shall doe that which will be very acceptable vnto vs. Given at our Court at Hinchinbrooke the xxth day of March in the fourteenth yeare of our Raigne of England, ffrance and Ireland, and of Scotland the fiftith.

Addressed: To our Trusty and wellbeloved the Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and to the rest of the Seniors and fellowes of that house.

Endorsed: Rec. 3 April, 1617

The following are examples of letters from King Charles I. John Thompson was admitted a Fellow 10 April 1617, and without the King's mandate would have vacated his fellowship through not being in orders. He was returned as M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge 28 January 1625-6, but did not sit in the Parliament of 1627-8. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 20 June 1632, when he is described as of 'Beardon' (*i.e.* Berdon) in Essex.

John Hay was admitted a Fellow 27 March 1634.

CHARLES R.

Trustie and Wellbeloved Wee greete you well. Whereas by the Statutes of that our Colledge of St John the Euangelist in our Vniuersitie of Cambridge, all the fellowes saving two, whoe are allowed to make profession of Phissique, are required to apply themselves to the studie of Diunitie, and within six yeares to take orders, Except wee by our authoritie (to whome the power of expounding altering or declaring the said Statutes is expressly therein reserued) shall otherwise appointe. And though wee are most carefull to cherish by all meanes, and to encrease the number of good diuines, and Phisitions; Yet considering that in most Colledges, there is some reseruation for the studie of Ciuill lawe, And being informed that John Thompson a Master in Artes and one of the ffellowes of that house, whoe for our seruice, to which he hath applyed himself may be more enhabled by the studie of that Lawe. Wee haue thought good, and by theis presentes doe declare and appoint the said Thompson to be exempted from the necessitie of taking holy orders, as being one of those whoe are allowed to addict themselues to Phissique, or instead thereof to the Ciuill lawe. Of which our pleasure you are hereby to take notice, and accordingly to giue order. Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the fifteenth day of June in the second yeare of our Raigne.

Addressed: To our Trustie and well beloved the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

CHARLES R.

Trustie and wellbeloved Wee greete you well. Humble suite hath beene made vnto vs on the behalfe of John Hay, Master of Arts in our Vniuersity of Edinburg, to bee chosen a Fellow into your Colledge. Forasmuch as wee are credibly informed of his sufficiency in good learning and of his honest conversation Wee therefore are graciously pleased to recommend him vnto You, Requiring You at the next election to make choise of him into a fellowship. And whereas Wee are giuen to vnderstand, that he is no way els ineligible into that Colledge, but onely by the condition of Countries wherevnto the places are restrained; Wee are likewise graciously pleased to dispense with you in that behalf, and to enable you to choose him into a place of Our Countie of Cumberland now voyd, And vpon the said

election to admit him to the same, and thereof to account him, Any Statute, Order, or Constitution in the Colledge to the contrary notwithstanding. Given vnder our Signet At our Mannor at Newmarket The 17th of March In the Ninthe yeare of our raigne. 1633.

Addressed: To our Trustie and Well beloved William Beale, Doctor in Divinity, Master of St John's Colledge in Our Vniuersity of Cambridge, and to the Seniors of the said house.

Thomas Displin, who is referred to in the two letters which follow, was admitted a Fellow 19 March 1623-4. He was instituted Rector of Pensthorpe, Norfolk, 14 January 1630-1, and compounded for first fruits as Rector of Anmer, Norfolk, 24 November 1653, he was episcopally instituted to the latter living, after the Restoration in 1662, and held both livings until the end of 1678. Robert Balam was not elected a Fellow, and the Grigson fellowship was not filled up by the Colledge till April 1633.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and wellbeloued we greet you well. Whereas we are giuen to vnderstand that there is a fellowship in your Colledge, which being founded by one Edward Grigson, gent. was by him appropriated to a single man and one borne in the County of Norfolk, and that at this present the said fellowship is enjoyed by one Thomas Displin who is said to be a married man and consequently uncapable thereof according to the foundation and statutes of your howse. And whereas there hath bin humble suit made vnto vs on the behalf of Robert Balam, bred a Scholler of the foundation of your Colledge, and now a Master of Arts that we would be pleased to recommend him vnto you to be chosen into that fellowship (now voyd in respect of the said Thomas Displin's marriage) as being euery way capable thereof, both in respect of the County wherein he was borne and also in regard of his meritt and degrees. Wee holding it vnfit that there should be any such coniuance vsed to suffer a thing soe contrary to the founders intent, and against the Statutes of the

Colledge and likewise being moued to farther (so much as in us lyeth) the preferment of the said Robert Balam, and the rather for his fathers sake, who hath deserued well for his constant seruice in the Countrey, and hath otherwise a great charge of children, are graciously pleased by these our letters to recommend vnto you the said Robert Balam, to be forthwith so elected into the said fellowship, not doubting of your readiness to performe the same, and as you shall haue occasion to make use of our fauor we shalbe mindfull thereof to your behoofe. Giuen vnder our Signett at our Pallace of Westminster the last day of May in the eighth year of our Raigne.

Addressed: To our trustie and well beloved the Master and fellowes of St John's Colledge in our vniversity of Cambridge.

A letter from the Byshopp of Ely.

Reverend gentlemen

Whereas his Majesty hath been pleased to wryte his highnes letters vnto you in behalfe of Mr Balam sometyme scholler of your howse and now Master of Arts, to be presently elected fellow of your howse in the roome of one Thomas Discipline, whose place is voyd in respect he is a marryed man and certeynly affirmed to me to have been so these two or three [months? years?] past by one Mr John Wortham a pentioner to his Majesty and brother in law vnto the wyfe of the sayd Mr Displin. These are therefore earnestly to intreat you not to deferr the satysfying of his Majesty's pleasure therein, by any answeres or delays, both for the avoyding of further complaynts to be made, which may tend to the disparagement of the care and trust committed to you in busines of this nature, as also to prevent that trouble which may be imposed vppon me, the Visitor, to see things reformed that has been so long connived att by you. And thus not dowting of your due respect and performance herein I commend you to the Lord

Dated the 20th of
June 1632

FRA ELIEN.

In the following case the College letter shews why the Royal command was not complied with.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and wellbeloued, Wee greete you well. Wee haue ben informed by our right trusty and right wellbeloued Cosen and Counsellor the Earle of Holland, Chancellour of that our vniversity that John Digbey, Bachelour of Artes of Christes Colledge in the said vniversity hath added to his byrth and the advantage receaued from his parentes such personall qualifications both for his proficiency in learning and integrity of manners as make him worthy of our royall fauour and assistance. And therefore we are graciously pleased to take notice of the said John Digbey in the wayes of his industry and for his incouragement therein to recommend him to yow by these our lettres in effectual manner, that he may be forthwith transplanted into your Society and chosen by yow into a fellowship now void there with the rightes and profittes therevnto belonging Wherein wee doubt not but yee will soe apply yourselves vnto the obedience of our royall pleasure, as wee shall haue subject to remember the same vppon occasion for your good. Given vnder our signet At our Mannour at Newmarket The 17th of March In the Nineth yeare of our raigne. 1633.

Addressed: To our Trusty and wellbeloued William Beale Doctor in Divinity Master of St John's Colledge in Our Vniversity of Cambridge, and to the Seniors of the said house.

A Copy of a letter to the Earl of Holland.

Right honourable and most noble Chauncellor

Att our late election of fellowes his Majesty was pleased by diverse letters (out of his princely care for the good of our Colledge) to recommend divers persons to our choyce And in two of them a Faculty was expressed of full liberty to execute his gracious commands. The third on the behalf of one Sir Digbey of Christes Colledge, did the more perplex vs, for that it was no way in our power to gyve reall satisfaction there vnto. However the partye forgatt himself to farr, as neyther to attend the three publike dayes of examination, wherein tryall was to be taken of the sufficiency and capability of all suiters. Nor after to shew himself to any one of the seniors, nor yet to have his name gyven vpp to the electors att the tyme precisely appoynted by statute vnder payne of ineligibility, to

the end his partes and qualities might have been inquiryed after. Yet his sacred Majestyes request would have been tye ynough vpon vs, his most dutifull and obedient servants to have indeavoured the accomplishment of his Royall desire had we been inabled therevnto by a dispensation with those opposite statutes vnto which otherwise we stand obliged by oath. Pardon vs therefore most Honourable Sir that we presume thus to molest your publike affayres with this relation of our poore Collegiate occasions. And we hope yow will gyve vs leave in all humility to implore your mediation, by a candid and fayre presentment of our loyall affections to his most Gracious majesty, and withall of our iust excuse for omitting that which was not in our possibility to performe. Wee know our own thoughts best and shold much rejoyce if your Lordshipp wold vouchsafe to vnderstand them from ourselues. Which will be a new obligation bynding vs ever to pray for the increase of your Honours health and happiness

St John's in
Cambridge
March 27, 1634.

your lordshipp's most suppliant
orators and Servants
The Master and Seniors

In the two following cases the Royal command was complied with, both Wadeson and Bulkeley being elected Fellows.

CHARLES R.

Well beloved wee greet yow well. Whereas wee are informed that at your last election of ffellowes you were willing to haue chosen Robert Wadeson, Inceptor in Arts, if you had not beene hindered by your statute of Countreys, which for that time made him vncapable of a ffellowes place in your Colledge. Wee are therefore pleased of our Royal Clemency (if hee shall be otherwise found fit by you to be chosen ffellow, either before or at your election) to dispense with your Statute in that particular for Countries, that he may be made capable of the favour and place which you intended him, and withall if you shalbe willing to giue him that Senioritie in your Colledge amongst your fellowes which he once had amongst his aequalls we are

gratiously pleased to dispense with you for that particular alsoe: desiring he may be the more respected herein, because he is now in our service. Giuen under Our Signet at our Court at New Castle the thirteenth day of May in the fifteenth yeare of our reigne 1639.

Addressed: To our trustie and wellbeloued the Master and Senior Fellowes of St John's Colledge in our Vniuersitie of Cambridge.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well beloved wee greete you well. Whereas wee are given to vnderstand that by the promotion or maryage of one Edward Floyd Master of Arts and fellow of that Colledge, his fellowship being of a Foundation appropriated to some of our subjects borne in one of the Dioceses of Bangor or St Asaph is now voyde and to be filled up at this your next Election. And that there is now present in your Howse one Richard Bulckley borne in one of these Dioceses, Batchelour of Arts bredd vp heretofore at our chardges as one of our scholars in our Schoole at Westminster and now a Schollar of your howse of the foundation of the Bishop of Lincoln, of whose excellent parts and hopes in all manner of learning, fitting a schollar of his tyme and age, wee haue receused cleere testimonies as also of his life and conversation from some members of your owne howse and from other Colledges in that vnyversity. Wee doe require you, That vnlesse you can except against this his testimony in pointe of doctrine and manners you the Master doe propound and you the Master and Seniors doe elect this so hopefull a young man into the place and Fellowship of the said Edward Floyd. And if any exception shall be made against him being neither of such Schooles or of such foundations as are lymited by the composition betweene the Executors of Dr Wynne and that socyety because wee are credibly informed that neither Floyd the ymmediate, nor Wynne the predecessor before him were so quallyfied, Wee doe by our royall Prerogative dispense with Buckley in those and the like inferior circumstances. And requiring these Our letters to bee read by you the Master vnto eight Seniors then present in the Colledge within one howe after the receipt of the same that there may bee no default in sattisfying Our desire in so just a motion Wee bydd you

farewell Gyven at our Pallace of Whitehall this twentieth day of March 1628

Addressed: To our trustie and wellbeloued the Master and Seniors of St John's College in our vniuersitie of Cambridge.

The following letter shews the King nominating a Master. The circumstances were, however, peculiar. On the death of Dr Owen Gwynn the Fellows could not agree on the choice of a Master. One party elected Robert Lane, the other Richard Holdsworth, and each party admitted their man and gave the oath of office to him, so that for a time there were two Masters. King Charles' letter recites the steps taken to inquire into the matter and nominates Dr William Beale, who was accordingly admitted Master of the Colledge 19 February 1633-4.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and wellbeloued we greete you well. Whereas vpon a litigious and tumultuous eleccion of the Master of that Colledge, we were pleased for preuencion of farther distractions there to vouchsafe a hearing to both parties ourselfe, at which time there were sondry crimes and aspersions so haynous and personall and with that confidence cast vpon Dr Lane as in iustice we thought fit to grant a commission to the Heads of Howses of that our Vniuersity to enquire of the trueth of them. And whereas we obserued that after much time necessarily spent in the execucion of that Commission, the busines neuertheles continued perplexed as before, and oathes were retourned almost directly against oathes, and as many (if not more) depositions concurred for Dr Lane's iustificacion and sober cariage as for the contrary, besides the disagreeing of a considerable number of the Commissioners, by meanes whereof the fyer begon in that Colledge is in danger to spread it selfe into the whole Vniuersity, if some powerfull remedy be not speedily applied. We finding the right of Eleccion by these diuisions deuolued to vs, and that if either

of the parties now in competition shold be preferred, the other would be exasperated, and so the schisme fomented, which we will by no meanes endure, besides that both the Competitors haue submitted the whole matter to our decision, do therefore in our Princely care of learning and of the peace and good of that our Vniuersity hold it necessary to interpose our Royall authority, and do by these presentes nominate and appointe William Beale, Doctor in Diuinity and now Master of Jesus Colledge to be Master of St John's Colledge, willing and commanding you and euery of you forthwith to accept receaue and admitt the said William Beale to be Master there, and to yield him all obedience due to that place without farther dispute, together with all profits, commodities preeminences and aduantages whatsoever therevnto belonging, for so is our expresse will and pleasure. Given vnder our Signet at our Pallace of Westminster the fourteenth day of february in the ninth yeare of our Reigne.

Addressed: To our trustie and wellbeloued the fellows of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, and to all and eurie of them, to whome it doth or may apperteine

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



THE FEAR OF THE LORD.

KINDLY death we do not fear,
Not the guess'd, mysterious change
To some incorporeal sphere,
Passionless, unflesh'd and strange.

Tho' each separate spirit end
With the last, low, gasping breath,
Pain might welcome as a friend
In the dim death-chamber Death.

Yea, the divers deadly pains,
Which, to haunt our journey here,
Seeming-callous God ordains,
These, and Him that plann'd, we fear.

Pestilence, earthquake, shipwreck, war:
Tortured brain and shatter'd limb:
His the will to make and mar:
His the power: fear we Him.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE REV JOHN E. B. MAYOR,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN.

PROVERBS XX 12. *The hearing ear, the seeing eye, the Lord is the maker of them both.*

THE hearing ear—tradition, experience, learning, —the seeing eye—observation, experiment, science, peering into the secrets of nature and of man—armed with these two the wise teacher, the living university, will bring out of their treasure things new and old.

One hundred years ago Cape Colony was surrendered by England to the Dutch. In each of the years 1799, 1800, 1801, St John's could boast a senior wrangler, the last being Henry Martyn. Herbert Marsh, then the foremost Cambridge resident, was engaged in paper wars, abroad with Napoleon, at home now with Simeon and Calvinists, now with high churchmen or low in defence of biblical criticism; before long he would lead the assault on the Bible Society. These names, Martyn and Marsh, stand for movements spanning the nineteenth century. Cambridge sent into the mission field many of her noblest sons, St John's perhaps more than any other house, witness Selwyn, Whytehead, Tyrrell, Colenso, Cotterill, Mackenzie. Little by little critical study of the Bible was revealed as a condition of the Church's health. When I came up in 1844, there were no biblical commentaries for students

at all on a level with the current editions of profane authors. Now the difficulty lies in the choice. The Bible Society, having outlived the anathemas of Marsh and Christopher Wordsworth, is honoured by all as a powerful ally of missionaries. Abolition of tests has broken down the walls of prejudice. Theologians, trained in our schools, become professors in nonconformist colleges, and thus free criticism, for the scholar a necessary element of reverence, finds a home in every Christian communion.

Although, by the presence of man like Thirlwall and Hare, Maurice and Thompson, Jeremy, Kennedy, Merivale, and later of my friends the brotherhood Westcott, Hort, Lightfoot, Cambridge escaped the shocks which thrilled Oxford to the core, still there was enough unworthy jealousy, for example of London University, to make many of us eager, by overthrowing all checks on opinion, to bar persecutions such as for three centuries had purged us now from Romish or puritan, now from Anglican leaven. Adam Sedgwick, Frederick Maurice, William Henry Bateson, laboured to open our doors on equal terms to all, not from hatred of England's church, but in the assured belief that clergy trained in the bracing air of freeborn debate—*παρρησία*—these, I say, alone could meet the demands of our time. The revision of the English Bible, long since happily completed, brought many nonconformists into friendly relations with Anglicans of every school. The hearty welcome given to Dr Moulton, and lately to Westminster College, would have been scouted as a wild day-dream in 1802, and so would the College Mission.

Even the material aspect of Cambridge has changed greatly since I came up by coach fifty-eight years ago. Where the Divinity School, reared by William Selwyn's generosity, now stands, stood then a range of stabling. All Saints now faces Jesus College; its tower then overhung the side path of St John's Street. Trinity

College Master's buildings as yet were not. Not until 1858, under Dr Bateson's rule, did our library invade the ground floor. The new chapel, opened 6 May 1869, involved the closing of St John's lane leading to the Cam, the building of a new Master's lodge with garden on the river bank, the lengthening of the hall, the conversion of the gallery in the Second Court into a combination room and the widening of the street near the Round Church. Already the wall joining the gates of St. John's and Trinity had fallen, giving for the first time a full view of the noble front of the College. Lastly in 1885 and 1886 the Chapel Court was added.

Until I became a fellow, I never entered the college library, nor that of the University before my bachelor's degree,—not I hope for lack of hunger for knowledge, but from sheer want of standing. However we did not idly fret; bookselling was then a gainful trade, many of us were forming libraries, and year by year our growing stores kept pace with our needs. The Union library was the only one open to me from my cradle till 1848, and I still envy all who as boys at school or undergraduates can roam at ease among the heroes of letters:

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.

Unhappily opportunity, like familiarity, too often breeds contempt. To us the very hindrances in our path acted as a spur. Curiosity, I sometimes fear, is dying out in the land. Else why do so few share Bentley's taste, who greedily devoured living works of dead authors, leaving carrion crows to batten on dead works of the living? Why else do we pile up fortunes for novelists, butterflies of a day, even consulting them gravely as oracles in matters of faith?

In 1844 and long after, morning service on weekdays was at seven, evening at six, hall at four; for study no times could have been better fixed. Men could read till two, take exercise till four, and have a long evening after. Meals were simpler then; indeed the charge for dinner was but seven-twelfths of the

present charge. Some, who could afford it, might spend more, but many never 'sized,' as we called it. Candidates for scholarships and fellowships still wrote Latin letters to the electors, and fellows never went down without signing their names in the Master's book. The College was more of a home, less of a club than now. The common hall, next only to the common chapel, was a bond of union. I knew many men well and delighted in their conversation, who were never in my rooms nor I in theirs. We talked of Coleridge and Wordsworth and Thirlwall, of university reform, of literary plans. No book bearing on the history of learning could have eluded our keen scent.

Preaching once before at commemoration, I cast a hasty glance over the worthies who in many ways have done honour to their nursing mother. I will not repeat myself or the college history which is fresh in our memories. One name however I must cite, next to Richard Bentley the greatest master of Greek learning ever bred here, Thomas Gataker. True, he does not appear on the list of fellows, but only because he migrated to Sidney, as one of the original foundation. But he was a scholar here, one of those who at four in the morning flocked to the bedside of John Bois, to hear his Greek lecture.

For more than half the nineteenth century I was a fellow of St John's. Standing at the entrance of the twentieth, I look backward for a few moments and forward; backward on work planned long since and in part accomplished, forward on what I must leave to you.

On becoming Lady Margaret's Preacher, Dr. John Hymers reprinted, with large supplements (1840), Baker's edition of Fisher's funeral sermon on the Lady Margaret. One undergraduate, the late Father Bridgett, on reading the book posted off to Rome. Mr. Bridgett afterwards published Lives of Fisher and Sir Thomas More, which with other volumes he placed in the college library, a

graceful act of filial piety. Other guides, which turned my thoughts to college history were Morgan Cowie's Catalogue of our MSS (1842) and the catalogue of Baker MSS by Cardale Babington and three others (1847). In 1855 appeared the life of Bishop Fisher by John Lewis of Margate and in 1858 our *Eagle* spread his wings for his first flight. On becoming bursar William Henry Bateson made me free of the college treasury, which for a century and a half had never been ransacked. I was allowed to bind the old registers and the building plans of the second court, to supply Prof. Wallis and Mr J. W. Clark with materials for our architectural history, and Mr Charles Henry Cooper with facts bearing on his unselfish labours—unselfish, for we never gave him a degree—to transcribe admissions from the beginning of 1631, and to work heartily for the Antiquarian Society. I calendared the Baker MSS, and made large biographical collections; these have long been used by labourers in other colleges or outside Cambridge and will survive with the manuscripts of Baker and Cole. I printed the four earliest codes of our Statutes, and several biographies, together with Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster and some of his English letters, with much in Notes and Queries, and helped writers for the Dictionary of National Biography. Three years in the University Library threw all my work out of gear, but I have since brought out the first volume of Bishop Fisher's English works and Baker's History of the College, a pious wish of Zachary Grey, Thomas Smart Hughes and Churchill Babington. The first volume of the College Registers, from 1631 to 1715, has been issued, and I have joyfully handed over the work to the capable hands of the bursar.

As examiner for prize essays I was fortunate enough to enlist James Bass Mullinger and Christopher Wordsworth in the pursuit of academic history. Two treasures long coveted for the public library I secured through the good offices of two fellows of King's, George

Williams and Henry Bradshaw. The former won from the owner the Strype and Patrick papers, containing letters of Thomas Baker; the latter from Dr Maitland's executors that annotated copy of Strype which I had seen at Gloucester with longing eyes in 1854. We have Baker's copy of Strype's Parker in our library. No better service could be rendered to historical study than a critical edition of Strype, and Cambridge has now some at least of the necessary tools, waiting only for the workman's hand. The Surtees Society projected an edition of Baker's letters. However tempting the task, I dared not undertake it; but the offer is open. The second volume of Fisher's English Works to contain letters and a contemporary life has long been promised, and has been partially in type for years; it may never be completed unless St John's puts its shoulder to the wheel.

The two colleges of the Lady Margaret enabled me to print Mr Cooper's Life of the Foundress, with an appendix of documents, where we see the good countess as a lover of English poetry and patroness of the printing press. We still need more,—for example a handsome edition of her will, with seals and other illustrations.

I commend to you the plans, put forth some forty years ago by Dr Corrie, W. G. Clark, the Babingtons, H. R. Luard, and others, for a Cambridge Historical Society. The time was not then ripe and our scheme fell through; but now that history has a recognised home among us, and Oxford has set us an example, the attempt might be renewed with brighter hopes. If Bollandists can publish *Acta Sanctorum* in scores of folios, why cannot we, who are of the day, reprint all original memoirs of our saints, and heroes, and patriots, and men of science or letters, equipped with every instrument of research?

Many years ago Parliament in a hurry ordered us to send all wills from the Registry to Peterborough, where they remained for years in the packing cases. The like

barbarous decree dealt a stroke at Oxford. But mark the odds. Our Registry wept but yielded up the spoil; Oxford carried a short act, restoring its possessions on the easy terms of publishing a list. Cambridge has already more than a bare list printed by me after Baker. The present Vice-Chancellor is a historian; one of our members is in the government. What can be easier than to follow Oxford's lead here also and come by our own again?

One wish more and I pass from letters to life. The University registers should be printed as they stand, year by year, matriculations as well as degrees. Even so our college registers, in their entirety, scholarships, exhibitions, college offices. We shall recover not a few admissions earlier than the memorable college order of 21 January 1631^f.

Some constitutional changes made of late jar on one's sense at once of college dignity and of the gratitude due to benefactors. Mr Courtney and I both pleaded for retaining the donor's name in connexion with scholarships and fellowships. Dr Venn* shews how the thing can be done. "It would have been perfectly easy, when a scholarship had sunk to one-tenth of its proper value, to assign it once in ten years, but to retain the founder's name." Or take a short cut to the same goal of justice to the dead and to our own sense of right. Why should not the Master and Bursar, without meddling with the Statutes, assign donors' names, joining two or more names where the funds are unequal to the burden of an entire stipend? Read Thomas Baker's touching verses to his founder, and say, is it seemly, is it politic, to kill such human sympathies in our body corporate? Convicts in prison may be known by numbers, but we who are free should be jealous for the honour of our patrons.

Once again, by sweeping away all regards to means in

*Gonville and Caius College. Biographical History iii, 221n.

awarding scholarships and fellowships, we have in some cases lured men to luxury which has been their ruin. In early days this was no Capua, as we know from Thomas Lever. Some no doubt, here and elsewhere, have freely given the stipend which they did not need to the college for public uses: but the rule should be made absolute. Holders should endow some worthy cause, to be approved by authority, with whatever they receive and do not want for their maintenance. So the rich would learn how to hold their wealth as a trust, and no longer debauch by example their poorer friends.

I close with glimpses into lives brought near to me by my studies or in daily converse.

The rhetorician Thomas Babington Maculay* admires Bishop Burnet's christian charity in forgiving a 'fierce attack' on his History of the Reformation by Thomas Baker. As a nonjuror our *socius eiectus*, it is implied, looked askance on the Reformation, and hated a Whig bishop. I am bound to rebut the slander, not only because Baker's good name is in my keeping,—for no one, not even William Cole or Charles Henry Cooper, has been so long familiar with Baker's folios—but also in particular because I printed †for the first time in 1849, the so-called attack at full length. Henry Wharton indeed, masked as Anthony Harmer, *did* assail Burnet with no lack of gall, but Baker merely sent corrections to the author himself, leaving him to use them at his discretion. "This is very true," writes Baker, ‡"and very much to the author's honour, that he scorned to make use of the power that was given him, though he might have suppresst these papers in part or in whole"; and again §"This mistake I did indeed mention to the Bishop,...intending he should alter it, as he thought fit, and under his own name;

* *History of England*, ed. 1855, iii 79n.

† In the expiring *British Magazine*, then edited by J. C. Crosthwaite, vols. xxxv, xxxvi.

‡ xxxvi 647. *ibid.* 656.

that he mentions it as mine is more than I desired, but shews his Lordship's readiness to do right to all men, even in the most minute particulars, and his willingness to correct and confess his own mistakes, which is more than some men are willing to do." This is Macaulay's 'fierce attack.' But, apart from this particular case, Baker had nothing whatever of the bigot in his character. From the boundless stores of his learning he helped the low-church Wake, Kennet, Strype, as readily as the nonjuror Thomas Hearne; he was even on friendly terms with the Arian William Whiston and the freethinker Conyers Middleton. A note of his on Calamy's account of the nonconformists gives us a peep into his private charities: needy Puritans mounted his staircase in the Third Court for alms, and not in vain.

In the few moments that remain I make room for voices of greater power, sounding from the world unseen. And first the plea wherewith Bishop Fisher, in 1530, commended his third code (ch. 53) to our society. They are no dead words, as I had proof just before Easter. A small reformed church, escaping from a crisis of faction, met in synod. After prayers this charge was read in the original Latin. It acted as oil on troubled waters. He who had called them together went in fear and trembling, a Daniel into the lions' den. But the lions' mouths were stopped and all was harmony.

"Our will therefore is, that the master and all students, as well fellows as scholars, of St John's College, Cambridge, be ruled and governed by these laws aforesaid, which we deem both wholesome and just. Whereby if they diligently order themselves, we nothing doubt but the inspiration of the Holy Spirit will be with them, leading the obedient by a straight path to great learning wedded to equal holiness. For it were a sin to question whether that Holy Spirit, who abides in every congregation of Christians, will be present to aid all who strive to live in faith and

conscience undefiled, yet mainly those who toil in the study of Holy Writ. For to unlock this was the main end of His mission: 'when,' He saith, 'He, the spirit of truth, shall come, He will guide you into all the truth.' But whom will He guide? to be sure, the lowly and obedient: on such he rests, cherishing them and refreshing them with consolations unspeakable; moreover to these, being the porter, He openeth and unlocketh the mysteries of Scripture. Be not slow of heart then, brethren, to believe, that if ye study at once to keep these laws and likewise to dwell continually of one soul in charity, our Father will at length vouchsafe to inspire you with His Spirit; which that He may do I, though a sinner, will without ceasing pray, and beg of you in your turn to pray for me."

Five years later, shortly before Fisher's execution, the College shewed itself no less brave than grateful in upholding their benefactor in his hour of need. "There is a noble letter from them" says Thomas Baker (p. 102) "penned in such a strain that whoever was the composer must surely have been very sensibly and feelingly affected with the bishop's sufferings, as well as with the obligations of the college.....The college was first undertaken with his advice, was endowed by his bounty or interest, preserved from ruin by his prudence and care, grew up and flourished under his countenance and protection, and was at last perfected by his conduct. In a word he was the best friend since the foundress and greatest patron the college ever had to this day." Competent judges will endorse each word of our historian's testimony.

Every loyal Johnian must be proud of his college as he thinks how the martyr in the Tower was cheered by a message like this: "In your great occupations on behalf of the flock by God committed to your charge, in your universal labours undertaken in defence of Christ's religion, in your never-ceasing meditations in God's law, in your prayers, readings, writings, in the bitter

and sore cares and crosses which long since beset you, Reverend Father in Christ, deign to peruse this letter from us your sons. To you, we confess, we are indebted for favours more than we can count or couch in words. You are our father, doctor, teacher, law-giver, in a word the pattern of all virtue and holiness. To you, we acknowledge, we owe our maintenance, our learning, all the good we either have or know. Except prayer, wherewith we continually intercede for you with God, we have no means of returning thanks to you or repaying benefits. Should we lavish on your behalf our whole common stock, the entire possessions of the college, even so we should fall short of your bounty to usward. Wherefore, Reverend Father, we entreat, use all we have as your own. Yours is and shall be all our power, one and all we are and will be wholly yours. You are our glory and our stay, you are our head, so that whatever harm befalls you, bitterly afflicts us as subject members of the body."

For some 350 years, half a week of centuries, the tyrant's proscription effaced Fisher's name from the roll of honour in St Mary's. For great as were the Bishop's services to four colleges—Michaelhouse, Queens', Christ's, St John's—he did even more for the University at large. Until he arose, Cambridge was indeed a silent sister, while Oxford could boast many of the greatest names, Roger Bacon for example and Wycliffe. But the Bishop of Rochester imported Hebrew and Greek and Erasmus with his new testament: with his motto 'I will make you fishers of men,' his rebus, a fish holding in its mouth an ear of wheat, his Lady Margaret Preacher in the University, his statutes sending forth preachers through the land, he did more than any other man to pave the way for reform. Go into our libraries, remember the small population of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, see the solid folios and quartos of sermons and expositions of scripture which ran through edition after

edition,—books which now would fall dead from the press,—and you see some fruits of Fisher's labours. Well did Erasmus, his devoted friend and admirer, dedicate to his memory the *ecclesiastes*; well did Dr Watson, in a commemoration sermon, urge the university to repent of its ingratitude. The seed fell on good ground; we were not bigoted or hard-hearted, only asleep, and glad to be awakened from our slumber. Bishop Fisher is now duly commemorated by Cambridge, and is not forgotten by St John's. If the spirits of the just men made perfect know what passes here below, those white souls, John Fisher and Thomas Baker, must rejoice to hear of a church of the Lady Margaret, a sun of warmth and light in one of London's darkest places. If you stint yourselves to give liberally to this most Christlike work you are true, be sure, to the best traditions of our house, and pass on the torch lit near four hundred years ago.

Lastly coming down to our own day, I leave with you the warning words *of our late master, chief founder of this chapel and reformer of our constitution, who by stealth did more generous acts than will ever be known on this earth:

“Suppose the case of a noble University like this, or to come more closely home, a college like our own, founded in a remote age to foster learning and the arts, to be a centre of intellectual life and of moral influence, to be in short a corporate teacher and to lead a teacher's life, to continue long beyond the mortal term of three-score years and ten to perform a teacher's duties and to be crowned with a teacher's glory. Suppose the rulers of such a noble institution grown forgetful of the ends for which it was founded, anxious only for their own ease and their own advancement, were either to give themselves up to luxury and idleness, or to allow their college,

* *Six Sermons, by the Rev. W. H. Bateson.* Cambridge 1851. Printed for private circulation. No. iii. ‘Loss and Gain’ pp. 25, 26.

instead of fulfilling the high purposes for which it was established, to neglect its duties and become rich and despised, endowed and useless, you might well say what is the use or profit to such an institution of wealth, of fine buildings, and of ample revenues, if this is to be the outcome of it all? Or again suppose there be in such a college, with every incentive and appliance for learning and study, a band of students sent hither from year to year with bright hopes and noble aspirations, yet many of them neglecting or misusing the opportunities for good, acquiring evil habits, and indulging in vicious propensities, and gradually becoming a gnawing care to their parents and friends, and finally a burthen to themselves, may we not ask whether even a student's life in a noble college like this is not in danger of becoming worse than a wasted opportunity?”

GOD and our sailors we alike adore,
In times of danger, not before:
The danger past, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten and the sailor slighted.

LORD NELSON.

ὡς ἴσθη ἄραν νέμομεν ναύταις τε θεοῖς τε
τιμῶμέν γε μόνον δεινὰ σαλευόμενοι.
καὶ δὴ κίνδυνος παρελήλυθε, σῶστρα δ' ὁμοῖα
τίνομεν' οὐ ναύτης οὐδὲ μέλουσι θεοί.

T. NICKLIN



THE CITY UPON THE HOLY STREAM.

X.

WE are now coming to the third and last phase of the history of medieval Hexham. We have seen its glories as the cathedral city of Saxon bishops, and we have watched its vicissitudes as the benefice of a family of married priests: the third stage is to be of a more chequered character, marked by some distinctions not unworthy of its younger days, and by many disasters as terrible as those of the eleventh century.

The close of that century saw Eilaf the younger still in possession of the church of Hexham, but he and it had fallen upon evil days: the inhabitants of the neighbourhood (so Prior Richard tells us) had treated the place badly, and Aelred declares that Eilaf began to grow anxious about the safety of the relics which the church contained,—assets of incalculable value in those superstitious and not over scrupulous times. Very possibly his early enthusiasm had died away; for he was a middle-aged man by this time, and his life at Hexham must have been a hard life at the best. At any rate he was ready to accept and even to welcome the change which was presently brought about.

Thomas the Archbishop, who first assumed the lordship of Hexhamshire, died in 1100, and eight years later we find the see filled by his nephew, Thomas the Second, an able and energetic prelate, who paid much attention to the state of the monasteries contained in his diocese. More than once he visited Hexham, and

was deeply impressed by the traces of its former magnificence and the miserable condition to which it had been reduced. He began to consider the possibility of reviving its old life and restoring its old importance, and in Eilaf he found a willing helper: Eilaf begged him to commit the church to a properly constituted body of canons, and in 1113 Thomas took the first step towards the foundation of the future monastery.

The beginning was humble enough. Richard de Maton surrendered his rights and received compensation: Thomas sent two canons, one from York and one from Beverley, to be the first canons of Hexham; and Eilaf built the necessary buildings with his own hands,—humble wooden structures, no doubt, which must have looked all the humbler by contrast with the gaunt and battered fabric of Wilfrid's minster, beside which they nestled. Surely there is material for a picture here, in this first meeting of the old and the new. Let us imagine Edric and his companion, as they ride up the valley from the east (for they have travelled from Yorkshire by way of the Dere Street) on the first of November, while the trees are still glorious with autumnal colours and the stubble is still yellow on the haughs. We can almost hear their ejaculations of pious astonishment, as they catch the first glimpse of the weathered minster which is to be their charge; but what are their words and feelings, when presently they come to the south side of the church, and discover Eilaf sitting (one cannot help imagining it) astride of the ridge-beam of their humble wooden refectory, sturdily hammering away at the last nails needed to complete his handiwork,—perhaps he is holding one of them in his mouth! How great must be their embarrassment, when they realise that this industrious carpenter, dressed like the peasants whom they have passed on the road, is the priest of Hexham, and the homely woman who sits in the sun yonder, twirling her spindle and watching the rise and fall of the hammer, is the

priest's wife? Perhaps there is a little four-year-old urchin playing amongst the shavings which still litter the floor of their future home: if so, the worthy canons never dream that the bashful imp is to die Abbot of Rievaulx, the honoured friend of the house they have come to found and the historian of the saints of Hexham.

The driving of those nails was possibly the last piece of work that Eilaf did at Hexham, though his connection with the place was not finally severed till shortly before his death, a quarter of a century later. He was allowed to retain the greater part of the endowments; and it says much for the patience and forbearance of the new community that although the brethren were often sorely straitened by poverty and even by hunger, they remained on good terms with Eilaf to the last, and refused to utter a word of complaint.

Thomas the Second died in the following year, before he had completed his plans: he had made some provision for the new canons, but as their number increased this proved inadequate; he had laid down no definite rules for the future governance of the community, which at first must have consisted of canons secular, like those of the two great foundations from which Edric and his companion had come. It is Thurstan, the successor of Thomas, who is entitled to rank as the real founder of Hexham monastery: he added considerably to the endowments and to the ecclesiastical furniture of the place, giving relics, books, and vestments, as well as "two pairs of candlesticks, one of silver and the other of copper gilt"; but his most important gift to Hexham was the Rule of St Austin. Under Thurstan the secular canons became Augustinians or canons regular, and Asketill, the first Prior, was brought from Huntingdon to teach them the rule under which they were thenceforth to live.

Of all the monastic orders the Augustinians or Canons Regular were subject to the least severe

discipline: indeed, some writers refuse to regard them as monks at all, but allot them an intermediate place between true monachism and the secular canons of such places as York, Beverley, and Southwell. Canons the brethren of Hexham are consistently styled, but at the same time their house is with equal consistency termed a monastery, and their system presents all the distinctive features of monasticism. Their conventual buildings were arranged in the customary monastic manner; their establishments were termed abbeys or priories, and were governed by officers bearing the same titles as those of stricter orders: in fact it was only in the comparative laxity of their discipline that they differed from others, and the difference was one of degree and not of kind. At any rate the Rule of St Austin was not unpopular in the north of England,—Hexham and Brinkburn in Northumberland, Lanercost and Carlisle in Cumberland, Nostell, Guisborough, Bolton, and many more in Yorkshire, were Augustinian houses,—and in the life of those unquiet centuries the order played at least as useful a part as many more ascetic systems. It appealed to minds of a different but not necessarily of a less religious type,—men to whom peace and quietness were means of more effectual grace than penance and privation, men of wider sympathies, sounder sense, and perhaps of truer charity than those who hankered after more rigorous bonds. The Augustinians were specially noted for learning and hospitality, and in these respects Hexham was not unworthy of the order: two Priors of the house have left valuable histories behind them, and it was only when fire and sword drove the canons from their home that the Guest House was not open to every traveller.

XI.

Thus at Hexham, as elsewhere, "the old order changeth, yielding place to new"; but we have one more scene to describe before the old order of Alured and his descendants shifts from the stage altogether.

Asketill, the kindly and cultured Prior (*vir ille elegans et affabilis*) who had done so much for the house of Hexham,—like a lesser Augustus, he found the conventual buildings of wood and left them of stone,—was dead, and Robert Biseth was Prior of Hexham in his place. Biseth had ruled the struggling and still poverty-stricken monastery for eight years, when he was suddenly summoned to Durham by the aged man who had once been the priest of Hexham. Eilaf was ill, and he wished to do justice to Hexham before he died.

It is a curious and pathetic scene that we are to witness in Eilaf's sick-room. There is the infirm old man, suffering from a malady which was to end in death, and troubled in conscience by the thought of the six and twenty years during which he had enjoyed the property of the needy and uncomplaining canons. There is Prior Biseth, the quiet visionary who was so soon to desert Hexham for the sterner discipline of Clairvaux. There is William, first Abbot of the Cistercian house of Rievaulx, and with him stands one of his monks,—Aelred, who is Eilaf's own son. Samuel and Ethelwold, also sons of Eilaf, are there too; and three monks of Durham and one canon of Hexham complete the company. The canon is Richard, the future Prior and historian, whose pen has left us so touching a description of the scene.

To Prior Biseth, Richard tells us,—and it is perhaps the best paragraph that ever he wrote,—Eilaf surrendered the church of Hexham and all his interest in its endowments, freely releasing it from all claims on the part of himself or his family. Manifold thanks he paid to the Prior and Canons for the numberless benefits which he had received at their hands; for they had treated him as lovingly as if he had been not their chaplain but their father. He repented of having for so long a time wrongfully enjoyed the property which should have been used for the sustenance of the servants

of God, and he had determined to make restitution in this specially solemn manner. So saying, he handed to the Prior a silver cross, which contained relics of Acca and Alchmund, thereby making symbolical delivery of Hexham and its possessions, and he ended with a fervent petition that his memory might ever be kept alive in the church where once he had ministered.

Thus Eilaf surrendered Hexham, and a few days later he renounced the world, taking the habit of a monk in Durham Abbey: but this was only the prelude to the last change of all, and after a brief period of solemn preparation the old man passed quietly away.

XII.

Most of the twenty-six years, which had passed since the Rule of St Austin was established at Hexham, had been blest by the peace and security which the strong hand of the first Henry maintained throughout England: but Henry died in 1135, and peace and justice, as Prior Richard says, died with him, leaving every manner of crime and calamity free to tyrannise over the country. David of Scotland was the uncle of Henry's daughter, the Empress Matilda; and in support of her claim to the throne he made more than one incursion into the north of England: the year of Eilaf's death saw the most serious of these expeditions, and the last; for by the end of August David had been signally defeated at the Battle of the Standard.

In the early days of January 1138, David laid siege to Wark Castle beside the Tweed; but meeting with no success there, he resolved to devastate Northumberland, and his nephew, William Fitz Duncan, was sent forward with a strong force to begin the work of destruction. On the 25th of the same month Fitz Duncan pitched his camp at Warden, within sight of Hexham, and the terrors of Malcolm's invasion seemed not unlikely to be repeated; for one of the Scotch captains, a man of wealth and influence in his own country,—so says

Prior John, the second of Hexham's historians,—left the camp with a small body of followers, and advanced towards the little city with the intention of plundering the church. But a new generation had grown up at Hexham, and we hear nothing of unmanly grovellings on the abbey pavement: the young men of the place attacked the aggressors, slew their leader, and put his followers to flight. The Scotch army was as furious as Malcolm had been in earlier days: the dead man's comrades threatened to extirpate the city and its inhabitants; but Fitz Duncan was able to restrain their violence, and very possibly they were overawed by the presence of David himself, who, with his son and the rest of his army presently arrived at Corbridge, and stayed there for at least a week. It was on this occasion that two Picts plundered the oratory of St Michael on the hill of Erneshow, and were suddenly smitten with madness: for some time they roamed like wild beasts about the woods and fields, till the one died of self-inflicted wounds, and the other drowned himself in the neighbouring river.

David himself was a devout and amiable monarch, but he lacked the strength and ruthless determination which were needed to control the half-barbarous marauders of his army. He was a good friend to Hexham: he respected the privileges of the Sanctuary, confirmed them by charter, and even placed officers in the city to prevent their violation. Outside the precincts of the holy place the estates of the monastery were ravaged and despoiled, but the pious king made over his own share of the booty to Prior Biseth as compensation for the losses of his house. He seems to have won the respect and gratitude of the canons, but not their sympathy or allegiance: Prior Richard and Prior John are the sturdiest of Englishmen, and whenever the smallest check impeded the progress of David's designs, they ascribe the event to the special favour of Heaven. "Blessed be God," says Prior Richard, after describing

a successful sally of the garrison of Wark, "Who protects the good and confounds the wicked."

But other places were less fortunate than Hexham, and if our two historians are to be believed, the horrors of that invasion and the sufferings of Northumberland baffle description. The marauders slaughtered the sick man on his bed and the babe in his mother's arms; they threw down the altars of the churches, and slew the priests upon the wreckage; maids and widows they roped together in gangs and drove away to a fate worse than death. But a terrible vengeance overtook them, when these same butchers were flying from the Battle of the Standard: the Picts and Scots fell foul of each other during the retreat, and used their weapons upon each other's limbs: great numbers also were separated from the main body, and these were slaughtered like sheep (*lanquam oves occisionis*). There was no pity for the pitiless, and their bodies were left to rot unburied, as they themselves had left the bodies of their victims.

XIII.

So the history of Hexham runs on, like an April morning of rain and sunshine intermixed. Here we catch a glimpse of some gorgeous ceremonial, as when in 1154 the relics of the Saints of Hexham were solemnly translated to a statelier shrine; and here, though no record remains, we can imagine the agitation of the brethren, when William the Lion, who was at once the enemy of their country and the benefactor of their house, invaded Northumberland and lost his liberty beside Alnwick, not far from the spot where his predecessor Malcolm had lost his life. Here we see an archbishop holding a visitation of the monastery, here a papal legate rests at Hexham as he journeys towards Scotland, and on one occasion King John makes a brief appearance on the scene. It is a time of comparative prosperity, and the church, which Wilfrid's contemporaries thought so magnificent, is now far below the

common standard. The closing years of the twelfth century saw the completion of the still existing choir, to which, as years passed by, tower and transept were added, and then the nave that was to share the splendours of Hexham for so brief a period.

It is the year 1296 that brings us the next striking picture of Hexham,—a picture not unlike some that have gone before, but painted in even more lurid colours. Early in April two Scotch armies poured across the Border, and all the brutalities of earlier invasions were repeated or surpassed. The Galloway men came by the fords of Solway into Cumberland, while another host passed by way of Redesdale and the North Tyne valley to the neighbourhood of Hexham. Young in years and without experience of war were these latter (*tota virtus tyronum ac juvenum*), but at the first essay they outdid their elders; and by them the Sanctuary, which even David's marauders had been induced to respect, was violated at last.

Lanercost Priory by Irthing and the little nunnery of Lambley by the South Tyne were burnt and pillaged, and Hexham met with no better fate: indeed at Hexham the tragedy must have been more appalling than elsewhere; for no doubt many of the inhabitants of the surrounding country would take refuge in the town, trusting to its old immunity, and terribly was that trust belied. We may read an account of the invasion in the turgid Latin of the Chronicle of Lanercost. At Hexham, says the scribe, who was probably a Minorite friar of Carlisle, they blocked up the doors of the school house, and burnt school and scholars together; they plundered the monastery and set the sacred building on fire: rape was followed by slaughter of the victim, and murder made no distinction of age, sex, or condition; and finally, as the climax of their crimes (*ad hoc tandem perfidiae signum proruperunt*), they stripped the gold and jewels from the relics of the Saints of Hexham, threw the treasured bones into the flames, and beheaded

the image of their own patron St Andrew. The sequence is a curious illustration of the intensity of medieval relic-worship: to burn a crowd of living children was less heinous than to burn the bones of a long dead saint.

The Prior and Canons seem to have escaped in time, and they were slow in returning to their ruined home. When the invasion was repeated under William Wallace in the November of the following year, only three of the brethren had found their way back to Hexham, and but for the personal influence of Wallace himself these brave men would certainly have perished. Strange to relate, our only record of the scene comes from the pen of a canon of Leicester; but he must have heard the story on good authority, since one of the canons of Hexham was transferred to that abbey not long afterwards.

How dreary and desolate the great roofless, fire-stained church must have looked on that grey November morning! The three canons had built a little oratory, probably in some corner of the choir or transept aisles, where the vaulting remained uninjured; and to this place of refuge they retired, when the Scotch army came pouring into Hexham. But they were not safe from their enemies even there. "Show us the treasures of your church, or die," cried their pursuers, threatening the defenceless canons with their spears; and even the previous year's spoliation would have been no sufficient plea, if Wallace himself had not made a timely appearance. The Scotch leader restrained his men, and asked one of the canons to celebrate mass: he himself remained to witness part of the service; but as soon as he was gone, the cupidity of the wild marauders broke out with a violence which no reverence nor solemnity could repress. The officiating priest went to the sacarium to wash his hands; and when he returned, the chalice and altar furniture and even the mass-book had disappeared. Wallace threatened to behead the

offenders, but they were never brought to account: and while their captain remained at Hexham, he never allowed the three canons to leave his side, granting them also letters of protection when, three days later, he marched away.

XIV.

The next chapter of the history of Hexham is a wearisome record of heart-breaking difficulties and recurring disasters. For the time being the monastery was ruined: its buildings were wrecked, its estates were a wilderness, and its canons had sought shelter in the Augustinian priory of Bridlington. Edward the First gave them some assistance, but that great monarch was near his end: the work of repair and resettlement proceeded, but the brief interval of peace was followed by the calamities of the second Edward's reign. Three times in the course of four years was the neighbourhood of Hexham laid waste by the armies of Robert Bruce; and though the invaders seemed to have spared the monastery, its estates were again devastated, the farm-buildings destroyed, and the cattle driven away. Once more the canons were starving and penniless, and once more they were forced to take refuge with the Augustinian houses of Yorkshire. Once more too the same disastrous history repeats itself, when in 1346 David of Scotland passed through Tynedale on his way towards Durham: but this story has a brighter ending than the last; for the canons must have seen something of the fragments of the Scotch army, as they fled towards the Border after the Battle of Neville's Cross, and must have heard with thanksgiving and delight that their persecutor was a captive in the hands of their countrymen.

This was the last occasion on which Hexham suffered from Scotch invasion, but the effect of its former calamities was too deep and lasting to admit of a complete recovery in an age when the monastic system had lost its vitality. The church was repaired, and

new buildings were erected, perhaps with fragments of the ruined nave which was never restored: lands were brought back into cultivation and new benefactions were conferred; but the glory had departed from Hexham, the relics, upon which its reputation had so largely depended, were lost for ever, and the convent began to suffer from that decrepitude which was growing upon the monastic orders generally. The light was dimmed, and dim it remained: it is only when the moment of extinction approaches that the waning lamp blazes up with a flicker of its old life and energy.

XV.

This last scene does not begin for almost two hundred years after the year of Neville's Cross, but the interval contains little that is worthy of particular mention. The Prior of Hexham took part in the Earl of Northumberland's conspiracy which followed the death of Hotspur, and presently found it politic to take refuge in Scotland; but Prior and Canons were eventually pardoned by the King in the most prosaic manner. In 1464 the last hopes of the Lancastrian party were wrecked beside the Devilswater, a mile or two away to the south east; but we hear nothing of the Priory, except that the body of the Duke of Somerset was buried in the Priory church. So things drifted on for seventy years longer. The Augustinian order tried to reform itself, and failed: Wolsey himself met with no better success; and then the last act of the drama opens sharply and suddenly. In March 1536 Parliament passed the bill for the suppression of the Lesser Monasteries.

The income of Hexham was at that time just within the prescribed limit of two hundred pounds, but there was good reason for hoping that the house might obtain a special exemption. Archbishop Lee, Wolsey's successor, wrote an urgent letter to Cromwell, pointing out the utility of the monastery as the only resting-place

for travellers passing through that portion of the Marches; but it is probable that Ahab was already plotting against Naboth: on September 13th of the same year we find the Earl of Northumberland writing to remind the King that at his request the monastery of Hexham had already been promised to Sir Raynald Carnaby.

However, for the present there was hope, but about the middle of July it was changed to consternation by the arrival of commissioners from the King, charged with the duty of making a valuation of the monastery and its possessions. The danger was only too apparent, and we learn from a letter of the Archbishop that, either at this juncture or at some earlier time, the Prior of Hexham journeyed to London and made his suit to the King "for saving his house from Suppression": of this journey no other record remains, but we may infer from what happened later that the King granted him a charter exempting Hexham from the operation of the statute. That Henry deliberately deceived the poor canons from the first is scarcely probable: a plain refusal would have served his purpose equally well. It is more likely that from motives of pity or policy he did for a time intend to preserve the house, but was afterwards persuaded, or found it expedient, to go back upon his word. Simple Naboth imagined that the King's charter made the whole affair settled and secure; but Ahab had influence in high places, and no scruple about using it, while the Archbishop, who ought to have been Naboth's champion, was a timid and time-serving prelate, whose chief anxiety was for the security of his own neck. Indeed, there is some ground for supposing that Ahab had already come to an arrangement with the champion, who seems, if we may judge by the almost hysterical manner in which he warned the canons against resistance, to have had a shrewd idea of how the matter was to end. "At the return of the prior of Hexham from London," he writes to the

King on October 13th, "after his suit made to your Highness for saving his house from Suppression, I in my barge coming from York in the hearing of my chaplains and servants charged him not to resist your Commissioners. The same charge I gave to a canon after the prior was returned home."

However, it is clear that the canons of Hexham must have received some information of the intended disappointment of their hopes. Possibly the news filtered through the Earl of Northumberland, who had asked the King to grant the monastery to Sir Raynald Carnaby, to Sir Thomas and Sir Ingram Percy, the earl's brothers, who were Sir Raynald's deadliest enemies. At any rate there came a time when the canons prepared for resistance: the house was put in a state of defence, and the tenants and well-wishers of the monastery were warned to hold themselves ready for service.

It was on the 28th of September that the crisis came. The King's Commissioners reached Dilston, three miles to the east of Hexham, and there learnt that the canons "had prepared them with gonnes and artillery mete for the warre, with people in the same house, and to defend and kepe the same with force." The Commissioners were not strong enough to overcome resistance, and accordingly two of their number, Lionel Gray and Robert Collingwood, were sent forward to attempt persuasion, while their colleagues, William Green and James Rokeby, remained at Dilston.

Gray and Collingwood with a few attendants would enter the town by way of Priestpopple, and sorely must their nerves have been tried before they got out again. There were "many persones assembled with bills, halbartes, and other defenceable wepyns, redy standing in the strete, like men redy to defende a toun of war; and in theire passing by the strete, the common bell of the toun was rongen; and, streight after the sound of itt, the grete bell of the monastery was likewise ronge."

The two commissioners rode up the hill and across the market place to the monastery, the crowd growing thicker about them every moment; and there, finding the gates shut, they had a colloquy with the Master of Ovingham, that being the title borne by one of the canons who presided over the Cell of Ovingham, some miles down the valley. Strangely picturesque is the figure of this warrior-canon in the one glimpse that we get of him: we do not know his name, and we can only conjecture his ultimate fate; but for the moment he is the protagonist of our drama. Of the Prior we hear nothing, either on this day or (except in tradition) afterwards: the leader of the rebellion is the Master of Ovingham, who stands "in harnes, with a bowe bent with arrowes, accompanyd with divers other persones all standing upon the leades and walls of the hous and steeple"; and the Master of Ovingham answers the Commissioners defiantly.

"We be twenty brethern in this hous," he cries, "and we shall dye all, or that ye shall have this hous."

"Advise you well," the Commissioners answer, "and speke with your brethern, and shewe unto them this our request and declaracion of the King's gracious writings, and then gyff us aunswere fynallye."

So the Master of Ovingham disappeared for a while, after providing for the safety of the commissioners, "aboute whome did come and accongregate many people, both men with wepyns, and many women;" and his place was taken by five or six canons "in harnes with swordes gyrde about them, having bowes and arrowes and other wepyns." Presently he returned in company with the Sub-Prior, who still wore his canon's dress; and the two showed the Commissioners "a writing under the King's brode seall."

"We doo notte doubtte," said the Sub-Prior, "botte ye bring with you the King's seall of auctorite for this hous, albeitt ye shall se here the King's confirmation of our hous under the great seall of King Henry the

Eighth. God save his Grace. We think it not the King's honor to gyff furthe oon seall contrarye to an other, and afore any other of our landes, goods or hous be takin from us we shall all dye, and that is our full aunswere."

So Grey and Collingwood returned to Dilston, and the four commissioners "reculed bak to Corbrigg, wher they leyed all that night." Meanwhile the final pageant of this notable day was being played out at Hexham. The canons of the house came forth in all their warlike gear, accompanied by their retainers, and the whole company marched "by ij togeders" to the haughs which lie between Hexham and the river, where they "stode in arraye with theyre wepyns in theyre hands, unto the comissioners were past oute of sight of the monasterye." Perhaps they were hankering after a battle in spite of their profession; but if that were so, they were disappointed, and presently this procession of the church militant returned peacefully to the monastery.

XVI.

The two months which followed must have been a stirring and picturesque period. Before many days had passed, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire were aflame with the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, and for the present Hexham was beyond the reach of attack or punishment. Meanwhile the place was full of strange figures and curious intrigues. At one time the canons made a half-hearted attempt to negotiate for a pardon; but that did not suit the designs of some to whom civil war was a glorious opportunity. John Heron, whom they employed as their intermediary, so edited both message and reply that he caused the canons to despair of obtaining terms, and induced them to purchase the support of certain notorious freebooters of North Tyndale, who were kinsmen or connections of his own.

Sir Raynald Carnaby seems to have had some presage

of the storm, and his moveable property had been distributed for safe custody among several of his friends. He himself was safe in Chillingham Castle, while his enemies tried many expedients to rob him of his goods, of which some succeeded and the greater number failed. But the story of these attempts is too long to be related here: the tricks of Little John Heron and the blusterings of Sir Thomas Percy and his brother have no immediate connection with Hexham.

Sir Thomas and Sir Ingram Percy were the mainstays of the rebellion in Northumberland, and Hexham must have seen much of them during these two months; for beside their endeavours to injure their arch-enemy, they were busily recruiting for the rebel forces further south. Sir Thomas, we read, "was dyvers tymes at Hexham on market days, and opynly in the abbay demaunded the inhabytantes there what help or ayd he myght have of thame in the quarrel of the commons; whiche his wordes encoragid many ewill disposed persons to be wors minded agaynst the Kinge's magesty than they wold have beyn but onely by his provocacon." How far Sir Thomas Percy's recruiting prospered at Hexham, we cannot tell, but generally it was a failure. "He promessid to have aided the comons with five hundred Northumbreland speres; which whan he had made all the meanes he culd, and myght nat be able to fullfill his intendid porpose, he was so asshamyd of hymeself, that he sent his prest to the comons with his excuse, and was not by reason thereof at the metinge last at Dankester."

The meeting at Doncaster, which lasted throughout November, resulted in a promise of pardon to all who laid down their arms; and it is probable that most of the canons of Hexham availed themselves of the opportunity and prepared to make their submission. The preservation of the monasteries was one of the terms which had been demanded by the rebels and (as was commonly but erroneously believed) granted by the King, so that

for a little while it seemed as if their resistance had been successful. Presently, however, the truth became known, and the North of England was again in an inflammable condition: Sir Thomas Percy and his brother were still troublesome, if not actively rebellious, and the North Tynedale reivers were in no mood to end a commotion which they found so profitable. In February 1537 a new insurrection was begun in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and these rebels were joined by a considerable force from Hexhamshire. We may conjecture that since the meeting at Doncaster there had been a war party and a peace party in the monastery of Hexham, and it is not unlikely that the belligerent canons,—perhaps with the Master of Ovingham at their head,—once more donned their harness and marched away to take part in the assault which the rebels were to make upon Carlisle. Of the twenty brethren who were in the house in September, we shall find six missing when we come to the last scene of all; and this rebellion furnishes a plausible reason for their disappearance.

The attempt to capture Carlisle ended in a disastrous failure. The rebels were an ill-organised rabble with no leaders of note, and "the valiaunt and feithful hart and courage of our trusty and wellbiloved servaunt, Sir Christofer Dacres, knight, and his most thankfull and acceptable service done unto us," as the King himself writes, broke the strength of the insurrection even before the Duke of Norfolk arrived and displayed the King's banner,—the customary symbol of martial law, "by reason whereof, till the same shall be closed again, the cours of our lawes must give place to th' ordinaunces and estatutes marciall." Severity was exercised, but severity was needed. "It shal be moche better," wrote Henry, "that these traitours shulde perishe in their wilful, unkynde, and traitorous folyes, thenne that so slendre punishment shuld be doon upon them, as the dredde therof shuld not be a warning to others: wherof

shall ensue the preservation of a greate multitude; whiche, if the terror of this execution should not lye in the eye of their remembraunce, might, percase, upon light rumours, tales, and suggestions of ewyll persones, fall into the pytte of like mischief."

This letter of Henry to the Duke of Norfolk ends ominously with an injunction that he is to visit Hexham and such other monasteries "as have made any manner of resistance, or in any wise conspired, or kept their houses with any force, sithens the appointement at Dancastre," and that he should "cause all the monks and chanons, that be in anywise faultie, to be tyed uppe, without further delaye or ceremony, to the terrible exemple of others"; but in all probability the faulty canons of Hexham were not present when the Duke came to visit their house. We know nothing of their fate: they may have been killed in battle, they may have been captured and hanged, or they may have escaped and found a refuge in Scotland. In any case Hexham saw no more of them.

Meanwhile there were still fourteen canons waiting at Hexham for the coming of the inevitable. Oh how dreary must the gloom of that last month have been, like the gloom of a house which waits for the tardy approach of death, when death is only a matter of time! But the end came at last, as simply and quietly as death comes upon a sick man in his sleep. Oh the 26th of February the Duke of Norfolk, as we learn from a letter written by Sir Raynald Carnaby to Cromwell, was at Hexham and dissolved the monastery, "avoiding" the canons and putting Carnaby in possession; of Carnaby he enquired if he knew that any of the canons had made any insurrection or resistance since the pardon, and Sir Raynald answered "No,—otherwise he would have been an untrue man to conceal it." The fourteen remaining canons were thereupon pensioned and turned out into the world, and their old home became the property of a successful courtier. Naboth was ousted, and Ahab came by his desire at last.

A picturesque if somewhat tragic tradition records that the last Prior of Hexham was hanged in front of the great gateway of his own monastery; but it is no more than a tradition: the letter in which Sir Raynald Carnaby reports the dissolution makes no mention of any such event,—an inexplicable omission, if the tale were true. We have seen nothing of Edward Jay since he listened to that lecture on passive obedience from the Archbishop on the Ouse beside York; and the fact that he made no appearance when the King's Commissioners visited Hexham, tends to show that he took no part in the commotions of the time: indeed it is not improbable that he died before the end came, and so was spared the bitterness of that last farewell.

So ended the monastery of Hexham, nearly nine hundred years after Wilfrid's first foundation, and more than four centuries after its reestablishment as an Augustinian house; but the romance and dignity of a noble past hang about the weathered abbey still, and form an endowment which no commissioners or Acts of Parliament can escheat. Still may we stand in the crypt which Wilfrid built, or sit in the Frithstool where many a medieval homicide has claimed the peace of Hexham; still may we tread where kings and heroes have trodden, or kneel where saints have knelt. We may pace the flagstone pavement of the church, or wander by street and by-way round the precincts, conjuring up a hundred scenes of gorgeous ceremonial or lurid tragedy: at least we cannot fail to carry away with us the memory of the most romantic scene of all, when the Master of Ovingham, in harness with his bow bent and arrows, stood upon the walls of the house, ready to defend and keep the same with force.

R. II. F.



THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming
hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wreck'd is the ship of pearl!
And every chamber'd cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies reveal'd—
Its iris'd ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unseal'd!

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretch'd in his last-found home, and knew the old no
more.

DER SCHIFFMUSCHEL.

Es liegt ein Perlenschifflein da,
Das, nach den alten Dichtersagen,
Die schattenlose See befuhr,
Vom Sommerwinde fortgetragen.
Kühn ausgespannt die Segellein,
Wie purpurrote Flügel, wagten
Sich in die Zauberbuchten ein
Um die Korallenriffe ragten;
Wo lockend die Sirene sang,
Und Meeresjungfern liessen prahlen
Ihr feuchtes ungeflochtne Haar
Im Glanze goldner Sonnenstrahlen.

Zertrümmert liegt das Schifflein jetzt,
Die zarten Segel sind verschlissen,
Ihr lebendes Geweb' erschlafft:
Die Kämmerlein sind aufgerissen
Worin, des Daseins kaum bewusst,
Verlebte seine stillen Stunden
Der träumende Bewohner einst,
Und bildete die Schalenrunden.
Am Tage liegen, wie entweiht,
Die Wände jener Perlenstuben,
Die schillerbunte Decke klafft,
Entblösst sind jene dunkeln Gruben.

Jahr aus Jahr ein, der stumme Fleiss
Erschuf die glänzende Spirale;
Und wie erwachsen, Raum auf Raum,
Die hohlen Windungen der Schale
Verliess der Insass allemal
Des Vorjahrs engeres Gehäuse,
Und durch den lichten Bogengang
Schlich ein in's neue, sanft und leise:
Der öde Thorweg zugebaut,
Das jüngste Heim einmal besessen,
Streckt' er zur Ruhe hier sich hin,
Das alte drüben war vergessen.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
 Child of the wandering sea,
 Cast from her lap, forlorn!
 From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
 Than ever Triton blew from wreathéd horn!
 While on mine ear it rings,
 Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that
 sings:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
 As the swift seasons roll!
 Leave thy low-vaulted post!
 Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
 Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
 Till thou at last art free,
 Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Ich danke dir, verlornes Kind
 Von jenem wandelbaren Meere,
 Aus seinem Mutterschoss verbannt
 Du bringst mir eine Himmelslehre!
 Aus deinem toten Mund erschallt
 Ein Mahneruf von hellerm Tone
 Denn je auf vielgewundnem Horn
 Geblasen wurde vom Tritone.
 Von dem gewaltigen Widerhall
 Des Rufs mir noch die Ohren klingen;
 Aus tiefen Sinnes Höhlen klar
 Vernehm' ich eine Stimme singen:

“Du Seele mein, erbaue dir
 Mehr räumige, mehr erhabne Heime;
 Den Umzug meide nicht, verlass
 Die alten enggewölbten Räume!
 Ein jeder neue Tempel soll
 Den vorigen hoch überräumen,
 Und stattlicher sein Bogendach
 Soll vor dem Himmel dich beschirmen:
 Bis, von der Hülle ganz befreit,
 Am Ende deines langen Strebens,
 Das Ausgewachsne du verlässt
 Am ruhelosen Meer des Lebens!”

DONALD MACALISTER.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE following letters have been received from members of the College serving in South Africa.

No 19 General Hospital
Harrismith O. R. C.
9 March 1902

My dear —,

I am afraid that it is a very long time since I last wrote to you, but no doubt you will understand that opportunities are not very frequent, and when they do occur are generally exceedingly short. . . . I hope to be back before next Michaelmas Term, in fact I think it may be taken as certain. You will be sorry to hear that Chell was killed in action on February 26th. The bullet broke his left arm and entered his side, making a wound which was hopeless from the first. He died about ten hours later. The last news we had of Hoare was to the effect that he was slightly better, but still very ill. He was not with us when he got enteric, but on a post outside Kroonstad. At present I am having a rest after a touch of fever, but I expect to be out again very soon. The last letter I had from Williams contained nothing as regards his future movements. He merely said that he was very well and had had a very narrow escape of being shot, through attempting to collar 200 Boers with six men! * * * The war still goes on, slowly but surely, and we are all looking forward to its termination. After about a year of it one begins to feel the want of decent books and conversation.

On column this is not so noticeable, but when one gets stranded in hospital or detail camp, time hangs very heavy on one's hands. However I expect they will begin relieving the Yeomanry pretty soon, for if they start straight away most of us would not get home till June. Just lately we have been doing some large "drives" in this district, acting in conjunction with the Blockhouses, with the result that in the last month we have cleared about 1300 Boers out of the N.E. Free State alone, and very materially reduced De Wet's following. The Boers are undoubtedly beginning to feel the strain very severely. The prisoners we take are in a very different frame of mind to those we captured three months ago, and when the winter really sets in I fancy that surrenders will become pretty numerous; as it is I see that they are averaging 400 a month. I hope that you are very well and have had a good Term. I am afraid that I shall find nearly all my old friends gone down when I return. * * *

Very sincerely yours
T. NORMAN PALMER.

South African Field Force
Rietfontein, Western Transvaal
19 March 1902

Dear —,

Last mail brought me a copy of *The Eagle* and in it I see it is a long time since you heard from me; so I am writing again now to report our doings. Soon after the last letter I went down to Fredericstadt, where De Wet had the big fight with Barton ('Xmas 1900) and where the kopjes even now are still covered with little loop-holed sangars, and strewn with splintered shell and Mauser bullets. I had 50 men and a maxim up there, but we were never troubled by Boers: though early one morning a patrol of 10 of my men and 10 Coldstream Guards were right up close to about 100 of them in the rocks. They never tried to capture us

however, as they were too much afraid of our 4.7 at Headquarters which would just have reached them nicely.

A few weeks later we were on trek in the hills of the Gatsrand and Losberg districts under Colonel Hide of the Dublins, with half a Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, a few Coldstreams and some S. A. C. In about six weeks we had captured half the local commando, including the commandant, and the last gun they had in these parts. The other half came in and surrendered, and we then established S. A. C. posts in the favourite Boer haunts there, and went into Potchefstroom, to find that the Battalion had moved in there from Blaubank, and had taken the place over from the Cheshires.

I was a month up the line doing M. I. work after that; and then back to Potchefstroom for Christmas, where we had Sports for the men on the 27th, and the Garrison Gymkhana on the 4th January. The first-named was good fun, though terribly hot, and running in ammunition boots is a bit laborious and slow. Still in spite of it all, the men did well; we had some Cumberland wrestling too, which surprised the Dutch onlookers to a great extent, as they had never seen anything of the kind in their lives before.

It was cooler on the 4th and we had three races and two jumping competitions. I rode in a couple and won one of them. The mounted Tug-of-war (bareback) was perhaps the most interesting event; but the Menagerie race (for ladies) was vastly amusing. Cats, cows, doves, hens, rabbits, goats, all running contrariwise; and one little girl driving an old duck with a sjambok big enough for a team of trek oxen was too quaint for words.

Gerard Williams (St John's and I. Y.) came down from Methuen's column for a few days to stay with me then; and Downes (Trinity and Irish Fusiliers) was there too, so we had a most excellent Christmas together.

Soon afterwards we handed the town over to the Dublins, left it and went on trek with Kekewich, north of Klerksdorp. We covered a good deal of ground in a short time, with very little fighting, and then coming back to the Schoon Spruit, built a line of Blockhouses from there to Lichtenberg, and here we are now.

De la Rey and Kemp are now our particular friends, but they left us a short time since, and went 30 miles south to Elandslaagte, when they got Von Donop's convoy, and on the way back caught Methuen too.

They are all here again now though, and say they are going to attack Vaalbank (our Head-quarters) with the captured guns they have brought along with them. It will be a bad business if they do as they can pot away with the guns all day, keeping well out of rifle range, and we can do nothing, as we have none.

However French is at Mafeking with a column, and troops are pouring into Klerksdorp every day, so evidently we are going to have a "drive" round here shortly, and with a bit of luck may get the guns back and a few Boers as well.

Every night somebody on the line gets some shooting, and one or two men have been hit, but nothing happens generally as these sniping Johnnies always get into such lovely cover before they begin operations.

Every few days we have patrols out, and occasionally we bring in cattle; but though the few scattered Boers we see invariably ride off long before we are in range, one never knows when we will come across the proverbial hornet's nest.

Two months ago I had a bad spill. I was chasing stampeded mules, and my horse got both feet into an ant-bear hole, and went over on his back. Nothing got broken, though my shoulder still creaks horribly, but luckily the arm is getting quite strong again and I can shoot all right now—shot 43 birds last week,

mostly bustards and duck. Scoular is still in hospital, having been down with enteric since the middle of December, but he is getting fit again and will rejoin us soon. Williams was captured the other day near Lichtenburg. From what I can hear it was rather a plucky thing with a handful of men he was chasing 40 Boers, when he ran into an ambush of De la Rey and Co.

In the C. U. R. V. report I see that the St John's Company did well in the Class Firing. To get so many 'Marksmen' was good, but the 'collective' was the weak point. After all, the first is perhaps the more important, and the best test of efficiency, but I'm sure the N. C. O.'s will agree with me that the latter is worthy of attention and improvement this year, if only to place the Company higher on the list. True, the Hythe School of Musketry are almost neglecting it in the new scheme, but that is not a very good reason for not developing it. For in the old 'pro-volley' days they cared very little for individual shooting; but now, when this war has demonstrated its great utility, one hears they have gone to the other extreme.

Head-quarters people in Pretoria say this Volunteer Company is not going home before it is relieved—and there is no relief Company coming, so we are here now until the end of the war, which I suppose will come—sometime.

Yours sincerely
GEORGE H. SHEPLEY

* * * *

We understand that a circumstantial account of Lord Methuen's disaster, written by an eye-witness expressly for the *Eagle* and containing the undiluted truth set out with all the forceful eloquence of a well-known pen, has been appropriated by a zealous Censorship at Capetown.



PARTHENOS.

The sun breaks out through the clouds of a misty day;
The rain-drops cease, and the whole earth lives again.
God's room is swept, and the cob-webs brushed away
By the touch of the cleansing rain.

The leaves are fresh, for as yet the Maiden Spring
But kisses her loves in the woods with a dream-like
kiss;
And the World to Come seems closer in everything
By the wonderful magic of This.

When Summer comes, and the dust-dried leaves seem
dead,
And the heat of the day makes Nature wearily faint,
The Soul is asleep to God, to Worldliness wed,
Locked in a close constraint.

But now we are free and alive. With a passionate sob
Our mother conceives anew: and we see displayed
On the bosom of earth, with a joy that none can rob,
The coming of Spring, the Maid.

Obituary.

RICHARD PENDLEBURY M.A.

We regret to record the death, on the 13th March last, at 1 Leonard Street, Keswick, of Mr Richard Pendlebury, one of the Senior Fellows and for thirty years a mathematical lecturer of the College.

Mr Pendlebury was a son of Mr James Pendlebury of Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, and was born 28 March 1847, so that at the date of his death he had nearly completed his fifty-fifth year.

He entered the Middle School of Liverpool College in January 1856, passed into the Upper School at Midsummer 1861, and entered St John's in 1866. His career at School was one of great brilliancy and success, each successive year adding to the list of prizes, medals and scholarships which he won. He also distinguished himself at both the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and his friends' confidence to an equally successful career at Cambridge. Nor were they disappointed. His name appeared at the top of the lists for the College examinations in each of his undergraduate years and he finished his career as Senior Wrangler in 1870. The year was a notable one for St. John's, for not only was Mr Pendlebury Senior Wrangler, but Mr A. G. Greenhill (now professor at Woolwich) was second and Mr E. L. Levett (now King's Counsel) was third. Mr Pendlebury and Mr Greenhill were bracketted as Smith's Prizemen.

One who knew Mr Pendlebury during his school days states that his mathematical powers were always remarkable, and even when he was only 15 it was prophesied that he would be Senior Wrangler. He was always a quiet somewhat reserved lad, but witty and sarcastic at times. He was well versed in Classics, he could construe well, even without preparation, but his composition was somewhat inferior. His school nickname was 'Moses,' and in those days he was chaffed about his odd habit, which he retained through life, of walking close to the wall in a

short-sighted abstracted manner. He was then as always interested in music, and while other boys would idle in the Library he would take a full musical score, get into a corner, and bury himself in its perusal.

After taking his degree he was admitted a Fellow of the College 8 November 1870; he had been elected a Mathematical Lecturer in succession to Mr B. W. Horne in the previous October. As a lecturer he cannot be said to have been very successful. An attack of scarlet fever during his boyhood had affected both his sight and hearing. He was very short-sighted and his deafness was of a somewhat perplexing nature. With a single companion he seemed at ease and it was hardly necessary to raise the voice. When two or three were talking together, each joining in turn, he seemed to become bewildered; and all this interfered greatly with the effectiveness of his expository style. But in one respect the Johnian mathematicians of those days owe a debt of gratitude to his memory, for with characteristic pluck he attempted work which needed to be done, yet which no one else would touch. The present writer well remembers Mr Pendlebury's classes thirty years ago. The schedule of subjects for the Mathematical Tripos had been greatly extended. Many new subjects were introduced into the Cambridge course for the first time, some with the menacing prefix 'Higher.' The first examination under the new system was to take place in 1873, and neither Lecturers nor Coaches seemed to have very clear ideas of what might be expected. University history is always a little obscure, but presumably the Johnian Lecturers did not approve of the alterations. At any rate most of them took practically no notice of the impending change. While the better men were reading quite advanced subjects with their Coaches, they found they had, under penalty of being gated, to attend College lectures on the most elementary Algebra and Trigonometry and to be "viva vocé'd" in the fifth book of Euclid. The 'lecture' consisted in the dictation of twelve questions, partly book work, partly riders, and the lecture hour was spent in writing the answers out under the eye of the Lecturer. It was felt to be improbable that problems of the traditional Johnian 'hepta-diabolic' variety would be considered 'Higher Algebra' and something like panic arose.

Mr Pendlebury came to the rescue and announced lectures on some of the newly introduced subjects, Elliptic Functions,

the Algebra of Binary Forms, the Geometry of Cubic Curves, and the like—no doubt the first of such courses in Cambridge. These were not given in the morning, but in his rooms in the evening. The classes were small, consisting at most of some two or three enthusiasts. The lecture consisted chiefly of a statement as to the best German or French book on the subject, followed by a short and it must be confessed rather bewildering summary of the opening chapters. After a few such evenings it was announced that now the learners were started the class would be dropped, but if any special difficulty were met with in subsequent reading the Lecturer might be consulted. It was all very different from the precise, well-ordered tuition of others: the wistful air of the Lecturer anxious to communicate his learning, yet lacking the power to do so; the puzzledom of his victims struggling with an unfamiliar subject and the added difficulty of a foreign tongue. The knowledge we felt was there if we could only get at it; the instructor was anxious to impart it—it was as if the stoppers of the decanters were inexorably jammed, and host and guests alike disappointed.

It was not only in these higher and voluntary courses that Mr Pendlebury found difficulty. In the routine work also his very virtues were against him. He somehow lacked the teaching power, perhaps from want of patience, or sympathy, or insight. He was no doubt a little impatient of the rigid drill for a more restricted examination through which he had himself recently passed. He was widely read and deeply interested in many branches of mathematics, and he was wont to stray without notice or preparation from the beaten track. The Johnian system up to that time had been to work the classes systematically through a collection of 'problems,' perhaps to dictate a summary or circulate a 'manuscript' which might do instead of cultivating a closer acquaintance with the writings of the masters of the science. The field of mathematics was, if the simile may be allowed, to be 'folded' over like a crop of clover by a flock of sheep. When one field was cropped bare the next was to be entered on, and straying from the prescribed course was discouraged. With such a system Pendlebury had no sympathy. He had no consecutive story to tell, he probably never prepared for his lectures; but he tried to bring home to the learner that there was something living and progressive, something of fascinating interest to be followed up by a few.

The capacity for lucid oral exposition is certainly not given to all possessed of high mathematical powers. Mr Pendlebury's short-comings as a teacher were shared in those days by two men of quite different stamp and greater genius. The late Professor Cayley used to pour out algebra to a select and sorely tried audience. He wrote it out as he went along, not on a blackboard, but on sheets of paper at the same table with his class, and therefore upside down as far as the class was concerned. He had apparently no idea whether his listeners were following him. One lost link and the rest of the lecture was an arid waste. Professor Clerk Maxwell, with his curious hesitation of manner, and haunted by a perpetual indecision, was in his way even more vexatious. First, suggesting that the temperature of a heated bar at a given point should be denoted by x ; rejecting this on second thoughts "because it is too good a letter to waste"; discarding m "because you will be sure to mix it up with n "; finally, with a happy smile, adopting t as a useful alternative and then—using all the letters indiscriminately and apologising for each in turn.

To the present writer two mathematicians stand out both as great teachers and as men of original powers. One was the late Professor T. Archer Hirst, a great expert in the field of modern descriptive geometry. After drawing a diagram or writing on the black board, his eye never ceased to roam over his hearers. By some kind of intuition he seemed to know when he had not made himself clearly understood, he would retrace his steps, recapitulate and amplify until he saw that he again carried his audience with him. To the gift of clear exposition he added inexhaustible patience with the learner. The other was the late Professor W. K. Clifford, whose powers of oral exposition bordered on the marvellous. The writer remembers, many years ago, hearing Clifford at a meeting of the London Mathematical Society read a paper on some application of Elliptic Functions to Geometry. Now using space conceptions to illustrate the processes of algebra, now using algebra to show that certain geometrical conclusions must follow, all without a moment's hesitation, and with a glow of enthusiasm which for the time made everything seem simple and obvious. But the magic of the spoken word was gone when the paper came to be read in printed form.

To such powers Pendlebury had no claim, yet he had a

stimulating power of his own. About the year 1890 he was persuaded by his friends to allow his name to go forward for a University Lectureship in Mathematics, then recently instituted and he was of course elected. For about ten years he announced lectures mainly on the Theory of Numbers or on the Theory of Equations, subjects which in their modern developments occupy some of the highest ranges of pure mathematics. His lectures were private conferences with the few men attracted to such abstruse studies, either reading for the higher part of the Tripos or subsequent to graduation. Most of these were then or afterwards Fellows of their Colleges and have themselves made contributions to these subjects. The method adopted seems to have been the writing out of a manuscript conspectus of the subject for circulation beforehand, and then conversation relating to the topics treated of in it. There is no question as to the remarkable outburst of research in the Theory of Numbers in Cambridge which characterised that period, and by common consent Pendlebury's unobtrusive zeal has been thus markedly fruitful for the progress of mathematics. In his earlier days Pendlebury had some thought of writing a history of mathematics. It has often been said that he and the late Professor H. J. S. Smith, of Oxford, planned a history of Mathematical Science. Pendlebury was to be responsible for the classical and earlier modern periods. For this his extensive library of earlier mathematical works and his familiarity with the decipherment of classical documents were high qualifications. The story runs that when the two men came together again some considerable time after, it leaked out that the older and more famous man had utterly forgotten the scheme.

Other interests also claimed Pendlebury's time and energies. Little as his appearance at any time suggested it, he was a famous and daring Alpine climber. He was also deeply interested in music. In both pursuits he attained distinction. The following sketch of his Alpine work is from the pen of Mr Frederick Gardiner.

"The Alpine record of the late Mr Richard Pendlebury is of such a remarkable nature (although it only extended from 1870 to 1877) that something more than a mere passing reference is due to his memory. Any careful student of the annals of

mountain exploration must be struck by the frequency with which his name is connected with important expeditions made between 1870 and 1877 in almost all parts of the Alps. The Tirol, the Dolomites, the mountains of Dauphiné, the Monte Rosa district, the Bernese Oberland, the Grisons and the Mont Blanc group were all laid under contribution, and he made splendid expeditions in each, as Volumes vi, vii, and viii of *The Alpine Journal* bear record. He contributed three papers to *The Alpine Journal*, viz. "The Schreckhorn from the Lauteraar Sattel" vol vii, 34; "The Thurnerkamp, Zillertalfer Ferner," vol vii 232, and "Gleanings from Coyne, The Grivola and Tour de St Pierre." His name however will always be best remembered in connection with the famous first ascent of Monte Rosa from Macunaga in 1872, an expedition recorded in detail by one of his companions (Rev. C. Taylor, now Master of St John's, "Monte Rosa from Macunaga," vol vi, 232). But in my opinion the finest expedition he ever made was that of the Schreckhorn from the Lauteraar Sattel. In the Alpine Club re-edition of Ball's *Western Alps*, Mr Coolidge specially mentions Mr Richard Pendlebury as one of a "small band of mountaineers" who from "1876 onwards proceeded to complete the minute exploration of the Dauphiné Alps," where his most important expeditions were the passage of the terrific Col du Roche Fauris, and the first ascent of the central peak of the Pic d'Olan (now known as the "Cime Pendlebury,") and the Pic sans nom. In July 1873 Mr Pendlebury made an attempt on the Aiguille du Dru, which Mr Dent in his paper entitled "Two attempts on the Aiguille du Dru" vol vii p. 66-68, considers was the first real assault upon that peak, and in 1876 he climbed one of the pinnacles of the Aiguille de Blatiere, vol. viii, p. 106, which he speaks of as "perhaps a foot or two lower than the central or highest peak," and he modestly adds: "the climb was of some difficulty." Another famous ascent was that of the Grivola by the same arête on the North, starting from the foot of the Glacier on the North of the peak. Of this expedition he remarks: "The ascent of this glacier was a little difficult; considerably more than 1000 steps were cut on it and on the long ice ridge." On most of his more difficult expeditions he was accompanied by his brother Mr W. M. Pendlebury, and by his well known guide Gabriel Spechtenhauses of Unsere Liebe Frau in Schnatserthal, and sometimes

by Joseph Spechtenhauses also; but on the celebrated Schreckhorn ascent the guides were Peter Baumann and Peter Kauffman.

I first met Richard Pendlebury on the Swiss side of the Matterhorn in 1872, where he, his brother and Mr C. Taylor were on their way to the old Matterhorn hut, and then received the news of the successful first ascent of Monte Rosa from Macunaga, an expedition about as dangerous as the storming of a fortress. As Mr Pendlebury once remarked about it "if nothing came down on you it was all right, but if it did you would probably be wiped out." As a matter of fact, although he never allowed the reputation for danger ever to deter him from attempting a new expedition, he never met with an accident of serious importance, and although a stone hit him during his way up the Schreckhorn and caused a rather severe wound, it did not incapacitate him or prevent his completing the ascent. I had the pleasure of climbing in his company in Dauphiné in 1873 and several times in short expeditions to the Cumberland hills, where on one occasion (I think in 1873) we made what was then considered an unusual ascent of the Pillar Rock, which I believe is now known by the name of the 'Pendlebury traverse' Unfortunately Mr Pendlebury after 1877 found that owing to a weakness of his eyesight he was unable to stand the glare of the average Alpine expedition, but he never lost his love for the mountains and finally made his home among them at Keswick."

After giving up mountain climbing Pendlebury spent the vacations of several years in taking sea voyages. Several expeditions were made to the Mediterranean, including visits to Cyprus, Constantinople and even Odessa. In one Long Vacation he started from Liverpool to Rosario; changing steamers in South America, he visited Rio Janeiro, Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. On another occasion he visited the chief West India islands, together with Carthage, Colon, Panama, Vera Cruz and New Orleans, from which place, after a journey to St Louis, he returned by sea to Liverpool. He also visited South Africa, landing at Port Elizabeth, and travelling up country for a short distance. Not much is known of these expeditions, for Pendlebury hardly ever referred to them in conversation. To the present writer,

apropos of some distant port, Pendlebury mentioned that on going on board the steamer in the dark he missed his footing and was nearly drowned in the dock there.

As has been indicated above Pendlebury took a great interest in music and was himself no mean performer. In his earlier days at Cambridge he was always ready to help in concerts or other musical gatherings, charitable or social. He formed a very extensive and valuable library of musical works. This he presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the extent of his gifts may be gathered from the following statement sent to the Vice-Chancellor in May last by the Director Dr M. R. James, and printed in the *University Reporter* of May 6th.

"In 1880 Mr Pendlebury presented one hundred volumes of printed Music to the Museum, and, in each of the nine years following, continued to present the same number. After that period he made yearly gifts of varying numbers of volumes. His latest contributions came into the Library within a very few days of his death.

The collection which the Museum owes to the unwearied generosity of this single benefactor consists of about two thousand bound volumes. It comprises not only the best collective editions of the works of all the great musicians, together with a large mass of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music, but also the best Musical Dictionaries, Histories, and other works of reference. Considered merely with reference to its pecuniary value, this gift ranks high among the possessions of the Museum, while it may fairly be said that no benefaction received by the institution since its foundation rivals in the extent of its general utility that for which we have to thank the unselfish

He was also a very generous donor to the College Library.

For some years past he had led a very retired, almost a hermit, life and saw but little society. His eyesight was always a trouble to him, and some years ago his medical advisers had warned him that he must take the very greatest care of it and husband its powers to the utmost. His deafness made him withdraw from Hall. A solitary life in College rooms cannot be very cheerful and Pendlebury spent much of his time away from Cambridge at Royston, Bishops Stortford and other places.

Finally, a little more than a year ago, he withdrew from Cambridge, resigning all his appointments, and settling down at Keswick, where he died. With all his promise and great powers, but little direct achievement can be pointed to, but the memory of his kindly nature will long be cherished by his friends.

JOHN CLAVELL MANSEL-PLEYDELL B.A.

Mr Mansel-Pleydell, who died at Whatcombe House, Blandford, Dorset, on May 3rd, was the eldest son of John Mansel of Smedmore, Dorset, Lieutenant Colonel of the 53rd Regiment. He was born 4 December 1817. He was privately educated and took the B.A. degree from St John's in 1839, as John Clavell Mansel. He did not proceed to the M.A. degree. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 May 1840, but was not called to the Bar. He assumed the additional name of Pleydell in 1872. He was a man of mark in every way. The owner of a large estate in Dorset, to the duties direct and indirect of which he devoted himself, he was almost equally distinguished as a philanthropist, as a naturalist, and as a devoted and doughty champion of the Protestant and Evangelical character of the Church of England. His family motto, *Quod vult valde vult*, was characteristic not only of his family, which had distinguished itself in the field from the Norman Conquest and from Crusading times downwards, but of the whole-heartedness, of the public spirit, of the strength of will which marked him throughout his long life. He was High Sheriff of Dorset in 1876, and had been a member of the County Council ever since its establishment. In 1856 he built at his own expense at a distance of three miles from his home a boys' reformatory, changed in 1882 into an industrial school. Of this institution, which has removed hundreds of boys from unfavourable or criminal surroundings and has weaned them by its strict and loving discipline to a higher and, in some cases, even to a distinguished life, he was throughout the informing, the inspiring, the dominating influence He was a serious and enthusiastic student of science and of natural history in many of its branches, especially those of geology, of botany, and of ornithology. Devoted to his native county, with whose dialect and humour he was intimately at home, he published works on

the 'Geology of Dorsetshire,' on the 'Flora of Dorset,' and of the 'Birds' and the 'Mollusks of Dorset,' and in recognition of their value was elected a Fellow of the Geological and the Linnean Societies. In 1875 he founded 'The Field Club of Dorset,' and with his almost encyclopædic knowledge and his universal popularity had been its presiding genius ever since. He enriched the county museum with geological 'finds,' chiefly made by himself on his own estate, of extraordinary value, as, for instance, the perfect fore-paddle of the *Pleiosaurus macromerus*, discovered and disinterred with his own hands after many weeks of work in the Kimmeridge clay, and the huge tusk and molars of the rare *Elephas meridionalis*, discovered in a fissure in the chalk at Dewlish, Dorset. Abounding in benevolence, intensely human, loyal, loving, genial, humorous, he preserved to the end of his life the freshness, the vigour, the intensity, the simplicity of a child with the mature judgment, the ripe experience, the wide knowledge, the rapt insight into the life beyond the grave of a departing saint.—*The Times*, 20 May 1902.

Mr Mansel-Pleydell was twice married: (1) on 6 June 1844 to Emily daughter of Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, R.N.; she died 4 November 1845; (2) on 21 June 1849, to Isabel, daughter of Frederick Charles Acton Claville, of Barton House, co Warwick, who had served as A.D.C. to Lord Lyndoch throughout the Peninsular War. Their golden wedding was celebrated with great rejoicings at Whatcombe by about a thousand of their friends and of the tenants on the estate on 21 June 1899. At the time of his death Mr Mansel-Pleydell was heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of Mansel of Muddlescombe, co Carmarthen.

REV. CANON FREDERICK HOCKIN M.A.

The Rev Canon Hockin, who died at Phillack Rectory, Cornwall on the 21st of April last, was the tenth child of the Rev William Hockin (of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1802). He was born at Phillack 18 May 1818. He took his B.A. degree from St John's in 1850, passing his examinations in 1849. It is stated that in early life he studied law intending to be called to the Bar, but he was ordained Deacon in 1849 and Priest in 1850 by the Bishop of Chester. He was curate of

Bardsea, Lancashire, from 1849 to 1851, and curate of Phillack from 1851 to 1853. His father died 22 April 1853 and he succeeded him as Rector of Phillack with Gwythian. He was Rural Dean of Penwith from 1861 to 1882. He was elected proctor in Convocation by the Cornish clergy in Exeter diocese in 1874, and by the clergy of Truro in 1877, 1880, 1885 and 1886. In 1880 there was a contest and he headed the poll by a large number of votes. He retired from Convocation in 1892 principally on account of his increasing deafness, which greatly prevented him taking part in public matters during his later years. His speeches in Convocation were not frequent, but one in favour of toleration of ritualists in 1875 was much noted at the time. He published the following: (1) *Assurance*; A sermon preached at St Mary's Penzance, on the 21st June 1865, at the visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cornwall; (2) *John Wesley and Modern Methodism*, 4th edition 1877; (3) *Marriage with a deceased wife's sister forbidden by the law of God*, 3rd edition 1881; (4) *Why we refuse to obey either the Privy Council or Lord Penzance's Court*, 3rd edition 1882; (5) *The Marriage Bond indissoluble save by death*, 1881. He was made Canon of St Conan in Truro Cathedral by Bishop Wilkinson in 1883. He was acknowledged to be one of the chief living authorities on the subject of Wesley and Wesleyanism.

He presented a large collection of books on this subject to Bishop Philpott's Library at Truro. He also published several pamphlets in defence of the Church's marriage law. Once at the diocesan conference he was chosen to be the reader of a paper on the subject, with which he dealt in his usual exhaustive manner, ending by saying that if several of the priests had gone to prison for a vestment, how many did the conference suppose would go to prison rather than marry men to their wives' sisters?

He was a learned theologian and a good ecclesiastical lawyer; in early life he had studied law, intending to be called to the Bar, and always found his legal training useful. He was an authority on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts. He was president of the West Cornwall branch of the E.C.U., and an enthusiastic member of the society.

He was a generous contributor towards the building of the church of St. Elwyn, Hayle, which parish he caused to be formed out of part of Phillack. He was also a strenuous and

open-handed supporter of Church schools in his parish and neighbourhood.

His death removes one of the foremost clergy in the diocese, one of the old school of Bishop Phillpotts, who did so much in days anterior to the Cornish bishopric's resuscitation, to build up the Church in Cornwall under great difficulties.

The life of such men gives the lie to the too common idea that Cornwall was evangelised by an Act of Parliament passed in 1876. He was ever fearless and outspoken; indeed, as has been said since his death, his motto might have been "I believe and therefore will I speak." But it is doubtful if he ever made an enemy by his outspokenness, for his kindness and sunny and genial temperament made him as much liked as he was respected. He was buried at Phillack on April 24th by the bishop.—(*The Guardian*, 7 May 1902).

Canon Hockin married 12 October 1853, at Valetta, Malta, Susan Ann, only daughter of Thomas Petty of Ulverstone, Lancashire. She died at Phillack 4 April 1856, aged 24. They had one son Thomas Edmund Hockin, born at Phillack 2 September 1854, of Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1881), who rowed in the Cambridge University Boat 1876—79.

CHARLES TURNER SIMPSON M.A.

Mr C. T. Simpson died on the 10th May last at Millmead House, Guildford at the age of 82. He was the eldest son of Mr Charles Simpson, a slate merchant of Lymm, who resided at Motley Bank, Bowdon, Cheshire. C. T. Simpson entered Manchester Grammar School 8 August 1835 and entered St John's with a School Exhibition 19 May 1838. Manchester School was fortunate some sixty years ago in the mathematical tripos, G. F. Reyner being fourth wrangler in 1839, and C. T. Simpson and R. B. Mayor, second and third in 1842. Simpson is said to have displayed mathematical genius at School discovering thus early proofs and processes afresh, which he found when he came to Cambridge were already known. In the Tripos examination he had a desk with medicine, which he had to take from time to time. The tradition in College was that he wasted much time over a question which contained a misprint, and that in the examination for the Smith's Prizes he

would have obtained the first, were it not that Arthur Cayley of Trinity was favoured by the *ceteris paribus* clause. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1843, vacating his fellowship on marriage. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 18 November 1843 and was called to the Bar 26 November 1846. When he went to the Bar he felt compelled wholly to drop mathematics lest its spell should divert his attention from his professional work. Once when a friend hinted at the career he might have made for himself in science he stamped on the floor with chagrin. The naval architect Frowde explaining to him the principles on which a new type of vessel was constructed was startled to find that Mr Simpson knew more of the abstract view of the matter than he did himself.

Mr Simpson practised at the Bar as an equity draftsman; though a man of great intellectual power he lacked the self-confidence necessary for court work. For some forty years he was conveyancing counsel to the Post Office, and played a useful if unostentatious part in the hard fought contests between the Post Office and the Telephone companies. He continued to attend his chambers until quite recently. Few members of the Equity Bar were more highly esteemed, and though a stuff gownsman, he was with the universal approval of the profession elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr Simpson was twice married: (1) on 27 November 1855 at St George's Hanover Square to Gaynor Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Wynne Williams of Bedford Place, Russell Square; (2) on 1 February 1865, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington to Mary Charlotte Mair, only daughter of Nassau William Senior, master in chancery and professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

JOHN WHYLEY CHELL.

It is with deep regret that we record the death on February 25 of Corporal J. W. Chell of the 44th Squadron, 12th troop of the Imperial Yeomanry, from a wound received in action at Frankryk in the Orange River Colony.

Mr Chell was the son of the Rev George Russell Chell (of St John's, B.A. 1860), Vicar of Kneesall near Newark. He was born at Kneesall 14 August 1880. At the age of ten he went to St Michael's College, Tenbury, where he became a chorister.

He entered Derby school in January 1895. At Derby he distinguished himself as an athlete, establishing the school record of 20ft. 5in. for the long jump at the School Sports in 1897. He played in the School Cricket eleven in 1897 and was captain of the Football Team in 1898. He was also a Scholar of the School and Prizeman in Natural Science (Derby School Register, 144).

His name was entered at St John's 15 October 1898 and he commenced his studies as a medical student. Reference to the Chronicle of *The Eagle* will show that at the College he maintained his reputation as an athlete (see vol. xx, 477, 613; vol. xxi, 135-6, 259; vol. xxii, 126-7).

In March 1901 he proceeded to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry, and after serving very nearly a year met with a soldier's death in the service of his country. He was buried on February 26th near a farm called Bathsheba, on a spruit running into the Wilge river. The spot is marked with a wooden cross, and his name enclosed in a glass bottle is placed in the grave.

We are privileged to print the following extracts from letters sent home by him while on service. The last it will be noticed is dated only a few days before his death.

Kroonstadt, *April 10th*, 1901.

"We stayed at Elandsfontein for a long time after landing at Durban, and coming up country passed Ladysmith, Spion Kop, Laing's Nek, General Colley's grave and a few Boers on the way. At Standerton we had to stop a day, as the line was blown up in front of us and a train with it but we weren't molested in the least when we went up. One of the most striking facts you notice is that although there are so many men out here you can't imagine where they are, and, as you see, the communications aren't altogether safe even now.

We are going with General Broadwood's flying column. You should just see our horses. I've got a tiny Cape pony—an awfully wicked little buck-jumping brute at first, and now I can do what I like with him, he is as quiet as a mouse and goes splendidly. He comes in as fresh as paint after a whole morning's walking, trotting, and galloping, which is simply marvellous considering my weight and his size, but he happens to be one of the best in the troop although he is one of the smallest.

We hear that Cambridge won the boat race, I wonder if it's true. Washing also is rather difficult to meet with. We have about a mile and a half to go to water the horses and wash, and, as you have to take three wild, untamed brutes you can't, you daren't, dismount and wash or you would not get on again.

We are up about four in the morning, feeding and cleaning; out on the veldt all morning; come in, feed and clean; foot-drill all afternoon; feed, clean and bed. And I can tell you we are ready for it, especially as we have no lights and it gets dark pretty early.

Kroonstadt, *June*, 1901.

We have just come off a two months' trek all through the Free State. On the way we visited Vrede, Lindley, Harrismith and lots of places. We haven't been with Broadwood all the time. At one time we were with Lowe and another time with De Lisle. We were with De Lisle at Graspan when he captured part of De Wet's convoy, and our squadron got mentioned in despatches home, as it was a good deal due to us that most of the convoy was captured. It was a gallop after them, I can tell you. I can't understand why the Boers let us capture it all. About two hundred of them went flying away as fast as they could go when they saw us, and I don't suppose there were thirty of us left chasing them as so many of the horses had given out. It was better than any day's hunting imaginable, I can tell you. Going down a hill one time my pony got his foot in a hole and we came an awful cropper between us. The pony made his nose bleed and I got bruised about a bit, but I soon went on again and managed to catch the rest up, so I didn't miss any of the fun. A day or two after we did a forced march to try and catch the rest of the convoy, but it was no good. We did over 60 miles between 4 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock at night, pretty hard work for the horses, wasn't it? A good many of the Australians had to shoot their horses, which were clean done up in the evening, and the men too were pretty glad to see camp that night. The last week we have seen quite a lot of fighting. When we got into camp after the trek, we were reviewed by Lord Kitchener, Generals Knox and Elliot. Veldt fires are a favourite trick of the Boers to show where our camps are at night. Sometimes they aren't very nice, especially when you are out on night picket, because the grass burns

sometimes at such a pace. It's very funny the way the horses don't mind them a bit, they gallop through them without getting at all frightened.

We had half a day in Kroonstadt yesterday. I never ate so much in half a day in my life before, so you can imagine what a treat it was. The only thing is that the soldiers are not allowed to buy any food to take away with them except at the canteens. They were closed yesterday. That's because the soldiers would buy so much that the supply would fail and the prices would run up so for the poorer people in the town.

It is rather weird going through some of the deserted towns, such as Vrede, on trek. They are so absolutely empty and pulled about.

Senekal, *June 26*, 1901.

. Last night we did a forced march (two squadrons and ours was one), to Senekal to try and surprise some Boers here, but De Lisle's column was here before us, so between us we bungled the whole thing, and neither column collared any Boers although there were plenty before we got here. We spent the night with practically no food and no blankets in an old school with desks and blackboards about, which we made fires with. You can't imagine how cold it is at night and how hot in the day time.

We are now at Vredefort Road Station, expecting to go down to the Western Transvaal. I've carried this letter about for three weeks.

Lindley, *Feb. 20th*, 1902.

We are now in Elliot's division, Farshawe's column, with a Major Milner acting colonel since Broadwood and De Rougemont left. I have absolutely no news to tell you except what you will see in the papers about the drive around Lindley. We are just warned to march at sundown, commencing another drive, I believe, Harrismith way, but we know absolutely nothing.

The work lately has been terribly hard, day and night. One time I got two hours' sleep in two days and three hours on the third. I could hardly keep awake in the saddle. We have several times done well over 50 miles in a day, and horses are always getting worn out. I must go on grazing guard now. . . .

We have not been in a town now for nearly three months.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1902.

The dinner was held this year on Thursday, April 17th, at the Holborn Restaurant.

The Secretaries are to be congratulated on the success of the arrangements for the evening.

The Toast List was as follows:—*The King; Queen Alexandra, The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family; The College*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by Messrs R. F. Scott, J. Larmor, J. J. Lister; *The Chairman*, proposed by Mr R. H. Forster; *The Secretaries*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by Messrs R. H. Forster and E. Prescott.

The following is a list of those present :

Chairman—Lewis Edmunds, K.C.

A. F. Alcock	Rev C. Elsee	A. R. Pennington
Walter Bailly	A. J. Finch	E. Prescott
Rev J. F. Bateman	R. H. Forster	J. W. Rob
F. C. Bayard	T. E. Forster	Rev A. J. Robertson
E. Beaumont	A. G. Greenhill	C. B. Rootham
J. H. Beith	Rev E. Hill	W. N. Roseveare
W. A. Bond	R. Horton Smith, K.C.	R. F. Scott
J. Brooksmith	L. Horton Smith	Jason Smith
[W. F. Higginson]	Prof W. H. H. Hudson	R. C. Smith-Carington
Rev W. A. Bryan	H. T. Kemp	Rev J. E. Symms
G. J. M. Burnett	D. M. Kerly	[R. C. M. Symms]
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	Rev H. A. King	H. G. Taylor-Jones
Rev W. Done Bushell	J. Larmor	G. A. Ticehurst
C. Collison	G. M. Light	Rev B. West
H. Collison	J. J. Lister	[C. A. West]
Rev Dr Creswell	R. Marrack	W. F. Whetstone
G. E. Cruikshank	F. Mellor	G. C. Whiteley
Rev F. C. Davies	Rev Canon Newton	G. T. Whiteley
Rev F. H. Dinnis	O. V. Payne	P. T. Wrigley
C. D. Edwards		

[Names of Guests in Brackets.]



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term 1902.

On March 21 the King was pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr Charles Peter Layard (B.A. 1872), Attorney General, to be Chief Justice of the island of Ceylon. Mr Layard, who is the eldest son of Mr Charles Peter Layard of Colombo was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 13 June 1870 and was called to the Bar 7 June 1873. He was admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon in August 1873. Became Solicitor General of Ceylon in July 1878; acting Attorney General from May 1891 to July 1892; a puisne judge of the Supreme Court in October 1892. He has been Attorney General of Ceylon since November 1892.

On April 11 the Committee of the Athenaeum Club elected Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Secretary to the Royal Society, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, to be a member of the Club under the rule empowering them to elect persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services."

The Right Rev John Nathaniel Quirk (B.A. 1873), Bishop Suffragan of Sheffield, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity, *honoris causa*, on Thursday May 22. The Public Orator in presenting him to the Vice-Chancellor made the following speech:

Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, alumno nostro insigni, adiutor nuper datus est alumnus noster alter, quem hodie non sine gaudio salutamus. Collegii Divi Ioannis ex umbraculis abhinc annos triginta egressus, septem deinceps in locis, quos hodie recitare longum est, laboribus sacris, non sine laude functus est, Spiritus illius divini munera septem, quae et in presbyteris et in episcopis ordinandis exoptantur, sine dubio expertus,

qui septiformis gratiae
dat septiforme donum,
virtutis septifariae,
septem petitionum¹.

Etenim, ut Hugonis de Sancti Victoris monasterio e commentariis aliquantulum mutuemus, 'septem petitiones in Dominica

Oratione propterea ponuntur, ut septem dona mereamus Spiritus Sancti, quibus recipiamus septem virtutes, per quas, a septem vitiis liberati, ad septem perveniamus beatitudines.' Faxit Deus, ut, episcopi in munere difficillimo obeundo, alumnus noster populo fidei suae credito pacis et concordiae suavor et hortator assiduus adsit, et illa saltem beatitudine non indignus existimetur:—'beati pacifici, quoniam filii Dei vocabuntur.'

Duco ad vos Scholae Salopiensis alumnum, virum admodum reverendum, IOANNEM NATHANIELEM QUIRK, archiepiscopi Eboracensis episcopum adiutorem.

¹ Flacius Illyricus, *Varia Poemata* p. 66, ed. 1557.

The Athenaeum for May 17th has the following criticism of Sir George Reid's portrait of Professor Liveing, now on view at the New Gallery: "For downright sincere portrayal of character we find nothing in the present exhibition equal to this portrait of Professor Liveing. The colouring has, as usual, rather negative virtues, but the accomplishment and zeal with which the characteristic forms are explained and etched out with delicate pencillings are unmistakable."

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at a meeting held on May 7 elected Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877). Fellow and Tutor of the College, to be an honorary member of the Society. The Council stated that it was their desire by this act to indicate its appreciation of the great value of the work done by Dr MacAlister in the branches of knowledge embraced in the educational objects of the Society. The number of Honorary Members of the Pharmaceutical Society is limited to fifty. Dr MacAlister has also been appointed to represent the Government as British delegate to the International Conference, summoned to meet at Brussels in September next, for the purpose of preparing an International Pharmacopoeia of potent drugs.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have appointed the Rev Professor H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867) to be the Gifford Lecturer in the University of Edinburgh for the years 1903—5.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held at Belfast in September next, Professor W. F. R. Weldon F.R.S. (B.A. 1882) will give an evening lecture on "Inheritance."

Mr R. K. McElderry (B.A. 1894), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Galway, in succession to the late Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.

Mr T. J. P.A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed an Examiner in the Royal University of Ireland.

The Governor of Cape Colony has appointed Mr J. E. R. de Villiers (B.A. 1897), Fellow of the College, to be a member of the Commission to deal with the water question of the Cape Peninsula.

Mr R. P. Paranjpye (B.A. 1899), Fellow of the College, has been appointed acting Principal of the Fergusson College, Poonah.

The Rev Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures on Religious Thought in the 19th Century, during the Easter Term of 1902; the subjects of the several lectures were: (i) The life and genius of Shelley; (ii) Shelley's moral and spiritual philosophy; (iii) Keats, 'The Singer of the senses'; (iv) The higher element in Byron's poetry.

At the election of fifteen members of the Royal Society held in May, five Cambridge men were elected. Of these two were members of the College. The following is an account of their work.

ALFRED HARKER (B.A. 1882). H.M. Geological Survey. Demonstrator in Petrology, Cambridge. Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Has made discoveries in Geology and is the author of about fifty papers treating of that Science. Among his works the following may be mentioned:—"On Slaty Cleavage and Allied Rock-Structures" (Report, British Association, 1885); "On the Eruptive Rocks of the Neighbourhood of Sarn, Carnarvonshire" (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1888); "On the Gabbro of Carrock Fell" (*ibid.*, 1894 and 1895); "On the Granophyre of Strath, Skye" (*ibid.*, 1896); "The Bala-Volcanic Rocks of Carnarvonshire" (Cambridge, 1889); Petrology for Students" (Cambridge, 1895). Also the following paper in collaboration with another writer:—"The Shap Granite and Associated Rocks" (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1891 and 1893).

Sydney Samuel Hough (B.A. 1892). Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. Author of the following papers:—"The Oscillations of a Rotating Ellipsoidal Shell containing Fluid" (Phil. Trans. A., 1895); "The Rotation of an Elastic Sphere" (Phil. Trans. A., 1896); "On the application of Harmonic Analysis to the Dynamical Theory of the Tides"; Part I., "On Laplace's Oscillations of the First Species" (Phil. Trans. A., 1897); Part II., "On the General Integration of Laplace's Dynamical Equations" (Phil. Trans. A., 1898); "On the Influence of Viscosity on Waves and Currents" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxviii.); "On Certain Discontinuities connected with Periodic Orbits" (Acta. Math., vol. xxiv.). Joint author, with Prof G. H. Darwin, of the

article on "Tides" for the German Encyclopædia of Mathematics (in the press). Late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, formerly Isaac Newton student in the University of Cambridge.

At the Conversazione of the Royal Society held on the evening of May 14th the following articles were exhibited which are of interest to members of the College:

8. *Prof Silvanus P. Thompson, F.R.S.*

Gilbert of Colchester: Notabilia.

- (1) First folio Latin edition of *De Magnete*, London, 1600.
- (2) Second Latin (quarto) edition of *De Magnete*, 1628.
- (3) Third Latin (quarto) edition of *De Magnete*, Stettin, 1633.
- (4) Gilbert Club's English edition of *De Magnete*, London, 1900.
- (5) Gilbert's *De Mundo Nostro*, Antwerp, 1651.
- (6) Portrait and facsimile autographs of Dr William Gilbert; medallion portrait of Dr Gilbert, modelled by E. Dunkley, cobalt-plated.

Dr William Gilbert, born in Colchester, 1540, died 1603, the Founder of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism, was President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Body-physician to Queen Elizabeth.

[William Gilbert was admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1561, he became a Senior Fellow 29 December 1569. He held the following College offices: Junior Bursar, from January 1568-9 to 22 January 1569-70, when he became Senior Bursar, in January 1570-1 he became President, holding that office for one year].

38. *St John's College, Cambridge, through Prof R. A. Sampson.*

Manuscripts relating to the Discovery of Neptune, by the late Prof J. Couch Adams, F.R.S.

Illustrative of the researches by which Adams found the position of the unknown planet Neptune, from the unexplained disturbances in the motion of Uranus. They date from 1841, when, as an undergraduate in his second year he first determined to attack the problem, to 1846 when the planet was discovered.

Each step of his progress can be followed, from the memorandum on which, in 1841, he recorded his resolution, through the collection and reduction of available observations, and the correction of existing theories, down to the determination of the residuum which gave the corrected elements of the orbit of Uranus, and finally the orbit and mass of the unknown planet.

In all, Adams made no less than six separate solutions of the problem, similar in method but largely independent, each advancing in some particular upon the last. Of these the earliest, though necessarily the least perfect, is perhaps of most interest. It is marked C.II in the manuscript volume, and was completed at the end of September 1843, three years before the planet was observed with the telescope. Its crowded arrangement on the backs and corners of pages already used for other purposes, bears clear evidence to Adams' eagerness to reach his result. The position assigned to Neptune by this first determination was some 18° from the truth.

The solution (E.II) dated April 28, 1845, departs from the subsequently observed position by 3°; that of September 18, and October of the same year (E.III, IV) by less than 1°; that of August, 1846 (E.VII), by about 1½°.

The Section C.II, which has been temporarily abstracted from the volume, is being published in photographic facsimile by the Royal Astronomical Society.

Mr W. F. Kemp (1850), who has been Assistant Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel since 1855, has recently resigned that post. A portrait of Mr Kemp appears in *The Mission Field* for April 1902. The whole system of the home organisation of the S.P.G. was Mr. Kemp's creation, and his influence and courtesy have been felt for nearly two generations in all parts of the country. Mr Kemp's leading principle in organising the work of the S.P.G. in England was that for each Archdeaconry there should be a separate Organising Secretary, who should be a parochial incumbent resident within it. The following is extracted from the Minutes of the Standing Committee of the S.P.G.: "Mr W. F. Kemp, having tendered his resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary after nearly forty-seven years' service, on the motion of the Rev Prebendary Compton, seconded by Archdeacon Burney, it was agreed that the Standing Committee have received with grave regret Mr Kemp's resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary, and are only restrained from urging him to withdraw it, and to stay with them a little longer, by affectionate consideration for the state of his health, which appears to render it inadvisable that he should prolong his labours for the Society

He may truly be said to have given to the Society the work of his life. For forty-seven years he has without intermission devoted his strength to its home administration, and has done his difficult duty not only with signal ability, but with conciliatory tact, truly giving no offence to any man.

His calm and business-like perseverance has been invaluable to the Society, and has borne fruit in the steady growth of its resources available for Mission work.

The standing Committee desire further to express their heartfelt gratitude for much helpful service to themselves in

their deliberations, and especially for the unflinching courtesyness with which it has been rendered."

Dr Caldecott (B.A. 1880) formerly Fellow and Dean, and the Rev C. A. Anderson Scott (B.A. 1883) formerly Naden Divinity Student, have been appointed two of the four examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the University of London. This is a new degree under the revised statutes of the University and the examination in July will be the first to be held.

The Duke of Devonshire has appointed the following members of the College to be Junior Inspectors under the Board of Education: Mr G. S. Hodson (B.A. 1888), Assistant Master at Woodlands School, Manchester, and Mr E. F. D. Bloom (B.A. 1899, B. Sc. London), Science Master at Cambridge County School. Mr Bloom has been appointed to the Leeds district.

The Rev Cornwell Robertson (B.A. 1891), who has been senior mathematical master of St Peter's School, York was on April 17th appointed Headmaster of King Edward's School, Stratford on Avon.

The Rev H. Sneath (B.A. 1897) has been appointed an Assistant Mathematical Master in Christ's Hospital.

Ds F. E. Cole (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a mastership at Emanuel School, Wandsworth.

Mr A. J. Chotzner I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), officiating joint magistrate and deputy Collector at Purnea, has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896) I.C.S., who has been under Settlement training in Hazara, was in March last placed in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan Sub-division of the Jhelum District, Punjab.

Mr G. E. Iles (B.A. 1898), magistrate in the Soudan, has been transferred from Omdurman to Khartoum.

Mr W. Falcon (B.A. 1895) has been appointed to an important post at Johannesburg in connection with the Education Department of the Transvaal.

At the ordinary quarterly *comitia* of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Thursday 24th April, Dr T. H. A. Chaplin (B.A. 1886) was elected to the Fellowship of the College.

At an ordinary meeting held on the same day the following members of St John's, having conformed to the by laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: J. M. Bennion (B.A. 1898), St Bartholomew's; H. P. Wiltshire (B.A. 1897), Guy's Hospital.

The following members of the College having passed the necessary examinations and having conformed to the bye-laws were in May last admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: J. M. Bennion (B.A. 1898) (St Bartholomew's); H. F. Skrimshire (B.A. 1900) (Charing Cross); H. P. Wiltshire (B.A. 1897) (Guy's).

Mr N. Bishop Harman (1897) M.B., F.R.C.S., has been appointed Ophthalmic surgeon to the Belgravia Hospital for children; he has also been appointed Demonstrator in Pathology to the Middlesex Hospital *vice* Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) retired.

The Isaac Newton (University) Studentship has been awarded to Ds T. H. Havelock (B.A. 1900), Scholar of the College. Mr Havelock has also been awarded one of the Smith's Prizes for 1902 for his Essay "On the distribution of energy in the continuous spectrum."

Ds C. A. L. Senior (B.A. 1900) was in May elected to the first Tyrwhitt Hebrew (University) Scholarship; the Mason (University) Prize for Biblical Hebrew was also awarded to him.

The Powis Medal for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse has been awarded to H. D. Wakely, Scholar of the College.

W. M. Leadman and N. C. Pope have been elected to Stewart of Rannoch (University) open Scholarships in Hebrew.

G. A. Gaze has been appointed to a clerkship in Queen Anne's Bounty office.

The Exhibition offered by the College to the boy standing first in mathematics in the Cambridge University Local Examinations in December last has been gained by C. A. Jackson of Wolverhampton Grammar School.

We regret to learn that N. S. Hoare, who went out to South Africa in the 44th Company of Imperial Yeomanry, is still in Hospital after a severe attack of enteric fever. At one time he seemed unable to rally from the weakness and prostration induced by the disease, but the latest accounts of him are somewhat more hopeful.

Mr J. R. Tanner has been elected Treasurer of the Union Society in the room of Mr Oscar Browning who retires. At the terminal election held on Tuesday May 27th J. C. Arnold and M. F. J. McDonnell were elected members of the standing Committee.

The Coronation number of *Scottish Arts and Letters* contains an excellent reproduction of the portrait of Anne of Denmark, consort of King James I, which hangs in the Master's Lodge.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Prebendary W. Covington, Rector of St Giles-in-the-Fields, April 20; by Professor Mayor, Commemoration Sermon, May 4; by Canon J. T. Pollock, Vicar of Brigham, Carlisle, May 25.

The list of Select preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1903 includes the names of the following members of the College: 1902, August 10, Ven J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester; August 17, Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of St Luke, Chelsea, Prebendary of St Paul's; December 16, Rev F. Dyson, (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean of the College; 1903 April 26 Rev G. H. Whitaker (B.A. 1870), Honorary Canon of Truro.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1902 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the master of the subject of their Dissertation not later than May 22nd; Dissertation to be sent to the Master not later than August 25th. The examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 18. The election will take place on Monday, November 3rd.

The following members of the College were ordained in February last:

Deacons: W. A. Birks (B.A. 1901) by the Archbishop of York, at Bishopthorpe on February 22, licensed to St Stephen's Sheffield; R. M. Woolley (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of London, in St Paul's Cathedral, on February 23, with letters dimissory from the Bishop of Peterborough; T. W. Hunt (B.A. 1901) by the Bishop of Manchester, in his Cathedral on February 23, at the request of the Bishop of Chester.

Priests: F. B. Speed (B.A. 1876) by the Bishop of London, in St Paul's Cathedral; A. R. Ingram (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Ripon, in Ripon Cathedral; and W. E. Robinson (B.A. 1900) by the Bishop of St Albans, in Trinity Parish Church, all on February 23.

The following were ordained on Trinity Sunday (May 25): *Deacons,* A. E. Bevan (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of London, licensed to Hornsey; F. L. Gwarkin (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Winchester, licensed to St John Baptist, Moordown; C. O. S. Hatton (B.A. 1894) by the Bishop of Winchester, licensed to Byfleet; Harold Bentley Smith (B.A. 1901) by the Bishop of Manchester, licensed to Sacred Trinity, Salford; *Priests,* H. P. V. Nunn (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Chester; W. C. B. Purser (B.A. 1900) by the Bishop of Rochester; T. A. Moxon (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of Southwell.

The Rev Joseph Russel Little (B.A. 1855), Rector of Stansfield, Suffolk, has been appointed Rural Dean of Clare.

The Rev George Washington (B.A. 1857), Chaplain of George's Church, Rue Auguste Vecquerie, Paris, has been elected a delegate to the London Diocesan Conference for the next three years.

The Rev J. T. Nunns (B.A. 1858), Vicar of Launceston, has been appointed by the Bishop to the honorary Canonry of St Aldhelm, in Truro Cathedral.

The Rev R. J. Martyn (B.A. 1870), Rector of St Buryan, Cornwall, has been appointed by the Bishop of Truro to the honorary canonry of St Conan, in Truro Cathedral.

The Rev F. Willcox (B.A. 1874), Headmaster of St Albans Grammar School, has been collated by the Bishop of St Albans to the Vicarage of Great Bentley, near Colchester.

The Rev E. C. Peake (B.A. 1875), Rector of Hinton, Hants, has been appointed Honorary Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Diocese of Winchester.

The Rev. J. H. Mackie (B.A. 1878), who has been a mathematical master of Sedbergh School since 1882, has been appointed Rector of Filton, Gloucestershire.

The Rev J. B. Armstrong (B.A. 1881), Rector of Stanthorpe, Queensland, has been appointed incumbent of Toowong in the same colony.

The Rev W. J. Caldwell (B.A. 1891) has been presented by the University to the Vicarage of Ditton Priors in the Diocese of Hereford.

The Rev Kenneth Clarke (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name	B.A.	From	To be
Brown, J. E.	(1861)	V. Oldbury, Birmingham	V. Studham, Beds.
Cole, F. G.	(1887)	C. St Augustine's, Hull	V. Bilton, in Holderness
Chester, F. E.	(1886)	C. Ashby-de-la-Zouch	V. Packington w Snibston, Leics.
Cheeseman, H. J.	(1874)	R. Upton Lovel, Wilts.	R. Girton, Cambs.
Warren, W.	(1877)		V. Poslingford, Suffolk
Roberts, A. S.	(1890)	C. Todmorden	R. Tatham, Lancaster
Clark, G. W.	(1883)	C. St Saviour, Stoke next Guildford	V. Beoley
Cursham, F. C.	(1873)	V. Tithby with Cropwell Butler	V. Flintham, Notts.
Sanders, R. L.	(1892)	Assist. Master, Liverpool College	P. C. Wormhill, Derbyshire
Ferguson, W. H.	(1891)	V. Longwood, Huddersfield	V St Paul's, Stratford

The following appointments have been made to benefices in the gift of the College: the Rev George Robinson (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Ashington near Morpeth, Honorary Canon of Newcastle, has been presented to the Vicarage of Holme on Spalding Moor, vacant by the death of the Rev G. G. Holmes; the Rev A. R. Johnson (B.A. 1883), formerly Fellow of the College, has been presented to the Rectory of Marwood, vacant by the institution of the Rev H. T. E. Barlow to the Rectory of Lawford.

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since our last issue: Dr D. MacAlister to be an additional Examiner in Medicine for the third examination for the degree of M.B., and to be further a Member of the Appointments Board; Dr Watson to be an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1903; Prof Marshall, Mr H. S. Foxwell and Mr J. R. Tanner to be members of the Syndicate to inquire into the best means of enlarging the opportunities for the study in Cambridge of Economics and associated branches of Political Science; Mr W. Bateson to be deputy for the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Examiner for the Porson Prize in 1903.

As we go to Press we learn that Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox has been appointed to a Law Lectureship in the College.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Phormio of Terence*, by W. C. Laming (Blackie); *Penny History of the Church of England*, Rev Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (S. P. C. K.).

At the 270th anniversary meeting for the election of the Court of Governors of Sion College held on April 22, the Rev P. Clementi-Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew by the Wardrobe, London, was elected one of the Assistants.

A portrait of the Rev T. B. Rowe (B.A. 1856), formerly Fellow of the College and Headmaster of Tonbridge School from 1875 to 1890, appears in *The Tonbridgian* for December 1901.

The 'Encyclopaedia of Sport' contains an excellent general article on Cricket by Mr W J. Ford (B.A. 1876).

A memoir of the Rev George Everard (B.A. 1851, see *Eagle*, xxiii, 80), has been published by his daughter. The title is *A faithful Sower*; it contains a record of Mr Everard's pastoral work at Wolverhampton, Dover, Southport and elsewhere. The volume, which has a preface by the Bishop of Durham, is written by Mr Everard's children and old curates.

Since his ordination some ten years ago the Rev W. N. Willis (B.A. 1887) has rendered devoted service at the Parish

Church, Eastbourne, in quite a voluntary capacity and, in recognition of his invaluable assistance, the Vicar and churchwardens, together with a number of members of the congregation, have presented him with a handsome clock. The timepiece is in a carved, massive oak case, and has a brass dial. There are alternative quarter chimes, the Westminster on four gongs and other chimes on eight bells, which can be used at will. The clock is of English work throughout. It bears the inscription "Presented to the Rev W. N. Willis, M.A., by members of the congregation in grateful appreciation of his services at the Parish Church, Eastbourne, 1891—1901. The gift, which was accompanied by the subjoined letter, was sent privately to Mr Willis's residence, Ascham School, on Saturday, January 11th. The letter was as follows:—

THE PARISH CHURCH, EASTBOURNE, JANUARY, 1902.

To the Rev W. N. Willis, M.A.

Dear Sir,—Ten years have now passed since you were ordained to the ministry. During the whole of this period you have generously served the Parish Church, Eastbourne. We ask you to accept the clock which will accompany this letter as a token of our deep appreciation of the services you have so earnestly rendered and of the kind interest you have ever taken in the affairs of the church and parish of St Mary. Trusting that your connection with our old Parish Church may continue in the years to come, along with that affectionate respect and friendship you have long since won amongst us,

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Signed) F. W. GOODWIN, Vicar.
C. A. LEATHAM }
A. STAPLEY } Churchwardens.

The names of the other subscribers follow.

At Gloucester, Thursday, May 15th, Archdeacon J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1877), was presented with an elaborately carved eight-day bracket clock on behalf of past and present members of the diocesan mission staff. In acknowledging the gift he said he was thankful the office he now held did not sever him from his many old friends and fellow-workers, but he wished to make it an opportunity for a still further extension of the work of the diocesan mission. He urged upon the mission staff loyalty and support for his successor, Canon Alexander, and expressed the hope that they would not necessarily keep to the old plans of working, but that any wisely-considered developments should be heartily welcomed. Each man had his individuality, and it would be a loss to the diocese if the individuality of his successor was not taken advantage of.

The Rev Canon W. Moore-Ede (B.A. 1872), Rector of Whitburn, who was Rector of Gateshead and Chairman of the

School Board from 1881 to 1901, has been presented at the offices of the Gateshead School Board with his portrait, printed by Mr J. E. Reid, in recognition of his educational work. Canon Moore-Ede presented the portrait, in turn, to the Board.

The Bishop of Rochester on Saturday, April 26th, dedicated a churchyard cross which has been erected in the burial ground at Cuxton, near Rochester, in memory of the late Canon Charles Colson (B.A. 1839, see *Eagle*, xxii, p. 399), who was for 27 years rector of that parish. Archdeacon Cheetham delivered a eulogy of Canon Colson, and recited Chaucer's "Parson of a Town" as a correct description of him. There was a very large assemblage at the ceremony, including Dean Hole, the Earl and Countess of Darnley, and the clergy and leading residents of the district.

In our Chronicle for the Easter Term 1900 (*Eagle*, xxi, 358) mention was made of the opinion expressed by Mr Buttery that the portrait of Sir Noah Thomas, which hangs in the College Hall, was painted by Romney. This portrait has for many years been ascribed to Sir Joshua Reynolds (see Munk *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, ii, 218-9; *The Eagle*, xi, 365). The exercise of a little patience and research, combined with a modicum of luck, has led not only to the confirmation of Mr Buttery's opinion, but to the discovery of how the portrait came to the College, all memory of the latter fact having died out. It appears that the portrait was bequeathed to the College by Sir Noah's daughter Mrs Mary Lutwyche of Marlborough Buildings, in the parish of Walcot in the city of Bath, who died at Bath 22 February 1845. Her will, dated 21 June 1844, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 6 March 1845, contains the following clause.

"I give the fine picture by Romney of my dear father Sir Noah Thomas, knight, Physician to his Majesty George the Third, to the Master or Head of St John's College, Cambridge, for the time being, Upon trust to place the same as an heirloom in the said College, where my said father received his education, and where he was as much distinguished, not only for his having been Senior Wrangler of his year, but for his deep learning, which laid the foundation of the high reputation he afterwards enjoyed in his profession, in which his skill was sufficiently proved by the great success of his prescriptions. It would be injustice to the memory of his Tutor the learned Dr Rutherford whose "Essay on Virtue" did such honour to its Author, and to that of the great Mathematician the blind Dr Saunderson were no mention made of the great advantages he reaped from their instructions."

It appears from Romney's diary that Sir Noah Thomas sat for his portrait on the following days in 1781: July 26, 28; August, 1, 4, 11, 14, 16.

Sir Noah took his B.A. degree in 1742-3 and as the Tripos lists prior to that of 1747-8 have not been published the fact that he was Senior Wrangler has not hitherto been noted. He entered the College as a pensioner 18 July 1738, his Tutor being Dr Philip Williams, Public Orator of the University. The Dr 'Rutherford' mentioned in Mrs Lutwyche's will is no doubt Dr Thomas Rutherford, Regius Professor of Divinity from 1756 to 1771.

The following item appears in a list of books and manuscripts issued by Mr Quaritch:

Norfolk:

644 ASHBY (Rev George). Remarks on Bloomfield and Parkyn's History of Norfolk, consisting of Additions, Corrections, etc. Sm. folio *MS. of about 120 pages, half morocco*

George Ashby (B.A. 1744) was President of the College from 1767 to 1775, and Rector of Barrow, Suffolk from 1774 to his death in 1808.

The following appear in recent catalogues:

WORDSWORTH (Wm.) A.L.s., 3 pages 4to, Rydal Mount, 7th Sept. 1849, written 6 months before his death, £ 3.

"My Lord, I much regret being obliged once again to throw myself upon your good offices by requesting you, if it be possible, to gain for my grandson the indulgence of the Master General of the Ordinance to allow his examination to be deferred until May next. For his not being sufficiently prepared to present himself in November, I blame as much as his own slackness his father, whose objection to the 'cramming' system has prevented the youth from going to Woolwich," etc.

White (Henry Kirke, 1785-1806) Eminent Poet; Original Autograph Manuscript, with his signature in full, being "Remarks on and Translations from the Ancients," No. 2 Virgil's Georgics, commencing "There can be little doubt, that those writers had a very erroneous idea of the nature of that species of poetry who could assert, that to write a truly excellent Georgic, was one of the greatest efforts of the human mind," etc., 55 lines closely written, also 25 lines of translation, commencing "Thrice happy swains did May fully know," etc., 3 pp., 4to, circa 1800, portrait added £ 9 9s. MSS. of Kirke White (who died at the early age of 21) are of rare occurrence.

The Master and Fellows propose to institute an Annual Dinner to Members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards; the first of these Dinners is to be held this year on Thursday, June 19. As there are some 850 names on the Boards, and as it is impossible to accommodate more than about 120 guests in the College at any one time, it has been necessary to make a beginning by issuing invitations to certain particular years; and on consideration it was decided to divide the names on the

Boards into three chronological groups according to the date of the B.A. degree, and then to issue invitations to those whose names stood first in each group. In this way it is possible to include among the guests of the College, Johnians of quite different standing, and at the same time to secure that each guest should find himself among his own contemporaries. For this year invitations have been issued (i) to those who took their B.A. degree earlier than 1852; (ii) to a group beginning with those who took the B.A. degree in 1869; (iii) to a group beginning with those who took the B.A. degree in 1882. It is hoped that in subsequent years other members will be asked in their turn.

The guests will be accommodated in College; an attempt being made as far as possible to put them in their old rooms. Dinner will be served in Hall at 7.30 on the Thursday evening, and will be followed by speeches, terminating with smoking in the Combination Room. There will be breakfast in the Hall on the Friday morning at such an hour as may not be incompatible with a late sitting the night before.

JOHNIANA.

'The Chester Courant' has a column devoted to notes on local history. From this we extract the following with regard to Randle Cotgrave a member of the College.

RANDLE COTGRAVE.

The *Dictionary of National Biography* has an account of this Cheshire scholar, the author of the first French-English Dictionary, from which it appears that he was admitted a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, on November 10, 1587, and afterwards became secretary to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, eldest son of the first Earl of Exeter, and therefore grandson of Elizabeth's great statesman. Cotgrave brought out his Dictionary in 1611, and a second edition in 1632. He died in 1634, a reference for this date being given to Cooper's "Memorials of Cambridge" (ii 113). The year of his entry at college shews that he was born about 1570.

There are other statements, or rather suggestions, made in the biography which must be rejected. "Possibly," says the writer, "he was Randal, son of William Cotgrave of Christleton," mentioned in the pedigree in Harl. MS. 1500 (fo. 118), because the arms known to have been used by the subject of the notice closely resemble those given in that pedigree; "if he be the same person as the Randle Cotgrave of the Harl MS. he became subsequently registrar to the Bishop of Chester and married Ellinor Taylor of that city by whom he had four sons—William, Randolph, Robert, and Alexander—and a daughter Mary." A reference to the printed Cheshire Visitation of 1580 (Harleian Society, 1882) would have shown this supposition to be erroneous; for at that time Randle Cotgrave, son of William Cotgrave of Christleton, was husband of Ellinor Taylor and registrar to the Bishop of Chester, so that he could not be the youth who went up to Cambridge some years later. The latter may, however, very well have been the second son of Randolph of the registrar; and perhaps some reader of the "Sheaf" may be able to confirm this, or to point out the true parentage of Cotgrave of French Dictionary fame.

Randle Cotgrave, the Bishop's registrar, appears to have entered this service about 1541, when "Sir John Chetham, clerk," was the acting registrar under Chancellor Wilmslow, and to have become acting registrar himself

about 1562 on Chetham's death or retirement. He is no doubt the "Dns-Randle Cotgreve" who took the oath in 1563 ("Sheaf," 3rd S., i. 34). An extract was printed a few weeks ago in the "Sheaf" from the account books of his clerk Henry Pennant (No. 558), and it appears from the Visitation of 1580 that he still survived in that year. He may very well have been the "Randle Cotgrave, chaplain," who was presented to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cheshire, in 1541, by William Brereton, esquire, William Cotgrave of Christleton, junior, and Nicholas Newbold of Dodleston, yeoman; in which case the second of these would probably be his brother (Ormerod i. 326). Nothing is said as to the reason of the vacancy, when the next recorded rector, William Orton, is mentioned in 1569. If he had married during Edward VI.'s reign he would have been expelled from this benefice or compelled to resign it, under Bishop Coates, though he might have retained his place under the registrar.

The arms in the Visitation give eight quarterings, of which four are not identified; others show connections with Cotton, Ridware, and Bostock. Those of Cotgrave are the same as these assigned to "William Cotgrave, late Alderman" (of Chester, 1629) in the *Armoury* printed in the "Sheaf" (ii. 18).

A. B. C.

RANDLE COTGRAVE.

The following letter has been kindly copied from the original by Mr. Gilbert P. Gamon. It is mentioned by the writer of the Cotgrave article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, who remarks that the arms on the seal are proof that the author of the famous French Dictionary belonged to the Cheshire Cotgraves; "they are quite different from those of Hugh Cotgrave, Richmond Herald in 1566, who is sometimes supposed to have been his father." The same writer gives a reference to an earlier letter of Cotgrave's, printed in *Notes and Queries* (3rd Series, viii, 84), to which it was communicated by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt; this letter (dated Nov. 27, 1610) is to the same Monsieur Beaulieu, who appears to have helped in revising the proof sheets of the Dictionary.

Letter by Ran. Cotgrave to Mons. Beaulieu. 8th July, 1612. With seal bearing arms: "A fesse dancette ermine, between 3 bugle horns skinged."

To my worthie and most deere frend M'sieur Beaulieu Secretary to the Embassad' of Great Britaine at Paris or elsewhere, haste thisis.

I left for you a l're at Mr. Inesters the 19th of last enclosed w'thin yt one from my lo: gone hence but a few days before. This I hope you received ere this. The 30th I had one from you, and in answer of it send you by this bearer (the same that brought from you the Picktoothes for my lo:) 2 of my Dictionaries, wherin many (I dare not say all) slips of ye Printer be corrected; but they are thereby somewhat handsommer than the ordinarie ones. This Bearer, as it seems, was not furnished for ye payment of them, and therefore you shall take what course you will for ye return of xxij's w'ch they cost me, who have not been provident enough to reserve any of them, and therefore am now forced to be beholden, for them to a Mechanical generation, that suffers no respect to waigh downe a private gaine. Deerer they were by xijd in a booke, untill of late; yet had they beene mine owne they should not have bene so deere to you, whom I owe much more than a multitude of those books are worth: and so for this time I bid you farewell resting allwayes and to my utmost abilitie,

Your frend and servant

RAN: COTGRAVE.

8 July 1612.

The British Ambassador at the time was Sir Thomas Edmondess. "My lord" is Lord Burleigh (afterwards Earl of Exeter), in whose service Randle Cotgrave then was.

The fact that the clergyman who married George Washington to Martha Dandridge Custis at St Peter's Church, New Kent County, Virginia, on 6 January 1759 was a Johnian is worth noticing in the *Eagle*. The clergyman in question was the Rev David Mossom, Rector of St Peter's Church, New Kent, from 1727 to his death in 1767. He was admitted to St John's 5 June 1705 at the age of 16. He was the son of Thomas Mossom, chandler, was born at Greenwich and educated at Lewisham School under Mr Tanner. His name does not appear in the printed *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, but he was ordained Deacon 1 May 1718 and Priest 8 June 1718 by the Bishop of London, when he is described as B.A. of St John's College, Cambridge. *The William and Mary College quarterly Historical Magazine* (published at Williamsburg, Virginia) has some notes about Mossom which we reproduce. (1) vol v. p. 67 has the following note: I have been favoured by Miss Calvin Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn., with a view of the Bible used by Rev David Mossom, who married George Washington at St Peter's Church, New Kent. On the inside front cover is: "R1: Criche 1660. David Mossom his book given by Ric: Criche Esqr 1699." On the inside book cover is written: "My dear father died September 12th 1701, I being then eleven years old and a half." As Rev David Mossom was born March 25, 1690, this probably refers to the death of his father. On a flyleaf are these entries:

"David the son of David and Eliza Mossom was born Sunday Augt. 21 about half an hour past seven in the evening and baptized Sunday Sept, the 4th 1715."

"Robert the 3rd son of David and Eliza Mossom, was born Saturday December 1st about eleven of the clock and baptized Sunday the 16, 1716. He died Thursday Sep, 26, 1717 about 6 clock in the morning, and was buried Sep. 27 in St Margarets Churchyard."

"Thomas ye 4th son of David and Eliza Mossom was born Wednesday May ye 14th at a quarter past one in ye morning. Baptized on Whit Sunday June ye 1st 1718."

"Susanna Daughter of Dav: and Eliza Mossom was born Friday July 22 and about quarter past four in ye morning and baptized Sunday July ye 31, 1720."

"Elizabeth Dautr. of Da. and Eliza Mossom was born Friday Sept. 21 near ten in the morning and Baptdized Sunday Sep. 30, 1722."

As shewn elsewhere, Rev David Mossom married three times: 1. Elizabeth, above named, who died January 28, 1737—St Peter's Parish Register. 2. Mary—(mentioned in his epitaph, *Meade* ii, 469). 3. Elizabeth Soane, widow of Benskin Marston, and daughter of Henry Soane, who was son of Henry Soane, Speaker of the House of Burgesses. She died April 2, 1759, aged fifty-five years (Charles City Records and Elizabeth (Soane) Mossom's tombstone). Rev David Mossom was born March 25, 1690 and died January 4, 1767. The youngest child above of the first marriage, Elizabeth Mossom, born in 1722, married Captain William Reynolds, owner of a vessel plying in the tobacco trade. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Chapman, junior, and the births of their children are entered in an old prayer book which I have been permitted to see: "Jane Chapman was born 29 February 1776 (Mrs Price of Hanover d. s. p). Reynolds Chapman was born 22 July 1778 (died February 1844, succeeded George C. Taylor as clerk of Orange in 1802. He married Rebecca Conway Madison, daughter of General William Madison and his wife Francis Throckmorton. One of their children was Judge John Madison Chapman, who married August 3, 1841, Susannah Digges Cole). Johnson Chapman was born 26 December 1780. (Signed) Sunday Mar 1781. Rich. Chapman.

(2) Vol v. p 78. The epitaph on the tombstone of David Mossom in St Peter's Church, New Kent County, is as follows:

Reverendus David Mossom prope jacet, Collegii St Joannis Cantabrigiae olim Alumnus, Hujus Parochiae Rector Annos Quadraginta, Omnibus Ecclesiae Anglicanae Presbyteriis Inter Americanos Ordine Presbyteratus Primus; Literatura paucis Secundus, Qui tandem senio et moerore confectus Ex variis rebus arduis quas in hac vita perpressus est Mortisque in dies memor,

ideo virens et valens, Sibi hunc sepulturae locum posuitet elegit Uxoribus Elizabetha et Maria quidem juxta Sepultis Ubi requiescat donec resuscitatus ad vitam eternam Per Jesum Christum salvatorem nostrum, Qualis erat, indicant illi quibus bene notus Superstites non hoc sepulchrale saxum. Londini Natus 25 Martii 1690, Obiit 4o Janii 1767

To this inscription there is a note *ibid* p. 51.

(3) David Mossom (see *Quarterly* iv, p. 66) became minister of St Peter's Church in 1727. There is proof that he was married three times. Bishop Meade says he was married four times. He was the person who officiated at the nuptials of George Washington, and continued in the ministry 40 years. According to his epitaph he was educated at St John's College Cambridge and was the first native American admitted to the office of presbyter in the Church of England. In his autobiography the Rev Devereux Jarratt attributes a poor character to morals and religion in New Kent. But it is so much easier to overdraw than to give an exact representation. Jarratt says that Mossom was a poor preacher, very near sighted, and reading his sermons closely, kept his eyes fixed on the paper, and his remarks "seemed rather addressed to the cushion than to the congregation." As illustrative of the lifeless condition of religion he mentions a quarrel between Mr Mossom and his clerk, in which the former assailed the latter from the pulpit in his sermon, and the latter to avenge himself, gave out from the desk the psalm in which were these lines:

With restless and ungoverned rage
Why do the heathen storm?
Why in such rash attempts engage
As they can ne'er perform.

His daughter Elizabeth married Captain William Reynolds.

[A correspondent sends the following notes with regard to George Plaxton, who was admitted a pensioner of the College 24 March 1665-6 and took the B.A. degree in 1669-70. He was afterwards ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York 29 May 1670].

Vicar of Sheriffhales, Salop and Staffs, 1673—1690; Rector of Donington, Salop, 1673—1703; Rector of Kinnersley or Kenardsey, Salop, 1677—1703; Rector of Barwick in Elmet, York, 1703—1721. He died in 1721, but the place is not known.

He published "Some natural observations made in the parishes of Kinardsey and Donington in Shropshire by the Rev Mr George Plaxton, as communicated by Mr Ralph Thoresby to Dr Hans Sloane F.R.S. Secretary" *Philosophical Transactions*, xxv. No 310 pp. 2418—2423.

From the Parish Register of Donington: "George Plaxton, clerk, Mr of Arts of St John's Coll. in Cambridge was presented by Sir Wm Leveson Gower, Baronet, to this Rectory, Anno 1690."

In the Ducatus Leodensis by Ralph Thoresby F.R.S. "But what relates to this Church and Parish [*i.e.* Barwick in Elmet] will be more accurately described by the Reverend and ingenious Mr George Plaxton, who (since the survey was taken) is Rector of Barwick, and what is too rare, resident there, being the first that has been so of many ages; and as the Parochians are happy in his Preaching and Prayers on the week-days and Monthly Communions, to which ancient custom he has happily reduced them; so the Republic of Letters will be advanced by his designed history."

ADAMS ESSAY PRIZE.

This prize is adjudged in the Michaelmas Term for an essay on a mathematical subject. The prize consists of a copy of the Collected Works of Professor J. C. Adams, together with about £4 in money or books at the choice of the recipient.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of the College who have not entered on their seventh term of residence at the time when the essay is sent in.

The competition is intended to promote independent study of original authorities, and to encourage practice in compact and systematic exposition. Originality in the treatment of the subject is not essential, but freshness and precision will carry weight; the length of the essay is limited to about 3000 words.

The essay, marked "Adams Memorial Prize," should be sent to the Senior Bursar before the end of September.

For the present year the essay is to be on one of the following subjects:

- (i) Unicursal and Elliptic Curves.
- (ii) Partial Differential Equations of the first order.
- (iii) A critical account of Lagrange's *Mecanique Analytique*.
- (iv) Gravitational problems in Hydrostatics.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

- (i) Salmon, *Higher Plane Curves*; Halphen, *Fonctions Elliptiques*.
- (ii) Forsyth, *Treatise on Differential Equations*; Lie-Scheffers, *Geometrie der Beruehrungs-transformationen*.
- (iii) Thomson and Tait, *Natural Philosophy*.

SR JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE v. JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

We take the following from the *Cambridge Review* for March 13. On Tuesday, March 11, St John's journeyed over to Oxford to meet Jesus. They were, however, beaten by the odd event. J. Strand-Jones, the Rugby Football Blue, was successful in the Weight, and was second in the Hurdles and Long Jump. Sanger and Linnell ran well for the visitors.

100 Yards Race.—S. H. Lockyer, Jesus, 1; A. B. Sleight, St John's, 2; J. W. Horne, St John's, 3. Won by a yard. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

High Jump.—S. H. Baker, Jesus, 5 ft. 1 in., 1; J. C. H. How, St John's, 5 ft. 2 in.

Quarter-Mile Race.—S. H. Lockyer, Jesus, 1; J. W. Horne, St John's, 2. Won by three yards. Time 53 secs.

Putting the Weight.—J. Strand-Jones, Jesus, 31 ft. 6 in., 1; W. T. Ritchie, St John's, 29 ft. 8 in., 2.

120 Yards Hurdle Race.—H. E. H. Oakeley, St John's, 1; J. Strand-Jones, Jesus, 2; W. T. Ritchie, St John's, 3. Won by three yards. Time, 21 secs.

Half-Mile-Race.—J. H. Bradshaw, St John's, 1; C. S. Woodward, Jesus, 2; L. J. P. Jolly, St John's, 3. Won by thirty yards. Time, 2 mins. 12 secs.

Two Mile Race.—R. McC. Linnell, St John's, 1; S. H. Baker, Jesus, 2; C. Beard, Jesus, 3. Won by three hundred yards; a poor third. Time, 10 mins. 36 2-5 secs.

Long Jump.—F. W. Allen, Jesus, 20 ft. 5 in., 1; J. Strand-Jones, Jesus, 18 ft. 4 1/2 in., 2; A. B. Sleight, St John's, 0; W. T. Ritchie, St John's, 0.

One Mile Race.—H. Sanger, St John's, 1; E. A. Weston, St John's, 2; C. L. Richards, Jesus, 3; A. Fenn, Jesus, 0; H. W. Jones, Jesus, 0. Won by three hundred yards. Time, 4 mins. 46 2-5 secs.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—Mr Sikes. Captain—C. H. T. Hayman. Secretary—E. Booker.

The season has been a success on the whole, although the batting had been very unsafe on wet wickets. Our bowling was strong and suited to any kind of wicket. The fielding was quite up to the mark with regard to ground-work, but left something to be desired in the matter of catches. H. Chapple and P. G. Broad were both given their Crusaders early in the term, both playing in the Freshmen's Match, and the former also in the Trial game.

Matches played 20. Won 5. Lost 2. Drawn 13.

Batting Averages.

	Innings	Times not out	Total	Highest Score	Aver.
E. Booker	22	6	814	117*	50.9
H. Chapple	14	2	368	75	30.6
P. G. Broad	14	3	333	105*	30.2
C. H. T. Hayman	13	2	298	100	27.1
J. W. Linnell	5	4	27	15	27.0
H. Addison	21	2	511	118	26.9
P. C. Sands	13	4	174	38	19.3
A. Chapple	15	0	296	80	19.0
R. T. G. French	16	5	172	69	15.6
R. McC. Linnell	14	2	166	33*	13.8
W. A. Rix	14	2	166	42	11.9
H. H. H. Hockey	14	3	124	34	11.2
G. L. Jarratt	5	1	34	15*	8.5

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
H. Chapple	84	7	286	23	12.43
R. McC. Linnell	67.3	16	216	17	12.70
J. W. Linnell	168.4	11	673	45	14.95
R. T. G. French	152.3	22	515	28	18.39
H. H. H. Hockey	173.3	24	519	27	19.22
W. A. Rix	69.4	15	234	12	19.50

Characters of the team :

- C. H. T. Hayman* (Capt.)—Has unfortunately not been able to captain the side regularly, but has played several fine innings, especially on bad wickets. Scores freely behind the wicket on the off-side, and possesses a very sound defence. Fields well in any position, and could not be improved upon at first slip.
- E. Booker*—A very fine bat, especially on the leg-side; has scored most consistently, and easily heads the batting averages. Is a safe field, and can bowl at a pinch. Has been a most energetic secretary.
- W. A. Rix*—Is over anxious to make runs, and frequently got himself out by trying to score too fast. A very useful bowler on his day.
- A. Chapple*—Has been most useful to the team as a bat, who could be relied on to make runs, and as a fine outfield.
- H. Addison*—A hitter of the 'Jessop' type, who started by being dead out of form, but has finished very strongly. His innings against Trinity Hall was magnificent. On his day a really first class wicket-keeper.
- H. H. H. Hockey*—As there have been few fast bowlers' wickets this season, he has been rather off colour, but when he did find his length proved most difficult to play. A plucky bat, who has saved the side from defeat on more than one occasion.
- J. W. Linnell*—Has proved most destructive on the wet wickets—would do even better if he bowled more at the batsman's pads; can make runs if he likes in good style.
- R. McC. Linnell*—Usually throws his wicket away by choosing the wrong ball to hit. Has been most useful as a bowler, and is very energetic in the field.
- R. T. G. French*—A slow but useful bat, and a safe field. Has bowled very well at times, especially in the Trinity match.
- H. Chapple*—A very difficult batsman to dislodge, and has good scoring strokes all round the wicket. Is a very nasty bowler to play when the wicket helps him at all. Ought to be a great success next year.
- P. C. Sands*—Patient and careful bat with a good defence. A splendid field at point, and may make a useful change bowler.
- P. G. Broad*—Has played some fine innings, notably in the second Trinity match; he is a trifle slow, but his placing on the leg-side is excellent. Fielding clean and safe.

Matches.

- v. Pembroke.* Drawn. Pembroke 188. St John's 142 for 8 wickets (H. Chapple 69).
- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. St John's 244 for 6 wickets (E. Booker 88, H. Chapple 75). Emmanuel 198 for 5 wickets.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. St John's 227 (E. Booker 77) and 168 for 3 wickets (H. Addison 81). Caius 356.
- v. Sidney.* Won. Sidney 202. St John's 219 for 4 wickets (E. Booker 80, H. Chapple 57).
- v. Emmanuel.* Won. St John's 273 for 9 wickets (A. Chapple 80) Emmanuel 99 (H. Hockey 4 wickets for 36, W. Rix 4 wickets for 9).
- v. King's.* Drawn. St John's 169. King's 43 for 1 wicket.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. Caius 113 for 9 wickets. Stopped by rain.



v. Trinity. Lost. St John's 29 and 68 for 3 wickets. Trinity 132 (H. Chapple 5 wickets for 37).

v. Sidney. Won. St John's 128 (C. H. T. Hayman 47 not out). Sidney 46 (J. W. Linnell 6 wickets for 26. R. T. G. French 4 wickets for 17).

v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 203 and 108 for 8 wickets. Jesus 110 and 74 for 3 wickets.

v. St John's (Oxford). Drawn. St John's (Camb.) 272 for 5 (E. Booker 117 not out, H. Chapple 53). St John's (Oxford) 141 for 6 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Drawn. Pembroke 169 for 2 wickets. St John's 39 for 6 wickets.

v. Trinity Hall. Drawn. St John's 225 for 6 wickets (P. G. Broad 105 not out, R. T. G. French 69). Trinity Hall 182 for 6 wickets.

v. Christ's. Won. Christ's 155 and 177. St John's 276 (E. Booker 90) and 59 for no wickets.

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 111 (C. H. T. Hayman 38, P. G. Broad 29). Stopped by rain.

v. Peterhouse. Lost. Peterhouse 183 (R. T. G. French 7 wickets for 67). St John's 69.

v. Emmanuel. Drawn. St John's 231 for 6 wickets (E. Booker 77 not out). Emmanuel 159 for 6 wickets.

v. Queens'. Drawn. St John's 245 for 3 wickets (C. H. T. Hayman 100, E. Booker 65 not out). Queens' 162 for 7 wickets.

v. Sidney. Drawn. Sidney 126 (J. W. Linnell 9 wickets for 73). St John's 99 for 8 wickets.

v. Trinity Hall. Won. St John's 256 for 4 wickets (H. Addison 118, F. Booker 66 not out). Trinity Hall 77 (H. H. H. Hockey 6 wickets for 32, including the hat trick. R. McC. Linnell 4 wickets for 8).

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *1st Captain*—H. Sanger. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Secretary*—H. B. Carlyll. *Junior Treasurer*—G. C. E. 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.

Position of Boats :

May Races (30 boats)—1st Boat 5th ; 2nd Boat 14th.

Lent Races (43 boats)—1st Boat 5th ; 2nd Boat 13th ; 3rd Boat 25th.

The success which fell to us last Lent Term caused a great feeling of hopefulness and confidence in the Club. Consequently, when practice began on April 11th last for the Mays, every hope was held not only that the first boat would improve its position, but that the second boat would regain its proper place in the first division.

The early part of the Term was remarkable in several ways. In the first place the weather for days together was as bad as it could well be. Strong north winds and cold rain were very frequent. Practice was thus made extremely difficult and on some days unpleasant.

The other two points of interest were the record for the 'Varsity pairs (7 mins. 37 secs., made by C. W. H. Taylor and R. Nelson in a row over) and the fine race for the Lowe Double Sculls. In this Taylor and Nelson were opposed by Thomas and Edwards-Moss. It was expected that there would be a good race, and there was. Thomas and Edwards-Moss beat the other crew by a length and a half. This was said to be Taylor's first defeat on the Cam.

Some very fair eights have been turned out this year—certainly the first five boats of the first division were strong and were credited with good times. The records for the Red Grind and the Long Reach were lowered in the last week of practice. It must be said, however, that the river has been kept full and is more lively than usual.

Our first boat practised and rowed in the Brocas boat, bought for the 1901 crew, as this ship suited them better than any other. This year's crew was the heaviest we have had for some time, and when "on its day" performed well.

The second boat was also heavy for a second boat and was possessed of extraordinary keenness, so that the crew practised well, right from the beginning of Term. They did some very good times in their tub-ship.

The races were rowed on June 4, 5, 6, and 7 before the customary crowds. The Pitt Club Lawn was again conspicuous. As well as the C.U.R.V. Band, Pierrots, and Strolling Minstrels of varied sort and quality amused the spectators. The weather was rather duller than usual.

The following is the result of the racing:—

1st Night. The second boat did not row up to practice form, but bumped Clare i easily half way up the Plough Reach.

The first boat started well and gained half a length on 1st Trin. i by Ditton. Here they dropped behind and finished well away, both from the boat in front and the boat behind.

2nd Night. The second boat went away better and bumped Caius ii in $2\frac{1}{4}$ mins.

The first boat got a good start and were gaining on 1st Trin. i when the bow-side oars touched on Post Corner, owing to a gust of wind and the wash. This accident caused the boat to stop almost entirely. They just pushed out and started again as Jesus i came within 6 feet; Jesus overlapped at Grassy and were just up at Ditton. After this our crew drew away inch by inch,

and succeeded in getting home after a most magnificent race by about three-quarters of a length. Jesus rowed much better than on Wednesday, and made spurt after spurt. Our cox steered very well, and stroke showed great judgment and skill.

3rd Night. The second boat gained very rapidly on Pembroke ii up the Gut and overlapped by Ditton. Here Pembroke drew away a little, but up the Long Reach our men kept going and finally made a good bump at the Railway Bridge. This success made them Sandwich Boat. In the first division they paddled over, as Selwyn only had to row 3 strokes to claim a bump over Hall ii, who were not rowing out of respect to their late Master. (Mr Latham had died suddenly on Thursday night).

The First Boat started fairly, but dropped to a slow stroke. This let Jesus up and they shot at Ditton, but missed. From Ditton home there was a good race,—our boat rowing 32 and never more than 10 feet from Jesus, rowing 38 to 40. On the whole the first crew were not to be congratulated on their performance, they really were capable of a much better show.

4th Night. The second boat rowed over head of the second division very comfortably; afterwards they rowed up to the post of Hall ii to make a formal bump. This put them definitely in the first division. Most probably if Hall ii had rowed our second boat would have caught them fairly easily.

The first boat was feeling the effects of the three previous nights and to add to their discomfort a bitterly cold wind arose about 6 o'clock. They got off fairly and to Grassy were comfortably away. From here to Ditton Jesus gained a length. It looked as if our crew would get away again, but Jesus gained up the Long Reach and made a tremendous spurt at the Railway Nurseries. Here they caught our boat amid the wildest excitement. It is not often that three races such as those between our first boat and Jesus are seen on the Cam. In one way these have done good; the newer men will have had a thoroughly good experience of hard racing and they will be the better for it.

The results of the races are at once gratifying and disappointing. The success of the second boat was most pleasing they and their coach (the 1st Captain) have every reason to be proud of themselves.

The first boat should have done better. They did not row up to their practice form in the races, particularly on Friday and Saturday. This may have been partly caused by the severe race on Thursday, and it must be said that Jesus were quite another crew with Drysdale at 7. Their original seven fell ill and retired from the boat after the first night and Drysdale took his place. He had been rowing lately and was by no means unfit. All three nights he rowed most pluckily and gave great life to the crew.

The names and weights of the two crews were as follow:—

First Boat.		Second Boat.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
H. Sanger (<i>bow</i>)	10 5	F. Worthington (<i>bow</i>)	11 5
2 J. H. Towle	11 6	2 G. Wilson	11 1
3 S. R. Brown	12 3	3 J. F. Spink	11 3
4 J. S. Collins	12 6	4 J. R. Draper	11 12
5 J. E. P. Allen	12 3½	5 M. Henderson	11 7
6 H. G. Frean	12 6	6 A. E. Corbett	11 8
7 S. H. Scott	12 3½	7 H. L. Clarke	10 9
G. C. E. Simpson (<i>stroke</i>)	11 7	J. T. Poole (<i>stroke</i>)	10 11
E. R. Wilkinson (<i>cox</i>)	9 2½	C. A. Wright (<i>cox</i>)	8 0

Characters of the Crews:

First Boat.

Bow—Rows long and clean, but should get his shoulders on quicker and be smarter with his hands.

Two—Improved his rowing very much this term—gets a good grip of the water and uses his slide well, so that his work tells right to the finish of the stroke.

Three—Has not yet learnt how to slide and swing together. Always tries his best and can be relied on to work hard from start to finish.

Four—Rushes forward and is frequently late in consequence. Must swing longer, use his legs more and his arms less.

Five—Improved considerably towards the end of practice. Has a weak finish through not using his legs throughout the stroke and lying too far back.

Six—Has good style and is very painstaking. Must get a smarter and firmer grip of the water, and finish the stroke right out. Works hard though not in the right way, but keeps improving.

Seven—Has learnt to row well very rapidly, and, if he takes pains, should make a good oar. At present he over swings and has an awkward finish.

Stroke—Was rowing very well in the earlier stages of practice, but was variable later on. In the races the absence of the vigour and determination which have always previously characterized his rowing shows that he was not at all fit, but he displayed all his old pluck.

Cox—Steers admirably, and shows great judgment in his remarks to the crew. His increasing weight is likely to deprive the Club of one of the best coxes it has had for many years.

Second Boat.

Bow—Rows hard and clean; should slide and swing more together and keep his outside shoulder up.

Two—Rows very hard. Must try to get his shoulders back more at the end of the stroke, and so get an easier and a cleaner finish.

Three—Always rows his hardest. Has not yet learnt to manage his slide and so fails to get hold of the water really smartly.

Four—Works well, but, through failing to swing his body, is very short.

Five—Has improved greatly. Must learn to be lighter handed, and to get an easier and a finer finish.

Six—Is a really good oar on his day, but at other times does not swing and is heavy handed; should try to be steadier forward on his slide.

Seven—Filled his place well; rows very hard indeed, being clean and smart at both ends of the stroke. Should try to row a trifle longer in the water.

Stroke—Stroked well throughout practice and the races. Is inclined to be short and slow with his hands, but always keeps his crew going all over the course.

Cox—Steered well in practice, but in the races was inclined to lose his head and steer wide at his corners.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.

The accounts for the building of the Boat House have now been settled or their amounts ascertained. The total amount due to the contractors, Messrs Rattee and Kett, is £2268 16s. 1d., towards which they have received £1700 on account, leaving a balance of £568 16s. 1d. due to them. All other bills have been settled. The total expenditure therefore stands as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of Site	500	0	0
Vendors' Law Costs	14	14	0
Messrs Rattee & Kett	2268	16	1
Architect's Commission	110	0	0
Printing and Postages	21	10	0
	£2915	0	1

The total amount received is as follows, including only subscriptions paid:

	£	s.	d.
Total subscriptions as per previous lists	2042	18	8
Interest on deposits, etc.	57	14	7
Sale of Stock	244	16	8
<i>Additional Subscriptions:</i>			
Chadwick, R. A. (1899)	2	2	0
Cheese, Rev J. E. (1900)	0	10	0
Frean, G. M.	1	1	0
Forster, R. H. (1888), 2nd donation	5	0	0
Jones, H. G. T. (1891)	1	0	0
Luddington, L. H. (1897)	2	2	0
Oakeley, H. E. H. (1898)	2	2	0
Powell, N. G. (1898), 3rd donation	2	0	0
Welldon, J. T.	2	2	0
	2363	8	11
Deficit still to be collected	551	11	2
	£2915	0	1

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Our season has been a most successful one, as we won eleven matches out of thirteen at doubles. At singles we have not been able to play a representative team once. P. U. Lasbrey is to be congratulated on his untiring efforts, as Captain. F. W. Argyle is this year Secretary for the 'Varsity, while H. E. Davies has also received his half-blue, and R. P. Gregory played for the Second Six.

The following are the team:—P. U. Lasbrey, F. W. Argyle, R. P. Gregory, F. W. Allen, E. Evans, H. E. Davies.

DOUBLES.

Played 13.		Won 11.	Lost 2.		
	Opponents.	Result.	For.	Agst.	
April 19	.....2nd VI.....	Won..	7	....	2
" 21	.....Selwyn	Won..	8	....	1
" 25	.....Trinity Hall	Won..	7	....	2
" 28	.....Emmanuel	Won..	5	....	4
" 29	.....Clare	Won..	9	....	0
May 7	.....Trinity	Won..	5	....	4
" 10	.....Trinity Hall	Won..	5	....	4
" 12	.....Emmanuel.....	Won..	5	....	4
" 14	.....Jesus	Lost..	3	....	6
" 26	.....Peterhouse	Won..	5	....	4
" 28	.....Pembroke	Lost..	4	....	5
" 29	.....Sidney	Won..	5	....	4
" 30	.....Clare	Won..	5	....	2

SINGLES.

Played 3.		Won 0.	Lost 3.		
		Result.	For.	Agst.	
May 9	.....Sidney.....	Lost..	3	....	6
" 27	.....Emmanuel	Lost..	3	....	6
June 2	.....Christ's	Lost..	4	....	5

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—H. Sanger. *Secretary*—H. H. H. Hockey.

The following new members have been elected. On April 25—R. McC. Linnell, R. T. Race: on June 4—J. E. P. Allen, J. S. Collins, H. G. Frean, S. H. Scott, E. R. Wilkinson, E. D. Evans, P. C. Sands, H. Lee, H. E. T. Dawes, P. U. Lasbrey, A. B. Sleight, H. Chapple.

FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr Tottenham. *Captain*—J. R. C. Greenlees. *Secretary*—E. Booker.

Colours have been awarded to E. Booker, A. M. C. Nicholl, and C. B. Ticehurst.

C.U.R.V.

"G" Company.

Captain—K. C. Browning. *Second Lieutenant*—M. Henderson. *Colour Sergeant*—A. R. Kidner. *Sergeants*—W. H. Kennett, J. H. Towle, C. B. Ticehurst. *Corporals*—C. H. F. Hayman, E. A. Martell, H. E. H. Oakeley. *Lance-Corporals*—G. R. Evatt, G. K. King, G. A. Gaze, W. J. Jones.

The strength of the Company is at present 95, so we possess the smallest Company. We are still in danger of losing our College Company, and it is to be hoped that everyone will endeavour to turn out in force to the parades and to obtain more recruits. It must be again pointed out to those in control of other branches of College pursuits, that although the demands the Corps makes on the time of its members are very small, they should be more respected, and that in other companies much less difficulty is found in reconciling Volunteering with other branches of Athletics. There have been morning drills twice a week during the term, and the attendance at some of them has been satisfactory. Towards the end of the term the drills have been interfered with by Examinations, &c. All men who have not finished their shooting are requested to do so *as soon as possible*. Anyone wishing to be coached should inform an Officer or N.C.O., and it is hoped that this will always be done.

The Battalion will proceed to Camp on June 18th, and leave June 25th. A detachment will go to the Coronation ceremonies.

Col.-Sergt. Kidner has been Captain of the 'Varsity VIII. and Sergt. Ticehurst has also shot for the 'Varsity. We are very glad to state that the members of "G" Co. still serving in South Africa will shortly return.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

Leut Term, 1902.

President—J. C. Arnold. *Vice-President*—T. H. Robinson. *Hon. Treas.*—W. Barradell-Smith. *Hon. Sec.*—P. K. Sen. *Committee*—The aforesaid officers with E. J. Dodgshun and B. Meivale.

Subjects for Debate:

Saturday, Jan. 18th—"That the suggested reduction of the Irish Parliamentary Representation would be futile and unjust." The motion was carried by 11 votes to 10, the President giving the casting vote.

Saturday, Jan. 25th—"That this House considers that Vaccination should be made compulsory in this country." The voting was:—Ayes, 16; Noes, 3.

Saturday, Feb. 1st—Mr E. J. Urwick (Wadham Coll. Oxford and Vice-Warden of Toynbee Hall) proposed "That for the solution of the Housing Problem improved education is more important than any other remedy." The motion was carried nem. con.

Saturday, Feb. 8th—"That this House deplores the decadence of the Modern Novel." The motion was carried by 10 votes to 6.

Saturday, Feb. 15th—(Visitors' Debate)—Mr J. Strachan (Clare Coll.) proposed "That the Celtic fringe has been the making of England." Mr H. G. Wood (Jesus Coll.) opposed. In addition Mr E. S. Montague, Trinity College, (Hon. Sec.: Camb. Univ. Union Society) and Mr J. I. Sheppard, King's College, spoke on the motion. The voting was: for the motion, 6 votes; against, 12.

Saturday, Feb. 22nd—"That this House deplores the indifference of the country to the cause of Total Abstinence." Ayes, 7 votes: Noes, 11 votes.

Saturday, Mar. 1st—"That the study of Modern Languages in this University is totally inadequate." The motion was carried by 9 votes to 2.

Saturday, Mar. 8th—"That Bachelors be taxed." The House was counted out about 10 p.m.

Easter Term, 1902.

President—T. H. Robinson. *Vice-President*—W. Barradell-Smith. *Hon. Treas.*—P. K. Sen. *Hon. Sec.*—M. F. J. McDonnell. *Committee*—B. Merivale and H. H. Roseveare.

Subjects for Debate :

Saturday, Apr. 26th—"That this House disapproves of the proposals of the Government in the present Budget." The motion was carried by 5 votes to 4.

Saturday, May 3rd—"That this House approves of the revival of the Coercion Act." Voting:—For the motion, 3 votes; against, 11.

Saturday, May 10th—"That in the opinion of this House Mr Kipling's claims to literary distinction rest on an insufficient basis." The voting was:—Ayes, 5; Noes, 7.

Saturday, May 17th—"That this House disapproves of the present Education Bill." Voting:—Ayes, 5; Noes, 7. The motion was therefore lost by 2 votes.

Saturday, May 24th—(Visitors' Debate)—Mr Oscar Browning (Fellow of King's College) moved "That in the opinion of this House, the Drama is the highest form of Literature." Mr C. W. Pearsall (Trinity College) and Mr J. S. Barnes (Trinity College) also spoke. The motion was carried by 10 votes to 9.

Saturday, May 31st—"That in the opinion of this House, the Government should take steps to secure the abolition of chaperones." The house was counted out at 10 p.m.

The Debates have been well maintained throughout this Term, which augurs well for the success of the Society in the coming Michaelmas Term.

SCHOLARS' READING UNION.

President—Prof Mayor. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Silkes, Mr Glover.

Several of the senior members of the Society being candidates in the Classical Tripos, the course of meetings this Term was much interfered with. Two were held in the early part of the Term, at which the Menaechmi of Plautus was the subject for reading. At the last meeting of the year, held on June 3, parts of the tenth book of Quintilian's "Institutiones Oratoriae" were read, and a very pleasant series of meetings was thus terminated, from which the members have derived much benefit, by the opportunity offered for studying those parts of the classics which are not so commonly read.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Committee*—J. C. H. How, W. B. Marshall, O. May, A. M. C. Nicholls, H. E. H. Oakeley, C. B. Rootham (*Librarian*), R. Sterndale-Bennett. *Honorary Secretary*—H. J. W. Wrenford. *Conductor*—Mr C. B. Rootham.

The May Concert, which took place on Monday, June 9th, in the College Hall, marked a new era in the history of these concerts, as, for the first time for many years, professional assistance was dispensed with, reliance being placed almost entirely on College talent. Justification for this policy was found in its success—a splendid programme, appreciated to the full by a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

It would perhaps be invidious to single out any of the items for special praise; mention must, however, be made of R. Sterndale-Bennett's magnificent Pianoforte-Solo, which was vociferously encored.

The Society's best thanks are due to Mr Rootham for the untiring energy and skill displayed by him in organising and conducting the chorus, also to H. J. W. Wrenford for the time and trouble he bestowed on his duties as Hon. Sec.

The programme was as follows:

PART I.

- 1 CANTATA....."A Song of Destiny" (Schicksalslied).....*Brahms*
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
- 2 SONG....."Mary Morison".....*Arthur Somervell*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- VIOLIN SOLO.....*C. B. Rootham*
Four "Impressions" (Memories of Killarney)
(a) Prelude. (b) At the Lake Side,
(c) On the Heights. (d) On the Road.
A. P. THOMPSON.
- 4 VOCAL QUARTET....."Hymn to Cynthia".....*Tours*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD,
J. C. H. HOW, A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 5 PIANOFORTE SOLO.."Fantasie" in F Minor (Op. 49).....*Chopin*
R. STERNDALE BENNETT.

Interval of 20 minutes, during which Refreshments were served in the Combination Room.

PART II.

- 6 MADRIGAL....."Let me Careless" (For Five Voices).....*T. Linley*
THE CHORUS.
- 7 SONG.."Vulcan's Song"..*(From Philémon et Baucis)*.....*Ch. Gounod*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 8 PIANOFORTE TRIO....."Waltzer Märchen".....*Edward Schütt*
(1) Allegro Moderato. (2) Allegretto.
C. B. ROOTHAM, A. P. THOMPSON, R. STERNDALE-BENNETT.
- 9 CHORAL SONGS.."From the Bavarian Highlands".....*Ed. Elgar*
(1) The Dance. (2) On the Alm.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
- 10 VOCAL QUARTETT....."I lov'd a lass".....*S. Reay*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD,
J. C. H. HOW, A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 11 CHORUS....."Lady Margaret Boating Song".....*G. M. Garrett*
Soloists: *1st Boat Captain*—H. SANGER, G. A. TICCHURST,
J. H. BEITH, H. E. H. OAKELEY.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Committee consisted of the following:

President—H. C. Sandall. *Ex-Presidents* (in Residence)—J. H. A. Hart, M.A., B. P. Waller, B.A., C. Coore, N. B. Souper. *Treasurer*—J. C. H. How. *Secretary*—F. W. Allen. *Elected*—E. D. F. Canham, J. B. Shaw.

In accordance with the usual custom for the Easter Term the number of meetings held during the term was restricted to three. The following papers were read:

May 9—"A Great Johnian," (George Selwyn), by Rev A. T. Coore.

May 16—"Early days of one's Ministry," by Rev S. Symonds

May 23—"Brother Lawrence," by Rev V. N. Gilbert.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prize:

<i>For Students in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
First Year	Leonardo da Vinci.
Second Year	Abraham Lincoln.
Third Year	The Poetry of Matthew Arnold.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Wednesday, October 15.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—G. H. K. Macalister. *Treasurer*—Mr J. E. Marr. *Secretary*—C. B. Ticchurst.

Honorary Members—Mr R. H. Adie, Mr W. Bateson, Mr F. F. Blackman, Mr K. C. Browning, Mr T. J. Jebu, Mr J. J. Lister, Prof G. D. Liveing, Prof A. Macalister, Dr D. MacAlister, Mr J. E. Marr, Mr J. E. Purvis, Dr W. H. R. Rivers.

Ordinary Members—G. H. Ashe, H. A. Browning, H. C. Cameron, A. T. Densham, G. W. Grabham, J. R. C. Greenlees, R. P. Gregory, P. P. Laidlaw, L. Lewton-Brain, G. H. K. Macalister, O May (*Ex-president*), G. C. Simpson, C. B. Ticchurst, R. R. Walker, R. H. Yapp.

The following papers have been read this term:

April 28—"Papuan Genealogies," by Dr Rivers.

May 19—"The Caves of Baoussé Roussé," by G. H. K. Macalister.

May 26—"The Science of Examinations," by Mr Adie.

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*—J. R. C. Greenlees, R. P. Gregory, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller, C. Coore, A. L. Garrett, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, H. J. Wrenford (*Junior Treasurer*), E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne, R. R. Walker (*Junior Secretary*), G. Beith, J. S. Collins, J. F. Spink.

There has been no meeting in connection with the Mission this Term, but Mr Elsee has paid one or two flying visits to the College.

A plan is under consideration for establishing a Walworth Boys' Camp somewhere near the sea this summer. Members of the College who are prepared either to go down or subscribe are invited to communicate with R. R. Walker (*Junior Secretary*).

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The following is the list of addresses during the Term :

April	26th.	Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson, Dean of Jesus College.
May	3rd.	Mr Ward.
"	10th.	Mr E. S. Woods, Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge.
"	17th.	The Bishop of Melanesia.
"	24th.	Mr C. Elsee, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
"	31st.	Mr R. H. Kennett, Fellow and Lecturer of Queens' College.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day 1902.

Donations.

DONORS.

British Association Meeting at Glasgow, 1901. Discussion on the Teaching of Mathematics which took place on Sept. 14th. Edited by John Perry. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 3.49.51.	
Everett (J. D.). Illustrations of the C.G.S. System of Units, with Tables of Physical Constants. 8vo. Lond. 1891. 3.47.2...	Dr. D. MacAlister
Howes (G. B.). Atlas of practical elementary Zootomy. With a Preface to the 1st Edition by the late Rt. Hon. Professor T. H. Huxley. 4to. Lond. 1902. 3.12.8.	
Todhunter (I.). Spherical Trigonometry. Revised by J. G. Leathem. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.49.52.	The Editor.
*Roby (H. J.). Essays on the Law in Cicero's Private Orations. 8vo. Camb. 1902. 7.30.66.	The Author.
*Glover (T. R.). Life and Letters in the Fourth Century. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 7.27.37.	The Author.
Macaulay (Lord). Hymn by Lord Macaulay. An effort of his early Childhood (hitherto unpublished). Edited by Lionel Horton-Smith.* 8vo. Camb. 1902.	The Editor.
Rolls Series. Report on Fœdera. App. A—E. By C. P. Cooper. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1869. 5.13.	The Master of the Rolls.
Rosenberg (J.). Assyrische Sprachlehre und Keilschriftkunde. 8vo. Wien, n.d. 7.39.22.	
Ioselian (P.). A short History of the Georgian Church. Edited, with additional Notes, by the Rev S. C. Malan. 8vo. Lond. 1866. 9.22.26.	
Caley (Rev W. B. R.). The Doctrine of Justification according to Scripture and the Church of England. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.18.54.	Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.
Girdlestone (R. B.), Moule (H. C. G.), Drury (T. W.). English Church Teaching on Faith, Life, and Order. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.18.55.	

- Hodgkin (T.). Charles the Great. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.25.72.
- *Greenup (Rev A. W.). "The London B.D. Degree." A critique and a suggestion. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.11.41. Rev A. W. Greenup M.A.
- Dugdale (Sir Wm.). The History of Saint Paul's Cathedral in London, from its Foundation. With a Continuation and Additions by Henry Ellis. Fol. Lond. 1818. H.2.8. Rev C. E. Thorpe M.A.
- *Clark (Prof E. C.). Paper on an alleged Law of Numa. [From the Proc. Soc. Antiquaries, June 20, 1901]. 8vo. The Author.
- The Army and the Press in 1900. A Study by a British Field-Officer. 8vo. Lond. 1901. Major A. C. Yate.
- *Gilbert (Wm.). On the Magnet. [Translated with Notes, from the 1st Edition of 1600.] Fol. Lond. 1900. Kk.6.12. Mrs Adams.
- Thompson (Silvanus P.). Peter Short, Printer, and his Marks. A Paper read before the Bibliographical Society, May 17th, 1897. 4to. Lond. 1898. Kk.6.13. Dr. Sandys.
- Pope (R. Martin). The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to Timothy and Titus. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 9.11.85. The Author.
- *Whitaker (G. H.). The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Ephesians explained. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 9.11.84. The Author.
- Horace. Odes. Edited by Stephen Gwynn. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 7.31.46. Messrs Blackie & Son
- Smollett (Tobias). The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves. 12mo. Lond. 1809. 2.26.11.
- Cicero. Orationes. Interpretatione et Notis illustravit P. Carolus de Merouville, ad usum Delphini. 3 Vols. 4to. Paris, 1684. II.6.37-39. J. H. A. Hart, Esq, M.A.
- Sonnenschein (E. A.). Bentley's Plautine Emendations from his Copy of Gronovius. (Anecdota Oxoniensia. Classical Series. Vol. I. Part iv.) 4to. Oxford, 1883..

Additions.

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- Boissier (G.). L'Opposition sous les Césars. 4me Edition. 8vo. Paris, 1900. 9.38.24.
- La Religion Romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1900. 9.38.20,21.
- La Fin du Paganisme. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Paris, 1894-98. 9.38.22,23.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The Verses formerly inscribed on Twelve Windows in the Choir of Canterbury Cathedral. Reprinted from the Manuscript, with Introduction and Notes by M. R. James. 8vo. Camb. 1901. *Library Table*.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. V. Pars. iv. Themistii in Libros Aristotelis de Caelo Paraphrasis Heb. et Lat. Edidit S. Landauer. 8vo. Berolini, 1902.

- Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Vol. XI. Pars. ii. Fasc. i. Inscriptiones Umbriae. Edidit E. Bormann. Fol. Berolini, 1901. *Library Table*.
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- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Lap-Leisurely). By Henry Bradley. 4to. Oxford, 1902. *Library Table*.
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- Gregorovius (F.). History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages. Translated by Annie Hamilton. Vol. VIII (2 Parts). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 1.9.48.
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END OF VOL. XXIII.