

Lady Margaret Boat House, 1901.



Lent Term, 1902.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 25.)

THE letters here printed relate to Shrewsbury School. They carry on the history of the dispute between the College and the Corporation from the point at which we arrived in Vol. xxii, p. 321.

It will be remembered that the Corporation of Shrewsbury, in defiance of the rights of the College under the Ordinances governing the School, had nominated Mr Owen to be Headmaster. The College took the matter before the Court of Exchequer and was successful in asserting its rights. The decree of the Court was made on 16 May 1726 (see *Eagle*, xx, p. 500). The Corporation of Shrewsbury after some deliberation appealed to the House of Lords, where however they were unsuccessful. The letters here given cover the early stages of the case and extend very nearly to the date of the final appeal. With regard to the writers of the letters which follow the following notes may be helpful.

John Lloyd seems to have been Official of the Peculiar of St Mary's Shrewsbury, and a nephew of Richard Lloyd, sometime Headmaster of the School (*Eagle*, xxii, 300).

Thomas Philips was Proctor of the Peculiar (*ibid*, 315). He seems to have acted as the College solicitor or legal adviser in Shrewsbury.

Roderick Lloyd, fifth son of Hugh Lloyd of Nevin, co Carnarvon, was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 5 December 1684, but does not seem to have been called to the Bar. He seems to have drafted the College case against the Corporation (*ibid*, 318).

Robert Price, Baron of the Exchequer, son of Thomas Price of Geeler, was educated at Ruthin School and admitted to the College 28 March 1672. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 May 1673, and was called to the Bar 21 October 1679. He became a Bencher of his Inn in 1701 and was made Serjeant-at-law 23 June 1702. He was returned as M.P. for Weobley, co Hereford, on five occasions between 1684 and 1701. He successfully opposed in Parliament a proposed grant of lands in Wales by King William III to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. After the King's death this speech was 'printed with the title: "Gloria Cambriae: or the speech of a bold Briton in Parliament against a Dutch Prince of Wales." Price held various public appointments and became a Baron of the Exchequer 14 June 1702. He was removed to the Court of Common Pleas 16 October 1726. He died at Kensington 4 February 1633 and was buried at Yazor. He was one of the Judges in the Court of Exchequer who heard the case of the College against the Corporation of Shrewsbury (*Eagle*, xx, 500).

William Shaw, from whom two letters are printed, was probably the William Shaw, born in London, son of William Shaw, gentleman, admitted a fellow commoner of the College 9 June 1702, aged 15. We may fairly identify him with the William Shaw, son and heir of William Shaw, of St James' parish, Westminster, who was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 25 February 1701-2, and was called to the Bar 19 May 1710.

Rowland Tench, son of Richard Tench of Shrewsbury, was admitted to the College from Shrewsbury School 19 June 1697, aged 18. He was nominated by

the College to be third Master of Shrewsbury School 12 March 1701-2. He was promoted to be second Master in 1715 and resigned this office in 1728. He was instituted Rector of Church Stretton, Salop, 2 September 1725 and held that benefice until 1749.

Leonard Hotchkis son of Richard Hotchkis, was born at Cherbury, Salop, and was admitted to the College from Shrewsbury School 9 June 1709. He became Accidence Master of his old School in August 1713 and was nominated by the College to be third Master 4 August 1715. He succeeded Tench as second Master in 1728 and ultimately became Headmaster 17 October 1735: he resigned in 1754. His letters show how ardently he desired the post which he ultimately held.

Thomas Cooke (or Cook), son of Samuel Cooke, draper, of Shrewsbury was admitted to the College from Shrewsbury School 23 April 1705.

Dr Robert Phillips who ultimately became Headmaster on the nomination of the College 8 May 1727, was the son of James Phillips of Shrewsbury, gentleman. He matriculated at Oxford from Christ Church 12 May 1687, aged 16. He became B.A. 19 January 1690-1. He was a D.D. of Oxford in 1709 and incorporated D.D. at Cambridge in 1728. He was for sometime Vicar of Linley, Salop and of Fownhope, co Hereford.

St Mary's, Salop

25 January 1724.

Reverend Doctor

Mr Phillips was pleased to communicate to me the contents of your last letter to him, with the agreeable state of your dispute with our worshipful Corporation. But I was surprised to find by the latter part of it, that the Exhibitions and Scholarships due at Michaelmas last are not yet paid. I assure you that at the School-Audit dinner (where I happened to be invited in November) I offered to give the School Bailiff a receipt for it, and transmit the money to you, and procure your receipt for the same; when Mr Brigdale told me he had some occasion to

write to you, and would send you a bill of exchange for it very speedily. Now I find that gentleman's promises (tho' made before Mr Mayor and many of his betters) turn but to little account in St. John's, and therefore I have ventured to accost him again the last week upon that subject. He has faithfully promised me that when you shall please to send your receipt to Mr Phillips or to myself he will pay the money. I have some hopes likewise that the Chamberlain will very speedily be prevailed upon to do the same, though their many unhappy Lawsuits at present make the Corporation very backward in all their payments. However you may assure yourself I shall do whatever is in my power to serve my beloved society, who am with sincere wishes for the prosperity of so valuable a College, and humble service of yourself (Dear Sir) and all friends

your most affectionate

humble servant

JOHN LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Lambert, Fellow of St John's in Cambridge, per London.

Reverend Sir

Upon the 3rd instant I was inducted into a living, and such a one as I have reason to believe will afford me a comfortable retirement from this laborious business. I propose to continue here about a year, after which I shall surrender the school freely, and in such a manner as shall be agreeable to the College. I could heartily wish Mr Hotchkiss may succeed, for which reason I take upon me to recommend him to the College, as a person deserving in this matter. Be pleased Sir to give my humble service to Dr Edmundson and my old friend Mr Clark. I am Sir, with all respects

your obliged humble servant

ROWLAND TENCH.

September 10 1725

Salop.

Be pleased Sir to let me know in what manner my resignation will be agreeable to the College, and I will either wait upon you there, or do it here in the manner you shall think fit, and at what time, within the compass of a year.

Addressed: For Dr Lambert, St John's College Cambridge.
free: T. KYNASTON.

Salop

November the 19th 1725.

Sir

I Returne you my humble thanks for rectifyinge the mistakes in my bill and begge leave to assure you they were none other but mistakes. I readily comply with the proposals you were pleased to make in your last letter of acceptinge the 25 guineas and have by this post sent a bill to Mr Church accordingly. I hope you will beleieve I had no designe of affrontinge nor intention of deceivinge you or the Venerable Society, for whom I had the honour to be concerned. And that my endeavours shall always be such (if they or you have occasion to imploy me) as to render my services as acceptable as I can.

Since I sent my last bill my agent in London disbursed a guinea for the returne of the *distringas* against the Corporation which I leave entirely to you whether it shall be added to the 25 guineas or not. For which alone I shall draw my bill and order Mr Church to give you such receipt as you desire with or without the additional guinea. My agent delivered the *distringas* to Mr Lloyd in London and he as my agent writes me word, gave him directions to have it put in my bill. I am Sir

your most obedient

and most humble servant

THO. PHILIPS.

If I should not be thought too presumptuous I would mention Mr Hotchkis to you as a deserving person to be employed and advanced in our Schools. I heartily wish successe to the Colledge in their cause.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at the signe of the Bishop's Head, neare St Paul's Church in London.

Reverend Sir

That I have not been earlier in acknowledging the favour of yours has not been my want of the most respectfull sense of the obligation and all your civilitys, but I hoped you would excuse me till your return to London where I conclude you are the beginning of the Term. Our Corporation gentlemen seem'd somewhat dissappointed at the last hearing, but Mr Wills has rais'd again their expectations and Mr Owen tells me they have

better hopes than ever; that they design to strike in with the Cheif Baron's opinion concerning the Visitationall Power which they think the College can not get over. I do not much depend on any information from that quarter, but it seems probable from the success they have had in a Charitable Commission, which was taken out purely with a design against them, but they had so many friends Commissioners who by long adjournments dissappointed it, and having a favourable Jury the prosecution, dropt and nothing done. Since the last Decree would not be admitted as a President I hope you will obtain a better, to elect without notice from the Corporation of a Vacancy, for our present Mayor being their Attorney in the cause and positive &c. will venture hard to raise difficultys and perplexe. I desire to move by your directions and repeat my request that you will advise me, but I should be glad if Whitsuntide might be a convenient time to waite on the College, and that I might then have the pleasure of finding you there, for I shall be unwilling to give any advantage to such as would be glad to lay hold on it only for my being a well-wisher to the College. Mr Gittings has not lived to see the event of the cause, but dyed in a way I have been much affected at, two day ago, distracted. I think the College has done us a great Honour in their last election. I doubt not but the merits of the persons make amend for the ingratitude of the Town. I am affraid our school will not quickly send you two more such, it continues to decline and boys go away disoblig'd. I think there is but 10 under Mr O. besides his Pettys. If you miscarry I shall be weary of being concern'd in it and yet do not know how to live without it, but I hope and wish the best and am, Reverend Sir

your most obliged, most humble servant

Salop

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Aprl. 25 1726

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Lambert at Mr Knaplock's a Bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, London.

Dear Honoured Sir

It was with the greatest pleasure imaginable that I received from Mr Clarke the joyfull account of your success, which I dare say was chiefly owing to your own conduct and applica-

tion and I hope not only the College but the people of Shrewsbury, as well as myself, will some time or other be sensible that you have been defending their priviledges and how much they are oblig'd. Indeed the populace could not containe from shewing their satisfaction, putting bells to ring, and what was thought insulting, the inveterate party of the Corporation were in the greatest confusion and the more so because they had flattered themselves with the greatest security. Mr Owen stayed away the first morning and his boys taking the alarm found an opportunity to go all out of school. In the afternoon he appeared and said they designed appealing to the House of Lords. The Mayor being the Attorney you may be sure will promote this, and the violence, envy and despair of some others will second it. They have had two or three private caballs and I am told have worked up one another into it, this morning they lay it before the Corporation where Mr Philips designs to be amongst them. I suppose the Post will stay for the Mayor's letters and if so I hope to tell you the result, and if not I shall be apt to trouble you again next post when I design also to write to College, I think to Dr Newcome. They have a back game to play if this miscarrys to put up Mr Cooke, a person I formerly mentioned to you who preach'd before Baron Price at our Assize, I have been certainly inform'd he was sent to by some of them, I suppose to see if he would come to terms with Mr Owen. They have a mind in this angry mood to try if they can bring in a person with the qualifications without you, though they should not be able to support Mr Owen who wanted them. I suppose they would not have one intirely in the College interest to audite their accounts, which is the only objection any of them can make to your humble servant. I have some friends among themselves and I believe the greatest part of the best persons in the Town are my well-wishers, as I do not doubt will appear when it is proper to ask their testimony, but in that and everything I would beg your direction, and shall not doubt the success if assisted and espoused by you, which shall ever be acknowledged in the most grateful and dutiful manner by, Reverend Sir

your most obliged
and most humble servant

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Salop May 23 1726

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Lambert at Mr Knaplock's, Bookseller, in St Paul's Churchyard, London,

Reverend Sir

Had I not promis'd last post to give an account of our Corporation's proceedings on Monday I should think it impertinent to speak of them since Mr Philips was there who can so much better informe you. The hot party came resolv'd on an appeal, the Mayor press'd it very hard, said Mr Wills advis'd it, but being called on to make that appear could only produce a letter from Steel their solicitor; then it was moved that Mr Wills and Probin should settle a case and give their Opinion on it and that an indifferent Counsell should be also consulted upon it and Pingelly was named, and that they would appeal if they advis'd it, which was thought reasonable and agreed to without any division. This will give them time to cool and I fancy all will rest here, though Mr Owen told me the Mayor had writt to stop proceedings; what he means by it I do not understand. Mr Clarke advis'd me to stay till the Decree took effect, but nothing would have detained me from waiting on the College at Whitsuntide, when I shall have a little leisure, but your being absent. When the Decree is taken out be pleas'd to direct everything, whether Mr Tench and I must give notice of the vacancy etc. I know nobody that can oppose me with all the qualifications but Mr Cook and Mr Cotton who you may remember, of the year below Dr Newcome, they have been both talk'd of, the first I believe will certainly appear being encourag'd by the party and hearing Mr Cotton spoke of I went to him to know the certainty, having always had an intire friendship with him and knowing him in the College interest. He assured me he would not oppose me, but that if I succeeded in the Head-School, he had thought of putting up for the Second, and would have offered himself for the first in opposition to anyone but myself, whom he thought to have the most reasonable expectations of it, having been so long in the businefs, but as far as I could judge he being a modest man would rather have the second than the first place, and I confess I should be glad to have so able industrious and conscientious a coadjutor there. And now Sir, I heartily beg your pardon for being thus troublesome, you see I am very full and cannot help opening myself to you. I wish

you as much success in all your other undertakings for the good of the College. I shall be extreemly glad to hear from you and am, Reverend Sir

your most obliged
very humble servant

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Salop

May 25 1726

Mr Philips designs for London very quickly.

Addressed: To the Rev Dr Lambert at Mr Knaplock's a Bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sir

I hope this will find you well arrived and settled att St John's College, after all the great trouble, attendance and expense which the cause of Salop Schoole occasioned you, and nothing but your great care and application would have rendered it successful. I wish the Towne may rest on the decree, but I feare the influence of wealth and party will bring it to the House of Lords next winter, but if I goe the Salop Circuite I hope to quiet them therein. I have had a letter from Lady Child, widdow of Sir Lacon Child, and from Mr William Edward, Rector of Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire. Who desire me to recommend to you Mr Tho. Cooke to be Head-Master of Salop Schoole. Hee is a native of Salop and a freeman of the Town, went from the Schoole to St John's College and is a master of Artes. Hee has been 14 or 15 years Schoolmaster att Cleobury Mortimer with good reputation and succeſſe, and sent seuerall good Scholars to the University, this Character (sic) I heare from seuerall, but do not know him personally; nor doe I recommend him to prevent any designe you have for any other person whom you may have in view. I thought it my duty and service I owe to the College to recommend such person as the College may upon inquiry find for their service. I wish it may prove soe. My service to such of the Fellows as I have the honour of being known to, and accept of the best service of

Sergeants Inne

1 June 1726.

your faithful humble servant
Ro. PRICE.

Reverend Honoured Sir

Mr Cook has been two or three days in town among our corporation-men, saith he has been earlier in his application to the College and is very sanguine in speaking of his interest. He is free in objecting the difficulty I am to contend with of not being a Burges's son, which I hope is not so insuperable as he would wish it. The preamble of the 7th Ordinance brings the College into the trust to secure a person best able to supply the function (you being best judges of his qualifications) and one that had been a scholar of the school, which is a proper encouragement to it. These therefore appear to me essentials in your choice, that he be of sufficient learning, educated at the school, but what follows in that ordinance is more discretionary, what may determine your choice when all things els are equall, but what most of your choices have disregarded, and even Mr Clarke tho' a Burges's son was not born within the town or suburbs and therefore not within the letter of it. There, to be born in Chirbury parish as I was, follows a Burges's son, but I have been 15 years a Burgess which one would think should give me a right to it's priviledges, and if so I shall have an additionall qualification. But these are but secondary accidentall considerations, and when to have been a scholar of the school is so much insisted on, I hope to have been afterwards so many years a Master in it will be interpreted to be of the first sort and deserve the same encouragement, and this not only from the reasonableness of the thing itself, but from the equity and design of the ordinances. By the 16th a School-master in case of great age or imbecillity has power to make a debuty, but that debuty, if he be for the Head-Master, must teach in the lowest room, and if the ordinances put every one out of his proper place rather than admit a person occasionally to be put over the heads of the established masters, without doubt they do not design a new-comer to be for ever put over them. And the 17th is particular that they shall regularly advance from the 3rd into the 2nd school, and from the 2nd into the first even without the College, if by 2 years tryall they have approved their abilitys, and if 2 years gives a claime without the College, I hope 12 or 13 years tryall may do it with it, and that those years in the 3rd school may compensate the want of 2 in the second. Besides since Mr Owen has been but an intruder for these three last years, I cannot tell why Mr

Tench and myself may not be esteemed for that time the Head Masters. But if the Objection was of any weight I hope it will vanish when a person equally qualified with Mr Cooke, his senior in College, and thought here inferior to him neither in merit nor interest, I mean Mr Cotton, appears also as a candidate and if the College will comply to serve him as he most wishes, is willing to give way to me and to accept of the 2nd school. And he is not the only person that designs to appear if I should miscarry. One of higher degrees and character told me he had a mind to do so. Since therefore Mr Tench who has the first claime declines it, since Mr Cotton and others equally qualified with Mr Cook are willing to do so in my favour but not otherwise, Mr Cook ought not to complaine if he miscarrys though he might be thought to have a qualification which I want, and I think if he makes himself ever so agreeable to the College he might be content to begin with a lower school. I have said all I can for myself how I am qualified to appear as a candidate, but a word from you will be more than all I can say, and I hope you will so far befriend me as to communicate what you think proper of this to the Seniority in whose determination I will cheirfully acquiesc. If I am so happy as to succeed I will endeavour with the best capacity I have to discharge the trust and to be never wanting in the most grateful acknowledgments, if not, I shall be glad to see a more worthy person fill the place and shall never forget former favours. I do not think myself enough known to the Seniors to trouble them severally with letters and only wrote to Dr Newcome, but I desire you would be so kind as to give my most respectful humble service to them as they fall in your way, and particularly I would return the President and Dr Newcome thanks for their kind Entertainment of me in College. I flatter myself that a large part of our Corporation are my friends, and among them he that is to be the succeeding Mayor at Michalmas, but some are inveterate enough against me who give no other reason for it than that I appeared in the interest of the College. I thank you for the favour of your letter and for all your favours, which are more than I shall be able to requite unless the College will put it in my power. I am, Reverend Sir

your most obliged
and most obedient humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Salop,
June 11th 1726

Mr Cook was very free in publishing that his interest was made by Lady Child to Baron Price.

Addressed: To the Revd. Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge.

Reverend Sir

I received yours by Sir Taylor and return you my hearty thanks for the favour and frankness of your friendship therein and tho' I spoke as fully as I could in my last to the matter objected to ease my own mind more than for your information, whom I formerly apprised of it when only Mr Gittings appeared to oppose me, yet I can not help laying hold on the encouragement you give me to be further troublesome and shall depend on your known candor and generosity while I unbosom myself in the freest and most unguarded manner to you. I confess I have often weighed the objection of my not being a Burges's son, whether it would be cause reasonable for our Corporation to object against me, if the College would nominate me, and to put you upon a new election, and indeed I do not think it would, but that you have power to elect a scholar of the school, two years Master of Arts within any of the other qualifications mentioned, and when you do so cause reasonable to refuse him can be only immorality etc. However to obviate this objection I have endeavoured to carry it as fair with the Corporation as I could, in hopes to get a number of their names to my Testimoniall to College, have rather ventured the interest of my known friends than begin where they would take exception, and my friends among them think it too soon to appear till the talk of an appeal is over; which is the true reason I have been so slow in sending up proper recommendations. This is a tender point and after all I cannot be sure how it will succeed, for though I have a good acquaintance with some of note among them, yet if party breaks in it may bear down all other considerations. As for Mr Cook I do not question his abilities, though I have heard little said of his school, but more suspect his conduct. I suppose he has conversed chiefly with those below him, whence he has acquired the most assuming, dictating, overbearing way in company I ever met with and I can not help being afraid of him for a neighbour, who turns every thing into

noise and dispute, especially when whetted by party, and espoused by the hottest among us. He would faine have come in by the Corporation before Mr Owen was put upon us, but Mr Owen was then too dear to the Managers to be laid aside for any St John's man. So that I can not help thinking that as Mr Cotton is better known amongst us, he would be the more agreeable person to the generality of us, and more to be depended on by the College, and I believe a better Schoolmaster. The other person I hinted at is not yet a candidate and perhaps will not. It is Dr Phillips a Convocation man for Hereford, of small preferment, but his wife has £400 per annum joynter. He was formerly in a school with reputation and in every way qualified for and equall to the place. He has a mind to oppose Mr Cook if Mr Cotton or myself are not like to prevaile and advised with me if it would be to any purpose, being of the other University, and little known in Cambridge, which I could not answer. He could have had the interest Mr Cook appears with to better advantage, being related to Lady Child and personally known to the Baron. And now Sir I have acquainted you of all I know and think in the matter and heartily ask pardon for so great freedom. When the decree is served I will observe directions and design to have the pleasure of waiting on you, if I have any hope left, and if not I desire you will be so kind as informe me. I desire you will please to give my humble service to all my friends and am with the utmost respect and gratitude, Reverend Sir

Salop
June 18th, 1726.

your most obliged
and most humble servant
LEONARD HORCHKIS.

I hope if this failes I shall make good my pretensions to the second school when Mr Tench will give way, he has often said he would do it at small notice when he could serve me by it, but he has certainly changed his first intentions of leaving us at Michaelmass, and wishes to stay another year at least, if not as long as he can, but I desired him to answer that question of yours himself. He desires his humble service.

Addressed: To the Rev Dr Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge, by way of London.

London
June the 25th 1726.

Sir

In answer to yours I am to acquaint you that we have settled the Decree with the Deputy Remembrancer without going before my Lord Cheife Barron. The decretall part of it is the same as you had a copy of from me with the addition of our having our costs, to be taxed by the Deputy Remembrancer. They did strike out some of our allegations which we could not insist to put in the Order, though I had a mind to try them; and Mr Sargant Comyns told me there was no great matter in striking out these allegations, since we can vpon any occasion justifie them. The next thing we are to doe is to putt the order under seale to serve the mayor of Salop etc., and then they must take care to give the Colledge notice according to the 7th ordinance. Mr Phillips is now in town but I shall take care to send the order by him to be served upon the Corporation.

Mr Phillips tells me that the Corporation are very fond of Mr Cooke, who is a very whiggish, dangerous person, though otherwise every way qualified. I shall be very gladd to see you here to discourse Mr Phillips or to write to me about what you desire to be satisfied in. Which is all I can say att present to that affayre, who am, Sir

your most humble servant
ROD. LLOYD.

Pardon this hasty scribble. I pray you give my most humble service (though vknown) to all your learned Body.

The allegations struck out are, after reading the Charter Books etc. and from these words 'whereby it appeares' etc. to 'Court declared' etc.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St John's Colledge in Cambridge—These.

London
June the 30th 1726.

Sir

According to your commands I have imparted with the contents of your last letter to Mr Baron and he desired me to acquainte you that it was his oppinion that you should sacredly

observe your ordinances. And if Mr Cooke is already beneficed he is not capable of accepting of the schoole masters place without he quitts his living, which perhaps he may do to oblige the whiggist Corporation. When my Lady Child recommended Cooke to him he did not then know what principle he was of. Mr Philipps and I have been considering of this matter and though he is every way quallified according to the By-Laws yett you have by your ordinances the election of any other person and though you should elect Mr Hodgkis yett the Corporation will be sure to refuse him and send Cooke to you to be elected by way of a bone for you to pick etc. Which if they intend to appeale will make the Corporation case soe much the stronger, but if you could name any other person equally qualified with Cooke it will be soe much the better. But vpon the whole Mr Philips tells me that he doth not question but that Dr Philipps will be perswaded to accept of it, if soe, everybody knows he is a person in all respects quallified and will putt all matters out of dispute. Mr Philipps has this post wrote to him to consider of it by the time as he will be at Salop which which will be next weeke. I shall in the mean time deliver him the Decretall order exemplified under seale to be served on the Mayor and Aldermen. When occasion serves you shall further hear of this and other matters from, Sir

your humble servant
ROD. LLOYD.

I shall take care to insert Mr Philips Bill of Costs in the generall bill, as soon as I have it from him.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert, Burser of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

June 30 1726

Dear Sir

I ought to make many excuses to you for venturing to recommend a person to you in a case, wherein you are likely to be applied to by those, whom you must be less willing to refuse; but I cannot decline giving you the trouble of this to desire your favour and the rest of the Seniority to Mr Leonard Hotchkis, who is at present one of the Under Masters at Shrewsbury, and is very desirous of your nomination of him to the place of Head Master of that School. I am not myself acquainted with him,

but as I am assured by Mr Thomas Hill, our friend Mr Hill's nephew, that he is a person every way well qualified for it, and one that will do justice and credit to your school, I cannot doubt but you will pardon my application to you in his behalf, and if you have not already fix'd on another person, will not be the less willing to accept of Mr Hotchkis for his coming recommended to you from Dear Sir, your most humble

and obedient servant

WM. SHAW.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Robert Lambert D.D, and senior fellow in St John's College, Cambridge.

Salop, July the 11th 1726

Sir

I have wayted upon Doctor Philips since I came downe, who hath all the qualifications mentioned in the schoole ordinances. And he is a person who is in the opinion of all that knowe him is everyway qualified for the office of head schoole master of these schooles, and will discharge his trust if elected by the Colledge with great integrity and candor. But he is not willinge to interfere or give himself or the College any trouble, unlesse he may have some previous encouragement. I desire you will please to communicate this to Doctor Lambert with my humble respects and retturne me what answer you thinke proper and if it be such as will be any inducement to him he designs to pay his respects to the Colledge I am, Sir,

your most humble servant

THO. PHILIPS.

The Doctor will in no wise interfere with Mr Hotchkis' pretensions if they think fitt to elect him. The Doctor was a schoolmaster at Bewdely for several years. If you think it proper you may forward this letter to Doctor Lambert. I sent it with a blank half sheete on purpose. The other candidate is in no wise liked by any that respect either the Colledge or the Schooles.

Addressed: To Rodericke Lloyd Esq at his chambers in Lincolns Inn in London.

Salop

July the 24th 1726

Sir

From the conversation that Mr Lloyd and I had in London about the choyce of a head schoolmaster for our schooles I tooke it for granted that if a person who is strictly qualified for that place should be offered, or should offer himselfe, such person soe qualify'd ought to have the preference before any other that is not qualify'd according to the ordinances. And that actinge contrary or otherwise would be a breach of the ordinances and introduce a new foundation for further suites, if eyther party objected. Especially since the decree for confirminge the ordinances is soe very recent. This is the reason why Dr Philips was thought of in opposition to Mr Cooke. I have not the honour to be related to any of the candidates. And I beg leave to assure you that Doctor Philips was never thought of to my knowledge or beleeffe in opposition to Mr Hotchkis. For although everybody that knows the Doctor must thinke him a person of greate merritt yet it was very much suspected that he would scarce accept of the place unlesse it were to prevent a man that wants or seemes to want merritt equal to the place. And I consulted Mr Hotchkis before I mentioned the affaire to Doctor Philips who seemed pleased that the Doctor should succede, provided he could not succede himself. And Mr Hotchkis was the first person that tolde me the Doctor would accept of it. This is the true reason why I proposed the Doctor to your consideration.

The generality of those with whom I converse here are of opinion that the Corporation will stand by Mr Cooke in opposition to Mr Hotchkis upon the account of Mr Cooke's beinge a person which for reasons best knowne to themselves they may like better than Mr Hotchkis, and that they will not give up the poynte without contestinge it in relation to Cooke's having all the qualifications if the College elects Mr Hotchkis, who they say wants two qualifications vizt. beinge borne in the Town and beinge the son of a Burgesse, and the generall opinion is that eyther Doctor Philips or Mr Cooke will succede.

I believe what I heare that several persons have lately desired the Doctor to solicit the matter, and I fancy, though I know it not, he designs soe to doe. I have beene desired to acquainte you by others who concurre with me in my notion, some of

whome owe their education to St. John's Colledge, that they thinke a suite will unavoidably ensue if Mr Hotchkis shall be elected and insisted upon by the Colledge. I have been very open in disclosing my thoughts to you accordinge to your desire and shall be always glad to receive and obey your commands who am with very greate deference Sir

your most obedient humbly servant

THO. PHILIPS.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, by way of London.

Reverend Sir

I remember in a letter I sent you last year, I told you my intention of resigning next Michaelmass. But I beg leave to trouble you with this to excuse myself for not doing what I then intended and perhaps what you and the rest of the seniority expect from me. For when I came narrowly to view the place I found the building very large and very ruinous and an insolvent widdow, in so much that part of the house tumbled down this summer. If I am censured there as not being as good as my word I beg you'd turn advocate for me, because I intend to leave as soon as I can get things in order, which I am now doing as fast as I can.

If you expect I should say anything in respect of the Corporation, all things are very quiet here and Mr Owen follows his business as usual. The ring-leaders of these disorders keep up their mettle still and give out they will yet appeal to the House of Lords. But I am satisfy'd the Corporation is very poor and if they are not assisted with the school money, which they have already voted, must bear the expense, they must of necessity be constrained to think of peace. Mr Cook has acquainted some of your managers (and has told them he was ordered so to do) with the great inclination the College has to maintain peace and good agreement with them which, I perceive was acceptable enough to them, but some of them think you'd be more in earnest if you wrote to them upon that subject. I hear one Doctor Philips has made some application to the College to succeed in the vacancy of the school, whenever it happens. If it be true, I must needs do him the justice as to

say, I think the College cannot make a better choice in respect of anyone hereabouts. For he is one duely qualified in all respects to be nominated and I do verily believe no one can come here more agreeable to all parties than he. I do take him to be a man of very agreeable temper, and of great steddiness; and of all others the most likely to begin and carry on a good agreement between the College and the Corporation, and that will never comply with any thing that is either unjust or unreasonable to either. He has been formerly us'd to the business of a school and I do stedfastly believe if the College think fit to nominate him they will never have reason to repent of your choice. Be pleased Sir, to excuse my freedom in taking upon me thus far, for it is my opinion freely and voluntary, without favour or affection, and what Mr Hotchkis agrees with me in. I hear the decretal order is coming down. I have reason to believe it will not be obey'd at the first serving. I must therefore be instructed when it will be proper to wait upon the Mayor to acquaint him with the vacancy. Which when I know I shall do accordingly. I am with service to all friends, Sir

your obliged humble servant

July 27 1726

Salop

ROWD. TENCH.

I should be thankful if you'd favour me with a line. My services in particular to Dr Edmundson and Mr Clarke.

Addressed: To the Reverd. Dr Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge, by way of London.

Upon the back of this letter Dr Lambert has made a minute of his reply.

Aug. 7, 1726.

I did imagine that you'd resolved to resign at Michaelmas next and wish you'd found things more to your satisfaction in your new living. I can say nothing at present as to the sense of the College as to your case. Several seniors are absent. Whatever is fair and reasonable and what they may comply with consistently with their obligations you may certainly expect. In the tryal to have a living was an objection repeated in the case of Mr C. and it is a wonder those gentlemen have not

taken notice of it. You've given a character of Dr Philips as makes him appear very agreeable. He is a gentleman I find much esteemed. I wish you'd taken notice whether the Doctor has any living, for we shall be very unwilling to give occasion for dispute. After the decretal order has been serv'd upon the several parties concerned, which Mr Philips will acquaint you with, please then to signify the vacancy on any fit opportunity. I suppose it is not material whether it be done immediately or demurr two or three days, if you see proper.

Honoured Doctor

I am yet willing to hope I may have the honour to serve the College in the Head schools, that my having born the drudgery and vexation of the business will compensate for what I want, that is agreeable to the design of the Ordinances to encourage diligence in lower Masters by their advancement, and that it will be so to your generosity, and then that I could easily surmount any other difficulties. But I may be partial in judging of what relates to myself, and will therefore conclude that best which you determine, and if I must not be so happy as to succeed, my next pleasure will be to see the place filled by a more worthy person, as I do not doubt but it will be by whosoever you approve of. But if you will give me leave to speak my wishes they very much incline to Dr Phillips whom I formerly mentioned to you. One with all the statutable qualifications, well known among the gentlemen of the country, of steady principles that may be depended on by the College, every way equal to and who will be an honour to the place, and above the objections of the Corporation unless they are resolved always to make merit an objection. I had not thought myself at liberty to say this but that Mr Cotton gives way to him as thinking he will appear with most advantage. Mr Tench tells me he has writ to you to excuse his resigning and I expect he will be for excusing as long as he can, but whenever there becomes a vacancy, I hope I shall have a fair chance there, if I miscarry in the other. Jaundrell gives me no apprehensions, whom I do not take to be within the Ordinance, his father was made Burgess to serve a turn and in that sense he is a Burgess's son, but he himself is not a Burgess, and I remember formerly to have seen an opinion upon that case in Mr Lloyds custody

which now cannot be found, his journey was unthought of till overnight, and I wish he was not put upon it by a certain neighbour of mine, who thinks he has interest, always proposeth to be my friend and was at the same time for every other of the candidates, I am glad he has spoke out at last, but I will take no notice of this to him. It is known publickly that the Decree is come to town, but the business of our Assizes and perhaps of Stafford too will take up Mr Philipps that it will scarcely be served till they are over. Mr Owen saith they will not obey it, but I believe they are not come to any settled resolution yet and imagine if appealing will put off their paying the cost they will be apt to do it, but if it must be paid first that they have had enough of it. I hope you will take care they may not put it upon the School Revenue as they always designed, which I take to be the chief interest you have in the trust. Our growing stock is near £80 per annum and perhaps improveable which may in time be an advantage to the College as well as the school and as for the past accounts whenever you have put in a Master he may demand them and send them you to peruse without more law. Mr Owen is again dissappointed, and his party for him, in a Chappell the Mayor presented him to, which the Lord Chancellor upon a motion has given in favour of Mr Hatton. When the Decree is served and I know more you may expect to hear from me again. I desire my most respectful humble service to my friends in College whose favours I shall ever acknowledge however this matter terminates and especially those you have been pleased to confer on, Reverend Sir

Salop
August 3d., 1726

your most obliged and
ever thankful humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: For the Revd Dr Lambert at St John's College,
Cambridge. *Franked:* free J. Kynaston.

Salop August 27th 1726.

Reverend Doctor

Last Tuesday the Mayor and majority of our Corporation and the private partys were serv'd with the Decretall Order. Mr Tench was out of town, the next day being holyday, and has not yet found time to go with me to do our duty to the

Mayor, but I hope we shall today acquaint him of a vacancy. They do not yet think fit to submit to the Decree nor seem to design it. The Mayor has never acquainted the Corporation anything about it since their meeting after the Triall when they resolved to have the best advice and appeal if perswaded to it, but has transacted all himself with his agents above, and communicated but with few here. The most I have learned has drop'd at times from Mr Owen and therefore I do not overmuch depend on it, That when the Decree was served the fast friends met and concluded that the former resolution was a sufficient authority to appeal without consulting the Corporation again. That a copy of an appeal was ready drawn and come down, That Mr Bridgeman one of our Members interested himself very much in it, had consulted severall lawyers in London, and particularly that the Attorney General confessed to him he remembered his former Opinion given in their favour and beleved he should be of the same mind still. That the Bishop of Lichfield had been felt and gave a courtly answer, that he had searched his Register and found nothing of it there, and that the School was out of his Diocess, that he could not act as Bishop. I shall be very sorry for your trouble, and sorry for the School if they are so hardy as to proceed, which I think has but seven regular scholars under Mr Owen, but every thing must be sacrificed to party. I desire you will be pleased to let me know whether you will proceed to an Ellection immediately after 20 days, or waite till Mr Owen is dispossessed. If the first I conclude you will think it necessary to be exact in qualifications, and then unless Mr Cook should give out as I do not expect he will (but if he should Dr Philips always told me he would do so too and not oppose me) or unless you think their possessing Livings disqualifies them to accept a nomination, I do not expect you can serve me at present. The Doctor's preferment is small, Kinlet in Worcestershire, I believe about £50 or £60 per annum. He lives in our town and keeps a curate there, and I suppose his chief motive to appear for the school is his having a son in Orders whom he hopes to get into his Church. He must be 50 years old at least but vigorous of his age, will waite on you if encourag'd when it is thought proper, and I believe expects me to come with him, but, if it be quickly, I doubt I must deny my self that pleasure for reasons I shall then give. If you defer nominating till the Decree prevails I

shall have some hopes still, unless they can delay it till Mr Lloyd is qualified to appear for it. But my concern for the publick is much greater than for myself and when I shall see the School restored to its right foundation and these persons dissappointed that have done so much to ruine it, I shall have my wish. I will never be wanting in duty to the College and shall be glad of any Opportunity to serve you. I heartily thank you for your last very kind letter and all my friends for their good wishes, to whom I desire service and am with the greatest respect and gratitude, Honoured Sir

your most oblig'd and
most humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

I will write again when anything offers here worth your knowing. They give out appealing will stop paying the costs and perhaps if they are pressed early next Term all may drop yet. I write in great haste that I may not lose this post.

Addressed: for Dr Lambert at St John's College, Cambridge.
Franked: free J. Kynaston.

August 23, 1726.

Dear Sir

Since the affair of Shrewsbury School stands in the manner your letter represents, no doubt Mr Hill as well as everybody else will think you do right in not naming Mr Hotchkis, or any man to it who may be reasonably and statutably refused by the Corporation, especially too since Mr Kynaston and Mr Hotchkis himself have recommended Dr Philips. Mr Hill is at this time at Eton, or else just gone from thence to Henley, and his nephew is in the country, so that I cannot just now acquaint them with the contents of your letter, neither is there any occasion to doubt, but that Mr Hill will approve of your conduct in this affair, and be obliged to you for your readiness to have complied with him, if it had been reasonable to have done it. I will not fail to shew him your letter when I have an opportunity to do it, but how long it may be before I see him I cannot say. For I know not when he will return to Richmond, nor when I shall be able to leave my house, where I am at present confined on the melancholy occasion of my mother's

lying so ill, that we have little hopes of her life. I beg my humble service to Mr President and all our friends at St John's, and am very truly, Dear Sir

your most obliged
Humble Servant
WM SHAW.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert, Senior Fellow in St John's College, Cambridge.

August 31, 1726
Salop.

Reverend Sir

About the middle of last week Mr Philips finish'd his serving the Mayor and Corporation with the Decretal Order. And upon Saturday I waited upon the Mayor to acquaint him with the vacancy. Mr Hotchkiss went with me. He received us very civilly but told me he thought the place was full. They talk still of going into the House of Lords, but I think when this Mayor is out of office (which will be at Michaelmass next) things will be reason'd to move coolly. I do not know, but a letter to him may be of some service, which if I perceive any prospect of, when he enters upon his office you shall be sure to know, from your obliged humble servant

ROWD. TENCH.

My humble service to all friends, especially those formerly named.

Reverend Sir

I understand by a letter from Dr Lambert to Mr Hotchkis that through the recommendations of my friends, the Master and Senior fellows of your College are inclin'd to choose me head School-Master of this place, provided I will resign the benefice I am now possessed of. Upon this information, I think myself obliged in gratitude, not only to return the worthy members of your Society thanks for the favourable opinion they have conceived of me and their kind intentions, but also to assure them that I will resign that, as soon as I am settled in the School, and past all danger of future molestation. More than this I hope cannot reasonably be desired, since every man

is bound in prudence to provide against contingencies. If upon this promise, the Electors think fit to send down a Nomination, they may depend upon the punctual performance of it, and rest satisfied that their directions, with respect to this affair, shall be carefully observed and obey'd. On the other hand, should the Corporation appeal, I hope the College, as they have begun, will go on with the cause, and support the Nomination at their own charge for I shall not engage in it.

But notwithstanding all this, if my friend Mr Hotchkis can be nominated without detriment to the College and with safety to his own title, no man shall more chearfully quit his pretensions than Reverend Sir

your humble servant
ROBT PHILLIPS.

Shrewsbury

August the 12th 1726.

[The date of this letter has been altered, in Dr Lambert's hand writing to September. '7 ber.' This from the context seems the more likely date. On the same sheet is written the following letter.]

Reverend Doctor

I had the favour of a very kind letter from Dr Lambert and have been extreamly oblig'd to that worthy gentleman. He therein tells me he shall be for some time out of College, and directs me to write to you on the affair in which of late I have been so troublesome to him. I had writ him word by the Carrier before I received his, that on the 27th of August Mr Tench and I acquainted the Mayor of the vacancy by the Decree, and were answer'd that he thought the place was full. Dr Phillips has said what he thought proper with respect to his Living and he can make it as easy as he pleaseth, his wife's son being the Patron. I shall be very much oblig'd if the Nomination may be defer'd a few days, while I try if any thing can yet be done here in favour of myself. I will write to Dr Lambert in a post or two at furthest, if he be not returned I desire you will receive the letter, I desire my most respectful humble service to the gentlemen concerned I thank you for the Civiltys I received in College and am Honoured Doctor

your very humble servant
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Addressed: For the Revd Dr Edmundson, President of St. John's College in Cambridge.

Reverend Doctor

I writ a few lines in Dr Phillips letter to the President as you directed, and have nothing to add more but my heartiest thanks to you Sir in particular and to all my friends in College for their kind inclinations to have served me, and if it cannot be, I am glad one so much more deserving is like to succeed. Notwithstanding Mr Cook has been looked on as a reserve by some of our Corporation, yet I very much believe I should have obviated all objections had the thought of appealing been given over, but to attempt anything with them till then is impracticable and Mr Tench is so much persuaded that a nomination will be irregular till Mr Owen is dispossessed that his possession how illegal so ever must hinder the Mayor from giving another possession till he is legally removed etc., that he told me that he had a mind to write to you about it lest it should not be thought of, but I daresay you have well considered everything. I spoke with the Mayor elect who expressed a kind desire to serve me, he told me the Mayor gave out they had appealed, which, if so, was contrary to their resolution by which Sergeant Pengelly's advice was to be had first, but he would know the certainty if the Mayor would tell him, and he told me afterwards that it was not done, but Mr Wills had it under consideration that then it was to be shewn to some others, but he believed it would be done. Mr Owen saith he has seen the draught of the Appeal and that they have as much encouragement as ever. It is certaine the Mayor and the angry party want no resentment, they threaten Mr Tench on his having a Living and begin to mention my Curacy. He saith nobody can disturb him but by Chancery and he will try it if they do, though I wonder he is so tenacious having considerably advanced his fortune to a good temporall estate as well as spirituall preferments.

When I wrote last to College I had some thoughts to have tryed if Mr Cook could be prevailed on to desist from the resentment he has on this account to Dr Phillips, but when I reflected on it a little I could not attempt it without your consent. I am glad you are under so little apprehensions from any thing they can yet do, I believe the generality here are of

the same opinion but for all that may be worked on by designing men and the cry of party.

No one will rejoyce more in your success therein than myself. I desire you will please to give my very humble service to the gentlemen concerned. I am not the less sensible of my obligations to them, if I must not have the honour of serving them, I am with all Respect and Gratitude, Dear honoured Sir,

Salop
Sept. 14th 1726.

your most obliged and
most humble Servant

LEONARD HOTCHKISS.

Mr T. thinks, from what he has observed these last two or three days from Mr Owen, that they have some new discouragement, and the talk of appealing is but swaggering.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert at St John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

Reverend Sir

I have not seen Dr Phillips lately and he is to day out of town, when I saw him last he was encouraged by the President's letter to expect that when you and some others were returned to College he should hear again, which has been much wished. I have heard nothing of our Corporation that I can depend on since my last. I suppose the next Term will make them give over trifling. I do not doubt but you are tired with this tedious troublesome matter but for all that I hope you will have the honour and pleasure to finish it successfully, and I shall be extremely glad to congratulate you thereon. I desire my humble service to the President etc. and am, Dear honoured Sir

your most obliged humble servant

Salop
October 12th

LEONARD HOTCHKISS.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Lambert, at St. Johns

Sir

Havinge seene Doctor Philips lately and had some discourse with him about his intentions of acceptinge the office of head

schoole master of these schooles under the favour and kinde intentions of your Colledge, he hath desir'd me to mention it to Doctor Lambert that he is willinge to resigne his Church preferment accordinge to the ordinances in such manner as the Colledge shall direct, not doubtinge but the Colledge will putt the termes of his resignation upon such a ffoote as he may not runne any hazard of loosinge both the one and the other preferment which is all that he desires.

This Corporation does not seem so violently bent upon an appeale in my opinion as formerly they were. But what they will doe I cannot pretend to informe you with any certeynty.

I beinge informed that, in the absence of Dr Lambert, letters relatinge to this affaire may properly be address'd to you gives me the confidence of troblinge you with this, who, with very greate respect, am, Sir

Salop
October the
13th 1826

your most obedient
humble servant
THOS. PHILIPS.

Addressed: To the Reverend Doctor Edmundson at Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, by way of London.

London
October the 22nd 1726

Sir

I am this morning arrived home when I found your letter dated the 6th instant and another from Mr Phillips dated the 19th instant. Being newly arrived I have not had any time to waite upon Mr Barron nor to take his advise how to govern our selfe in this affayre. I am told iust now that he is to be removed to the Common Pleas Court. If soe wee shall loose a good ffreind of him. I wish since they doe remove him they would make him Cheife Barron, which I am affrayed will hardly be done at this juncture. Mr Phillips promised to send me an affidavit of service on the Mayor etc., which when I receive I shall know the oppinion of the Court about Owens removall. In the mean time I shall be gladd if you and the Corporation shall agree upon the nomination of a Head Master.

I thinke you can not properly proceed to nominate till the Court give further direction upon the affidavit of service etc. As to the Appeale wee can not avoyde it, if they will be soe foole hardy, being very much tired I can say noe more att present, but I am Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St Johns Colledge in Cambridge, These.

Reverend Sir

I received yours of the 9th instant, wherein you rightly guess at the reason of my silence. For our Corporation at present seem resolutely determined to try their success in the House of Lords. The present Mayor (though esteemed a peaceful quiet man) is, contrary to my expectations, guided by his predecessor and these in confederacy with him. For which reason (I fear) it will be in vain to write to him. I communicated your letter to Dr Phillips who keeps up a good agreement even with those who are the greatest enemies to peace here; he tells me he will penetrate as far as he may be into their designs and give you an account thereof in a post or two. He is intimate with one concerned in their secrets, but would have things kept as close as may be, lest his friend should suffer. The Doctor seems concerned he has not heard from College since your letter to Mr Hotchkiss, wherein you were pleased to intimate that the seniority would send him a nomination and save him the fatigue of a journey. Your silence ever since makes him suspect that somebody here plays a double game. I do not know but he may have some reason for his conjecture from some observations I myself make, but time will put both men and things in a true light.

The Scholarships belonging to the College are paid by the Chamberlain of the Corporation, and the Exhibition by the School bayliff. But I take the Mayor to be a proper person to write to upon the account of both, and if so, a letter to the Mayor upon that subject may properly introduce what you have to say in relation to the good inclination of the College to peace. But this I submit to you better judgment. If you write

to the Mayor it must be to John Adams Esqre. The Chamberlain is Mr Wm Wolley, grocer, and the school bayliffe, Mr Michael Brickdale. I am with service to all friends, Sir your most

humble servant to command

8ber 25 1726

ROWD. TENCH.

Salop

Addressed : To the Revd. Dr Lambert at St John's College Cambridge, by way of London.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).

AN ECHO FROM LIPPINCOTT'S.

PYRRHA fere quando septem compleverat annos,
'Basia da, mea lux' diximus: illa 'Nego.'
Nobiscum genetrix bona tum faciebat, et 'Eheu,
Istud inurbane, Pyrrha, negatur,' ait.

Tempora mutantur, res et mutatur in illis:
Num dubitas? anni iam periere novem:
Pyrrha deos facilis iurato arridet amori;
Mater numinibus credere questa uetat.

T. N.

WHEN Julia seven was or so,
If you would kiss her, she'd say No:
Her mother seemed to think you right,
And told her she was impolite.

But now that Julia's turned sixteen,
Another state of things is seen:
While Julia gracious is to us,
Mamma it is that makes the fuss.



THE CITY UPON THE HOLY STREAM.

V.

IN speaking of the death of Wilfrid we have been anticipating events. Wilfrid was Bishop of York when he founded his monastery at Hexham: the see was of somewhat later origin, and three bishops filled it before Wilfrid, after one of his periodical exiles, was installed in the city that he loved so well. Of Trumbriht, the first bishop of Hexham, nothing is known, except that after three years he was deposed "*pro culpa cujusdam inobedientiae*,"—for some act of insubordination; but if Trumbriht was inglorious, he was followed by as brilliant a series of prelates as ever adorned one diocese in the like space of time. Cuthbert himself was elected Trumbriht's successor, but he was bishop of Hexham for no more than a few hours. Cuthbert loved the wild northern coast and the desolate island to which he had retired as a solitary hermit, and it was only the urgent entreaties of King Ecfriht and the Northumbrian synod that induced him to leave his retreat: it was Eata, once the pupil of Aidan and now his successor in the bishopric of Lindisfarne, who found the means of reconciling Cuthbert's predilections with the call of his country. Cuthbert became bishop of Lindisfarne, and Eata took his place as bishop of Hexham.

Eata, saint as he was, by life and character as well as by posthumous veneration,—Eata the loving and loveable has left little material from which we can

form a definite picture: patience, kindness, and simplicity were his most conspicuous virtues; but with regard to his episcopate, the anonymous biographer makes the customary excuse,—his powers are too meagre to attempt a proper description: he can only say in general terms that he was a great preacher, a constant almsgiver, and a careful administrator. Eata lived only a single year after his translation to Hexham: he died in 685, and was succeeded by one of whom we can form a clearer notion and a more definite opinion.

It was John, surnamed of Beverley, who now became bishop of Hexham. He had been a pupil of Archbishop Theodore, and of Hilda the famous abbess of Whitby: he was a man of deep learning,—the Oxford enthusiasts of a later age fictitiously claimed him as their first Master of Arts,—but before his elevation to the bishopric he had retired to a hermitage in the neighbourhood of Hexham, which in all probability as situated on the wooded hill that faces the town on the northern flank of the valley, and is now crowned by the pointed steeple of St John Lee: Erneshow, the Hill of the Eagle, was its name in the old days,—a fit retreat for one who bore the name of the beloved disciple. Even after he became bishop of Hexham, John was in the habit of retiring to this secluded spot, especially during Lent; and it was here that he cured the dumb beggar-boy in the manner which Baeda has recorded. The story of the miracle (for a miracle it was held to be) is worth repeating, since it has a truer ring about it and conveys a sounder lesson than the more sensational stories of many saintly achievements. It is no dramatically sudden and half magical performance, like so many of the reputed miracles of Cuthbert: it is rather an example of what may be done by the less striking but not less divine agency of pains and patience.

As we have said, it was the good bishop's practice

to retire to Erneshow at the beginning of Lent, and he was usually accompanied by a member of his flock who was suffering from some particular infirmity and in special need of pious attention. On the occasion to which Baeda refers the object of his charity was a dumb beggar-boy, who was also afflicted by so severe a disorder of the skin as had made him almost totally bald. John lodged the lad in a hut beside the hermitage, and after a week had passed he summoned him to his presence. He made the sign of the cross on the boy's tongue, and then exhorted him to try and pronounce some simple sound; "gae" (yea) was the word he suggested and the effort was successful. "*Dixit ille statim, soluto vinculo linguae, quod jussus erat.*" The fetters of his tongue were loosed, and he spoke at last.

However, there was no instant and wholesale recovery of speech: the patient bishop proceeded to teach his pupil letter by letter and syllable by syllable. '*Dicito A*'; *dixit ille A*: '*Dicito B*'; *dixit ille et hoc*;—and so by small degrees to short and simple words, and then gradually to complete sentences. At last the bishop's part was done, but not his patient's: the latter, says Baeda, never ceased talking for the remainder of the day, and as far into the ensuing night as he could keep himself awake he continued to pour out the thoughts and feelings which for so long had remained hidden in his mind. But the skin disease, which caused his baldness, was still uncured; and for that John, like a wise Christian, called in a doctor: the bishop's prayers and benediction were freely bestowed to aid the medical treatment, and eventually the cure was effected. The dumb, unsightly beggar-boy became a youth of clear complexion and ready powers of speech, and his head was presently covered by a crop of beautifully curling hair. John offered to make him a member of his household, but the boy chose rather to return home. Who but Baeda could

have added this last simple touch? Most monastic historians would have made him turn monk on the spot, or at any rate would have expended many turgid adjectives over his shocking callousness.

John was translated to York, and his successor at Hexham was Wilfrid of whom we have already spoken; and he in turn was followed by Acca, who had been his chaplain and the devoted sharer of his exile and misfortunes. Upon Acca fell the work of completing such of Wilfrid's churches and buildings as his master had left unfinished; but his chief glory, after the saintliness of his life, was literary: he collected a valuable library at Hexham,—“*amplissima et nobilissima bibliotheca*” Prior Richard calls it,—and above all he was the intimate friend and patron of Baeda. He was also a skilful singer of church music, and for twelve years he maintained at Hexham a teacher who had been trained in Kent by the successors of those musicians whom Gregory had sent to England.

To Acca, “best beloved of bishops,” Baeda dedicated several of his works, and Acca's character seems to have been not undeserving of the epithet. Less austere than John, less imperious than Wilfrid, he was perhaps more loveable than either,—a man of that quiet and mellow kindliness of nature which soothes and sweetens the lives with which it is brought into contact. But here again our information is only too meagre: Baeda could not write so fully of his friend and contemporary as of those whose careers were completed, and Aelred, who wrote in the twelfth century, is satisfied with vague generalities as to Acca's life and character. To him the fact that the good bishop's vestments remained uninjured and uncorrupted by the lapse of time was far more worthy of consideration.

Prior Richard says that Acca was driven (*fugatus*) from his see about eight years before his death. The term is a peculiar one (as we have seen, Trumbriht

was ‘*depositus*’), and perhaps it refers to some unrecorded invasion or political disturbance; for our knowledge of Acca's character and his posthumous reputation seem to preclude the idea that he left Hexham in disgrace. But if tumult or invasion did in fact cause his retirement, we can well understand that the task of reorganisation, after the disturbance had ceased, would be too burdensome for an aged man who had been bishop for four and twenty years; and in any case we may conjecture that years and infirmity induced him to resign his charge to younger and more vigorous hands.

The most noteworthy of Acca's successors was Alchmund, “*eximiae religionis et magnarum vir virtutum*,” whose name was added to the Calendar with those four of his predecessors. Like so many of his brethren, Alchmund depends for his medieval reputation largely upon posthumous miracles, one of which is so quaintly recorded by Aelred that we must make some attempt to reproduce the story.

There was a monk of Hexham named Hugh the Venerable, who had travelled to the north side of Tyne upon conventual business, and was now hurrying home to take part in the celebration of St Alchmund's day: amongst his attendants was a man named Uthred, a faithful servant of Hexham monastery. They reached the river, and the horses were duly embarked on board the ferry-boat, which seems to have been drawn from shore to shore by means of a rope: Uthred, who was the only human passenger, took his stand in the stern, grasped the tiller, and steered for the southern bank. Unhappily, however, one of the horses was less sedate than a monastic steed ought to have been: it began to rear; and since (so it appears) the beast had been standing in the centre of the little vessel with its head towards the stern, its weight was suddenly thrust upon the forward part, and the boat was all but swamped.

Down came the restive steed again, and up pitched the bow as the sudden thrust was removed; as the bow pitched up, so the stern went down, and the stern was already overladen with Uthred's weight. In a moment the vessel was submerged, and Uthred was swallowed up by the stream,—*absorbetur a flumine*.

The spectators on the bank behaved as spectators usually behave in such emergencies: they shouted, they hurried to the spot, they ran up and down the bank deploring the accident. But what could they do? They had no rope, no rod, no branch,—in fact nothing to help the poor man out with: they could only lament,—and Uthred in the meantime had disappeared. However, they remembered that it was the eve of St Alchmund, and as the last resource they called upon that saint for assistance.

Uthred was at the bottom of the river, but he had not lost consciousness: he could hear quite plainly what was being said on the bank, and to St Alchmund he too applied in his extremity. His would-be rescuers had given him up for dead, and were now discussing plans for the recovery and burial of his body, when suddenly they espied a man with a lance in his hand, standing some distance away and apparently wondering at the commotion. They shouted to him, and he was quickly on the spot: his lance, we may presume, had a barbed head, and a cord fastened to the shank; for he seems to have used it as a kind of grappling iron. He threw it into the water where Uthred had disappeared, apparently with the intention of dragging for the corpse.

Uthred, however, still had his wits about him and could see what was going on (*oculis intuens et nichil oblitus sui*): he seized the weapon with both hands, and his weight made it clear that the cast had been successful. Every one helped to pull, and lo! Uthred emerged from the depths and descended (*sic*) to the bank: after a brief interval, during which he rid his

stomach of the water he had swallowed (*undas quas hauserat*), he hurried to the monastery, where he was set before a fire (*applicatus ad ignem*) and recovered the natural warmth of his limbs. We scarcely need add that Uthred was duly grateful to St Alchmund, and ever after celebrated the anniversary of his escape by offering as large a donation as he could afford at the shrine of his deliverer.

VI.

The bishopric of Hexham came to an end in 820, probably owing to some rearrangement of the dioceses of Northumbria; but for half a century longer the abbey continued to flourish, though we know nothing of its history during that period. It must, however, have been a time of growing anxiety and alarm: as early as 793 the Danes had sacked and burnt the monastery of Lindisfarne, and the forays of these heathen marauders became more frequent, more daring, and more disastrous, as they discovered the richness of the country and the dissensions of its rulers. But these were only independent and temporary incursions: in 867 a Danish army, which had passed the previous winter in East Anglia, marched northwards against Northumbria, captured York, and devastated the country as far as Tynemouth. If, as seems not improbable, the invaders kept to the neighbourhood of the coast, Hexham may have escaped the ruin which fell upon the district further to the east; but in any case the respite was not for long: in 875 a Danish fleet under the command of Halfdene sailed into the Tyne, the invaders devastated the whole of Northumbria, and all the monasteries of the district were destroyed. "*Flamma et ferro omnia in exterminium duxit.*"

What a moving scene of terror and confusion must have ensued, when the first tidings of the imminence of death and destruction reached the quiet abbey beside the Tyne! The monastery had already attained a

respectable degree of antiquity: it was two hundred years old, and the peaceful routine of its life and worship must have become a matter of tradition and almost of nature. The sudden and violent interruption of the habits and usages of years,—in some cases of all but a lifetime,—must have been a terrible experience; indeed, for the elder monks it must have had almost a paralysing effect: worse still was the grim sense of personal danger, with death by the sword behind them, and death by hunger threatening them if they fled; but worst of all must have been the certainty of destruction which hung over the home they loved, the house which Wilfrid and Acca had built and beautified. They and their predecessors had gloried in its beauties and its treasures for all but two centuries; and whether they themselves lived or died, the fairest of those beauties and the richest of those treasures were doomed to perish.

Nor was the doom long in falling. Halfdene and his heathen marauders would, no doubt, follow hard upon the tidings of their approach; and when they reached Hexham, the work of pillage and destruction was swiftly done. The church and abbey, which so many saints had ruled and rendered famous, were plundered and given up to the flames: everything except the bare masonry of the walls was destroyed, and even the noble library which Acca had collected perished with the rest; for here as elsewhere the ignorance of the savage invaders caused them wantonly to rob themselves of what was really the most precious part of the plunder. But of the monks themselves neither history nor tradition has a word to tell us: they may have been surprised and slaughtered before they could tear themselves away from the familiar scenes, or they may have escaped to endure hardship and adventure, and perhaps to succumb before they reached any permanent place of refuge.

There is no romantic story of their flight, such as

attaches to the wanderings of Eardulf and the monks of Lindisfarne with the body of St Cuthbert: the saints of Hexham were left sleeping in their graves, and it was not the fury of the heathen but the veneration of a later age that first disturbed their repose. Yet surely we are at liberty to persuade ourselves that in some manner they contrived to escape to a less harrassed region among the hills and valleys of the west, and so we may even conjure up a parting picture of the last stragglers of the mournful company, as they stand on the heights of Yarridge and gaze back at the beloved city, as the monks of Lindisfarne are said to have gazed back from the Kyoel hills. Even nowadays the beauty of the prospect is such as might cause a stranger to linger many minutes before turning his back upon so fair a scene: how much harder must it have been for these weeping monks to tear themselves away from a sight which in their eyes was beautiful with more than the beauty of nature,—a spot which habit and religion had made part of their very lives! So for a little space of tears and silence they gaze their last farewell; but presently there is a glitter of bright metal in the deserted streets, and a faint noise of clamorous voices comes floating up from below, as the plunderers quarrel over the rich hangings of the sanctuary or the precious vessels of the altar. But that is not the worst: it is when the first smoke-wreath comes wavering up above roof and turret that they realize the full extent and anguish of the calamity; and so with sobs and lamentation they turn away at last, some crying out bitterly that God has deserted them, while others rebuke these men of little faith, and exhort them to put their trust in Him, who in the old days overthrew the destroyer of Hexham on the heights of Heavenfield.

VII.

We have lost sight of Hexham and its Saxon abbey amid the smoke and dust of pillage and conflagration,

and it is not until more than a century has passed that the dust settles and the smoke clears away. During this period Hexham became an appanage of the bishopric of Durham, or (as Prior Richard puts it, for the greater glorification of his own monastery) the see of Hexham was restored at Chester-le-street and afterwards transferred to a nobler position beside the Wear. For the temporal government of the place the Bishops of Durham appointed a Thane or Provost; the spiritual charge they committed to a priest,—generally an official of their own cathedral,—who received the diminished revenues of the monastery, and appointed a vicar to perform his duties. “Elured, Westou’s son,” says an old chronicle, “Sacrist of the church of Durham, held the church of Hexham by gift of Edmund the Bishop, and placed there a priest, one Gamel the elder, called also Gamel Hamel, who was succeeded by Gamel the younger. After Elured, his son Eilaf Lawreu, Treasurer of the church of Durham, held the church of Hexham from Bishops Egelric and Egelwin, and placed there a priest named Sproh. Eilaf held the church as long as the neighbourhood was inhabited.”

A curious illustration, this, of a somewhat obscure period of English Church History. The purely monastic ideas of the early Saxon church seem to a large extent to have died out, and Hildebrand, who was to enforce the celibacy of the clergy, had not yet ascended the papal throne. During the greater part of the eleventh century the successors of the monks whom Cuthbert ruled at Lindisfarne were canons subject to no ascetic vows: they married openly without fear of censure or loss of respect, and in many cases the son was brought up to the father’s profession and succeeded to the father’s benefice. It is somewhat difficult to form a just estimate of the lives and characters of these married canons, since most of our sources of information are tainted by the prejudice of the monks who supplanted them: hard words are heaped upon them in plenty, but

the condemnation really falls upon the laxer ideals of the age they lived in. At any rate, if we may judge by what we read of the family that held the church of Hexham for three generations, they were as good Christians as most of their successors.

Elured (or Alured), Westou’s son, seems to have been a pious and worthy priest. Like his son Eilaf, he bore the title of Lawreu,—Master or Teacher, “*ob doctrinae et sapientiae gratiam*,” as his descendant Aelred records; he was honoured as a father by all the northern English, and his word was gospel throughout Northumbria. But Alured had a greater claim to the gratitude of monastic historians: he was an enthusiastic collector of relics, and in that capacity he visited the holy places of the north which the barbarians had laid waste, and removed the bones of many saints to the church of Durham. This, no doubt, was the reason for that tenderness with which the memory of the married priest was treated by the celibates of a later generation; but Alured was guilty of one act of pillage which modern feeling will not so readily forgive. Boisil, Balther, and Bilfrid, Eþba and Ethelgitha, are no more than names nowadays; but it was Alured who disturbed the bones of Baeda, and robbed the deal scholar-saint of his grave at Jarrow,—the Jarrow where he lived and laboured, and ought to rest.

However, Hexham was more fortunate than other northern shrines. Either Alured himself or some unrecorded predecessor must at least partially have restored the church, and in it the bones of the Saints of Hexham were honourably deposited, though Alured succeeded in abstracting some portion of Acca, and would also have carried off a finger of Alchmund, had he not (according to the legend) been prevented by the interference of the saint himself. Hexham must by this time have at least partially recovered from the devastation wrought upon it by the Danes; for it certainly was no desert in Alured’s day: we read of

no small multitude of either sex assembling to witness the translation of St Alchmund. But a worse affliction than Danish fury was in store for it, and a Christian king was to outdo the heathen marauder. Alured died and was succeeded by his son Eilaf, and Eilaf was priest of Hexham in the days when the terrible vengeance of the Conqueror fell upon the north, when the country between the Humber and the Tweed was made a wilderness, and no human habitation left there, except at York, Durham, and Bamburgh, which remained like widely sundered islands in a barren sea.

Egelwin, the last Saxon bishop of Durham, fled from his diocese, and for two years the see was vacant. One by one the fugitives who had escaped the slaughter began to creep back to Tynedale, each settling where he pleased; for there was no one to dispute his claim. But Hexham could not recover without the aid of a patron and protector: its old master had fled the country, but tradition preserved the memory of an older lordship than that of Durham, and it was to the Archbishop of York, the successor of Wilfrid who as bishop of the same see had founded the monastery, that Uctred the Provost of Hexham turned for assistance. Thomas the Archbishop assumed the temporal lordship of Hexhamshire, and the district was included in the see of York for more than seven hundred years.

Meanwhile the spiritual ownership of the place remained with Eilaf, but if we are to believe Aelred's account, it must have been many years before he returned to his benefice. Probably he had found a refuge at Durham during the devastation of the north, and it would be long before there was any need of his ministrations in the wilderness of Tynedale; for ten years later the north once more came under the wrath of William in consequence of the murder of Walcher, the first Norman bishop of Durham, and we gather from Aelred that Hexham was again laid waste. But

before this last-mentioned calamity the clouds had begun to gather about the canons of Durham, and Eilaf had grave enough matters to occupy his mind without troubling himself with the condition of Hexham. The bulls of Gregory VII against the married clergy were issued not long after the Conqueror's first devastation, and Egelwin's Norman successor was preparing to replace the secular priests of his cathedral by a regular community of monks.

Walcher held the see of Durham for eight years, but he did no more than establish monasteries of Benedictines at Jarrow and Wearmouth, and begin the construction of monastic buildings at Durham. His position as the Norman Ruler of a turbulent and intensely English diocese was a dangerous one, as the event only too surely proved; for in 1080 he was murdered by an infuriated mob at Gateshead, and there is reason to believe that his intended expulsion of the married canons, who as Englishmen would carry with them the sympathies of the people, was at least a contributory cause of the outbreak. But Walcher was succeeded by a stronger and sterner prelate. William de St Carileph was himself a monk, and he set about the business without scruple or hesitation: he came armed with a papal bull, a royal charter, and the authority of both primates,—forces too potent for a few obscure and impoverished priests to contend against; and Eilaf and his fellow canons were given their choice between two alternatives. They must either become monks, or leave their homes and lose their offices; and only one accepted the former condition. He had been the dean of the secular chapter, and his son was already one of the monks who were to succeed it.

Eilaf was still priest of Hexham, but these events must have made his position precarious: he held the church by grant from Egelwin, whose successor was his victorious opponent and perhaps his revengeful

enemy. But a greater prelate than William de St Carileph was already in possession of the temporal lordship of Hexhamshire, and to him Eilaf turned for protection: he asked for a re-grant of the ruined church of Hexham, and offered to restore it; and Thomas the Archbishop complied with his request. There is no record of any objection being raised on the part of the Bishop of Durham; but William de St Carileph was in exile from 1088 to 1091, and perhaps it was during this period that the absorption of Hexhamshire became complete.

VIII.

So Eilaf returned to Hexham after thirteen years, and found the place a wilderness: the interior of the roofless church was a tangle of weeds and nettles, and young trees were sprouting from the cracks and crannies of the walls; wind and rain had played havoc with the masonry, and no trace remained of that pre-eminent beauty which the building had once possessed. All round Hexham was a scene of similar desolation: the lands belonging to the church were unoccupied and unproductive, and for almost two years after his return Eilaf was forced to depend upon hawking and hunting for the maintenance of himself and his household. However, he was not to be daunted by difficulties, and he did all that poverty and lack of assistance allowed him to attempt: he repaired a small portion of the eastern half of the church and re-erected the ruined altar, but he did not live long enough to do more. Presently he died, and left the work of restoration to his son, Eilaf the younger, who succeeded to his father's labours, but under even less advantageous circumstances.

Prior Richard tells us that not long after the grant to the elder Eilaf the Archbishop made Hexham part of the endowment of a prebend in York Cathedral, and conferred it upon a canon of Beverley named Richard

de Maton. It may be that this was done in the elder Eilaf's lifetime and in derogation of the grant which he had received; but it is more probable that the change was effected on Eilaf's death. Prior Richard goes on to say that under Richard de Maton "a priest named Eilaf, son of the Eilaf before mentioned, served the church of Hexham and received a portion of the profits of the benefice"; and this agrees with the fact that in a charter of William de St Carileph, dated April 1085, we find the name of Eilaf "preost de Extildesham" among the attesting witnesses: after what had passed, we can hardly believe that this was the elder Eilaf, who (if the suggestion be correct) must have died shortly before the date mentioned. He was expelled from Durham early in 1083, and probably did not live much longer than the "almost two years" of scarcity to which Aelred refers.

Eilaf the younger then became acting priest or (as we should term it) curate-in-charge of Hexham under a non-resident rector: he was young,—he had still fifty three years of life before him,—energetic, and free from those ties and troubles which had harassed his father and perhaps shortened his life. He immediately set about the work of restoration with the utmost vigour and enthusiasm: he cut down the trees which had taken root among the ruins, cleared the building of weeds and rubbish, and covered it with a roof of tiles; he whitewashed the walls within and without, and restored or renewed the ancient paintings; he paved the eastern half of the church with squared stones, and set up a new and more elaborate altar; he also removed the bones of the Saints of Hexham from the graves in which his grandfather had buried them, and placed them behind the altar in a chest covered with a pall.

It must have been the work of many years, and probably Eilaf did much of it with his own hands: he had little money to spend on the place, and got little

assistance from his neighbours, who (if Prior Richard is to be believed) rather hampered than encouraged his efforts. Aldred, his younger brother, lived with him and shared his labours; but Aldred seems to have been a morbid and hysterical youth at the best, and as superstitiously covetous of relics as his grandfather. Like Alured, he endeavoured to steal a bone from the treasured remains, choosing Acca as his victim, and salving his conscience with the idea that Hexham would never miss one from among so many, and that with one bone of Acca he might enrich some other church. Accordingly he prostrated himself in the church and chanted the penitential psalms as a prelude to the theft; but when he approached the relics, he was driven back (so he said) by a blast of hot air, like flame from the mouth of a furnace. Once more he prostrated himself, and prayed even more devoutly, but a second attempt was repelled in the same miraculous manner, and he durst not venture upon a third.

Such is the story which Aldred, who afterwards became a canon of Hexham, used to tell to his brethren, and we may believe it or not as we please: Aldred may have been a religious maniac, or a thief whose courage failed him. Eilaf at any rate seems to have had some doubt as to the honesty of his brother's intentions: he took measures to secure the safety of his treasures, and seems even to have re-interred the remains of Acca, which were unearthed from a grave beside the altar some years later.

IX.

Aelred has left us a vivid picture of an episode in the history of Hexham, which we may pause to examine before we go further: no date is given for the events narrated, but very probably they occurred while the younger Eilaf was priest of the place. Malcolm, King of Scotland,—“*rex et crudelissimus carnifex*,” as a monastic writer calls him,—invaded Northumberland

five times, plundering the country and slaughtering or enslaving the inhabitants: the particular incursion with which we are concerned was probably the fourth,—the last from which Malcolm returned alive,—and occurred between 1088 and 1093. It appears that Hexham had already become recognised as a place of Sanctuary, and up to this time even Malcolm had refrained from violating its privileges. The inhabitants of the surrounding district had taken refuge in the holy place on Malcolm's approach; but it happened that some of the Scotch king's messengers had been attacked by robbers in the neighbourhood of the Sanctuary precincts,—this fact alone is an eloquent witness to the condition of Tynedale,—and the sufferers, returning wounded and despoiled to their master, laid the outrage to the charge of the innocent people of Hexham.

Malcolm was furious (*iratus infremuit*), and swore that he would punish the ingratitude of Hexham by total extirpation; and he had the means of fulfilling his vow at hand in the shape of a rapacious, blood-thirsty, and merciless army. The people of Hexham soon heard of their sentence, but they were helpless: the unwalled city was not capable of defence, flight was out of the question, and assistance not to be looked for. The Saints of Hexham were their only hope: they flocked to the church,—man and maid, young and old, woman and child,—praying that God might be pleased to save their lives, or at least to let them die beside the shrines they loved.

But Malcolm still drew nearer, till at last his army was encamped on the northern bank of Tyne, and only the fall of darkness deferred the massacre to the dawn of another day. It was a terrible evening for Hexham. The priest who presided over the church,—Eilaf himself, if we are right in our calculations,—sent some of his clerks to Malcolm, bearing with them the chest of relics, by which they endeavoured to move his com-

passion and swore to the innocence of their people. But the angry monarch gave them no direct answer: he summoned the most ferocious of his Galloway warriors,—and Galloway was then the most savage district of Malcolm's realm,—and in the hearing of the clerks of Hexham gave them their instructions. "At daybreak," he said, "cross the river and set upon them; spare neither priest nor layman, neither sex nor age: let fire consume what the sword cannot destroy, and let no remnant of the people be left." Then he turned furiously to Eilaf's envoys and commanded them to be gone.

The clerks returned and told their story, and Hexham was in a passion of despair. The church, says Aelred, who was Eilaf's son and must have heard the story from his father's own lips, was a scene of pitiable confusion, filled with a clamour of mingled voices, with a noise of weeping and the shrill outcries of fear. The women were a terrible sight; they tore their hair, beat their breasts, and shrieked wildly: the men prostrated themselves on the pavement, and with a somewhat less violent display of emotion besought the aid of the Saints of Hexham. The church echoed with groans and lamentations, and through the din sounded the solemn music of the priests, as with psalms and prayers they endeavoured to appease the wrath of God.

Eilaf himself was worn out with anxiety, and presently he fell asleep in his stall. He dreamt that he was standing outside the church and saw two majestic persons, clad in episcopal robes, ride up to it from the south. "Good sir," they said as they dismounted, "look to our horses while we pray in the church." Eilaf consented, and presently the strangers returned: one of them enquired the cause of the lamentations which filled the building, and Eilaf told him the story of the Scotch king's threatened revenge. "Be not afraid," the stranger answered; "I will

deliver you. As the dawn whitens, I will stretch my net from the rising of Tyne unto his mouth, so that no man shall be able to cross the water and do you harm. My name is Wilfrid," he continued, in answer to Eilaf's eager question, "and my companion is St Cuthbert, who joined me as I passed through Durham, to come to this church where our brothers rest, and save Hexham and its people."

Eilaf awoke with the dream-saint's words still ringing in his ears: he rose from his seat, commanded silence, and announced the vision to the people, exhorting them to be of a better courage, because the Lord regarded the prayers of the humble. Then (this is a curious touch) he sat down in his stall again, silently puzzling his wits to discover what was signified by the "parable" of the net. He was ready to believe that a Tyne flood was foreshadowed; but the weather was calm and beautifully fine, and where was the flood to come from?

Dawn was a time of trial for the faith of Eilaf and his people; for it broke with more than ordinary brightness, and brought with it the dreadful foreboding that the heaven-sent vision was nothing but a dream after all. But suddenly, just as hope was flickering out, a great bank of fog came rolling down the valley from the west, till Tyne was covered from source to sea. Denser and denser grew the blinding mist,—so dense at last that a man could not see his own hand if he held it at arm's length before his face,—"*ut si forte quis dexteram productius extendisset, manus ipsa aborta tenebris sibi invisibilis redderetur*," says Aelred who seems to have had a kind of prophetic vision of the fogs and journalistic diction of modern London.

Malcolm's Galloway butchers plunged into the mist, and went astray altogether. Their camp must have been almost opposite Hexham; for they seem to have lost their direction in the fog, and crossed the North Tyne under the impression that it was the main river

below the junction of the two streams, and on the western bank they searched for Hexham in vain: indeed, so far out of the way did they wander that before night they had recrossed the border and found themselves once more in Scotland.

Meanwhile Malcolm was sitting within a mile or two of Hexham, waiting fretfully for the return of his Galloway warriors and the lifting of the mist. In due time the fog cleared away, and the sight of Hexham still standing unharmed must have added to Malcolm's exasperation. But even so he was no nearer the accomplishment of his cruel designs: as the air cleared, down came a spate of Tyne, brown and violent, and for three days the king sat watching the impassable torrent. At the end of that time he called his lords together and gave the order for retreat. "What is the good of it?"—so Aelred makes him exclaim. "The Saints of Hexham are at home yonder (*sancti isti domi sunt*), and we had better be going"; and thereupon Hexham church echoed with the paying of thanks and the voice of praise.

R. H. F.



"THE POPPIED SLEEP."

SHALL we, who outside Eden vainly press
After forbidden fruit, shall we not bless

The Gardener, for that He planted near
The drowsy flowers of forgetfulness?

That for the weariest heart arrives an hour
When the dim poppy sheds her lulling power,
And o'er Life's garden steals the dusk of Death,
And darkness closes on the folded flower?

The lily cannot keep her perfect hue;
The faded iris spills her purple dew:

The rose must yield at last her sovran bloom,
And bow before the cypress and the yew.

Ah! surely in that sleep we shall find rest,
Who have with many burdens been opprest:

Yea, we who this brief load of being bore
With sweet oblivion be forever blest:

And for all heroes who in Argo sail
There lies a golden calm beyond the gale,

After long journeyings a haven fair
Alike for those that win and those that fail:

And for all captives reft of living air,
Who on no quests or pilgrimages fare,

The shadowy Warder who strikes off their chains
Brings the best answer to their daily prayer.

C. E. BYLES.



THE LOVE LETTERS OF KEATS.

THE erotic branch of the art epistolary has been a good deal with us of late: but artificial love letters, however exquisite their sentiments and phrasing, have not the same interest as the genuine article. Even the Divorce Court, which is always with us, can supply specimens of this gentle art more valuable, considered as human documents, than those which the ingenuous publisher and the vanishing author contrive for our delectation and their own profit. And if this is so even with the homely effusions which find a place in the daily Law Reports, how much more must it be so when the effusions are the work of a poet, and that poet of the greatest his country has produced.

Opinion has been much divided, as anyone knows, over the publication of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne. On the one hand we have Matthew Arnold saying emphatically, (and, it may be remarked in passing, with that "damnable iteration" peculiar to his prose style),—"For the publication of the Letters to Fanny Brawne I can see no good reason whatever. Their publication appears to me, I confess, inexcusable; they ought never to have been published." He then proceeds to quote from one of the letters, and in the course of his criticism on it he says:—"One is tempted to say that Keats's love letter is the love letter of a surgeon's apprentice. It has in its relaxed self-abandonment something underbred and ignoble, as of a youth ill brought-up, without the training which teaches us that we must put some constraint upon our feelings and

upon our expression of them." One cannot help feeling that Matthew Arnold in this passage comes down on poor Keats with rather a heavy hand. The hand, indeed, is the hand of the son of Dr Arnold, the hand of one in whose composition, as a later poet says of him, "somewhat of worldling mingled still"; but the voice, be it remembered, is the voice which sang of "Switzerland," of "The Forsaken Merman," and of "Tristram and Iseult."

"I too have felt the load I bore
In a too strong emotion's sway:
I too have wish'd, no woman more,
This starting, feverish heart away."

The writer of these lines had surely himself stood near the borderland between constraint and self-abandonment, and, though strong enough to remain on the right side, might yet have found it in his heart to make allowances for a weaker brother.

Mr Buxton Forman, on the other hand, who was responsible for the publication of the love letters in 1878, says, in the Preface of Vol. IV of the new complete edition of Keats's works, "I still think Keats's letters without those to Fanny Brawne very much like 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark," and he goes on to say, "Taken in their proper context, they redound to his honour. That a man placed as he was, endowed by nature as he was, refined by art as he was, and tortured by bodily disease and mental agony as he was, should yet mingle with the bitterness of his cry of despair such sweetness and sanity as are the ruling characteristics throughout the letters even to Fanny Brawne, is a standing wonder."

The general question as to the propriety of publishing anything of so private a nature as love letters would seem to depend mainly on the feeling of the writer of the letters, where that can be ascertained. Some celebrities (notably Tennyson and Matthew Arnold among

poets) have been very sensitive in these matters, and have had a strong aversion to the intimate circumstances of their lives being laid before the greedy eyes of the public.

"For now the Poet cannot die,
Nor leave his music as of old,
But round him ere he scarce be cold
Begins the scandal and the cry.

"Proclaim the faults he would not show:
Break lock and seal: betray the trust;
Keep nothing sacred; 'tis but just
The many-headed beast should know."

Tennyson is said to have destroyed all his most private correspondence before his death, and to have left very strict injunctions as to the limits within which the authorized biography of him should be written. Matthew Arnold went further, and expressed the desire that he should not be made the subject of a biography at all. In cases like these it became a matter of good taste not to pry into the secrets of the dead. Other distinguished men, however, seem to have had no objection to the prospect of the public being admitted after their death to the innermost sanctuary of their hearts. Browning, for instance, would appear to have been not unwilling to gratify the world's curiosity in regard to the letters that passed between himself and his wife before their marriage.

In the case of Keats there is not much clue to his ideas on such questions. His mind, in the last years of his life, was no doubt too much oppressed with the burden of things present for him to care very greatly as to what should happen to his private papers after his death. There is, however, a passage in one very charming letter to Fanny Brawne which may put us on the right track. "I had nothing particular to say to-day," he writes, "but not intending that there shall be any interruption to our correspondence (*which*

at some future time I propose offering to Murray) I write something." This surely prophetic utterance Mr Buxton Forman, rightly enough no doubt, interprets as simply a joke. But the mere fact of Keats making the suggestion, even as a joke, indicates that he had contemplated the possibility of his letters being one day published, and that this idea was not wholly repugnant to him. In another letter, too, written after consumption had seized him, he writes (*à propos* of a book he was reading). "What would Rousseau have said at seeing our little correspondence? What would his ladies have said? I don't care much—I would sooner have Shakespeare's opinion about the matter. The common gossiping of washerwomen must be less disgusting than the continual and eternal fence and attack of Rousseau and these sublime Petticoats."

Tennyson and Matthew Arnold would never have joked on the prospect of their love affairs being laid bare. The only two letters of Matthew Arnold to his future wife which were permitted to appear among his published correspondence are of an intensely dry and political character, and must surely have been imposed on him by Nemesis as a penance for his severity to Keats. The latter had none of that secretive spirit, though it must of course be remembered that he was young at the time, and youth is ever somewhat vain of its own extravagances. Possibly, if he had lived, he might in mature age have committed his early letters to the flames; but, as the gods willed otherwise, we can only consider him as he was.

Love with Keats took the form of a devouring fever, a kind of malady against which another side of his nature, the literary and artistic side, plaintively but vainly rebelled. It cannot be said that his passion was an incentive to his poetry: in fact, it seems rather to have been an hindrance. On 16 August 1819 he wrote to his lady from Winchester excusing himself from giving more time to love letters on the ground of his literary

pursuits. "I would fain, as my sails are set, sail on without an interruption for a Brace of Months longer—I am in complete cue—in the fever; and shall in these four Months do an immense deal....I know the generality of women would hate me for this; that I should have so unsoftened, so hard a mind as to forget them; forget the brightest realities for the dull imaginations of my own brain.....My heart seems now made of iron—I could not write a proper answer to an invitation to Idalia." A few days later we find him writing with still greater candour to a male correspondent:—"I equally dislike the favour of the public with the love of a woman. They are both a cloying treacle to the wings of independence." Much the same sentiment occurs in a letter written about a year later, when he was very ill, to his friend Charles Armitage Brown. "One of the causes," he says, "I understand from different quarters, of the unpopularity of this new book, and the others also, is the offence the ladies take at me. On thinking that matter over, I am certain I have said nothing in a spirit to displease any woman I would care to please; but still there is a tendency to class women in my books with roses and sweetmeats,—they never see themselves dominant."

By the autumn of the year 1819 he was back in London and once more in the toils. "I am living to-day in yesterday," he writes to Fanny. "I was in a complete fascination all day. I feel myself at your mercy." In love, as in poetry, Keats was a devotee of beauty, and it would appear also that his was a case of love at first sight. "Why," he asks, "may I not speak of your beauty, since without that I never could have lov'd you?—I cannot conceive any beginning for such love as I have for you but Beauty. There may be a sort of love for which, without the least sneer at it, I have the highest respect and can admire it in others: but it has not the richness, the bloom, the full form, the enchantment of love after my

own heart." His was not a heart, however, to be captured by flattery, or the ecstasies of lion-hunting damsels. In the letter last quoted he goes on to say,—
"I love you the more in that I believe you have liked me for my own sake and for nothing else. I have met with women who I really think would like to be married to a Poem and to be given away by a Novel." With all his infatuation for the object of his choice, he had some misgivings on the prospect of matrimony. "You absorb me," he says, "in spite of myself—you alone: for I look not forward with any pleasure to what is called being settled in the world; I tremble at domestic cares," and again, "God forbid we should what people call, *settle*—turn into a pond, a stagnant Lethe—a vile crescent, row or buildings. Better be imprudent moveables than prudent fixtures. Open my mouth at the street door like the Lion's head at Venice to receive hateful cards, letters, messages. Go out and wither at tea parties; freeze at dinners; bake at dances; simmer at routs. No my love, trust yourself to me and I will find you nobler amusements, fortune favouring." From this passage one cannot but reflect that, had he lived to marry Fanny Brawne, things might not have gone altogether smoothly.

Early in 1820 began the lung trouble which just a year later was to end so tragically at Rome. His letters from that point gradually lose their former vivacity, and take on a troubled, and at times even a frenzied tone. It is a matter of marvel, though, considering the state of his health, how much humour and cheerfulness he was still able to infuse into them. As his malady grew, his love became more jealous and exacting. "If you can smile in people's faces," he writes, "and wish them to admire you *now*—you never have nor ever will love me....If we love we must not live as other men and women do—I cannot brook the wolfsbane of fashion and foppery and tattle—you must be mine to die upon the rack if I want you." After his

departure for Italy in September 1820 he was so ill that he could never bring himself to write again to Miss Brawne, although other letters contain references to her. On the voyage out he writes to Brown, "I think without my mentioning it for my sake you would be a friend to Miss Brawne when I am dead. You think she has many faults, but for my sake think she has not one." She was in his thoughts to the end, and surely a sadder end has there been to no love-tale, real or imaginary. "I can bear to die," he says, "I cannot bear to leave her.... I am afraid to write to her—to receive a letter from her—to see her handwriting would break my heart—even to hear of her anyhow, to see her name written, would be more than I can bear."

"What other words," says Lord Houghton in his *Life of Keats*, "can tell the story like his own? What fiction could colour more deeply this picture of all that is most precious in existence becoming most painful and destructive? What profounder pathos can the world of tragedy exhibit than this expression of all that is good and great in nature writhing impotent in the grasp of an implacable destiny?"

Keats the Poet, as Matthew Arnold says, is with Shakespeare, but for Keats the man,

"What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys?"

C. E. BYLES.



AN EVENING IN DELFT.

IT was my good fortune to be invited, together with a friend of mine from Emmanuel, to spend an evening at Delft in order to have an opportunity of comparing (so far as it is possible to do so during a visit of barely eighteen hours) the Dutch Undergraduate life with our own. Needless to say the comparison was a very interesting one: and it is in the hope that it may also prove of some interest to the readers of the *Eagle* that I have been induced to write a short account of our visit.

We reached the picturesque old Town which is the home of the Dutch Engineering School, (for the seven hundred Undergraduates all pursue this study exclusively) after a pleasant ride of about three-quarters of an hour by steam tram from the Hague. Our reception was cordial in the extreme. We accompanied our host to the house where we were to 'feed,' and we were immediately greeted by a sight which to our uninitiated eyes was as novel as it was ludicrous. In the Hall were assembled about forty of the unhappiest looking men it has ever been my lot to come across. We took them at first to be Funeral Mutes, so pale and seemingly utterly incapable of any mirth did they appear; though why the attendants of the dead should all congregate at a convivial feast of the living we were at a loss to understand. Soon however we were undeceived, being informed, to our utter astonishment, that all these men were Freshers lately come up to the 'Varsity. As soon as we came in they were ordered to line up on either

side; and through this Guard of Honour we proceeded to the Dining Room, where a band of doubtful talent but of undoubted lung-power struck up a March of Welcome.

By this time we had noticed two fundamental differences between the English and Dutch 'Varsity life. The first is that in Holland (as I believe everywhere else on the Continent) the Universities are non-residential. The men live absolutely free to do as they please without let or hindrance. They scorn all idea of compulsory Chapels or Lectures. When told of the existence of Proctors and 'sic like' they can do nothing but stare in sheer amazement, trying indeed to look as if they believed it all but failing dismally in the attempt. The other difference that we had discovered was in the treatment of Freshers. And here a word of explanation is necessary. In Delft, as in all the Dutch 'Varsities, there is what is called a 'Corps,' *i.e.* a Club open to all Members of the 'Varsity upon certain conditions. The chief of these is that every one seeking admission must for the first three weeks of his undergraduate life become 'Groen' (*Anglice* 'Green'), *i.e.* he must do everything his Seniors tell him short of what would cause him actual bodily hurt or would be contrary to his religious principles, on pain of being excluded for ever from the 'Corps.' Every year some 130 of these 'Groenen' seek to gain admission. To ensure their being recognizable by all they are forced to wear low collars and black dress ties and must have their hair closely cropped. At the end of their trying period of initiation they all assemble in the Theatre, where the Chairman of the Committee of Undergraduates makes them a stirring speech and then, with a rap of a hammer upon the table, declares them to be members of the Corps.

On ordinary occasions these Freshers must at dinner sit next to the Senior who commanded their presence, and may not speak unless addressed. On the evening

of our visit however they were allowed a certain amount of freedom during dinner and might do more or less as they pleased. Consequently, in due course there appeared amongst them distinct signs of matters developing into a glorified Bump Supper. After toasts and songs we rose to go to the Club, the head-quarters of the Corps: and two Freshers were told off to carry our portmanteaux to our Digs. As this meant a good half-hour's walk and the bags were heavy we then for the first time fully appreciated the advantages of the system--from a spectator's point of view. We were promised a lively time at the Club, and we were certainly not disappointed in that respect. Elaborate preparations had been made for the arrival of the 'Varsity. Part of the main room had been barricaded off by chairs and tables, behind which all the easy chairs had been placed out of harm's way. At 10 o'clock the Groenen began to pour in, there having been a general order at the beginning of the week that they were to present themselves at the Club that night. As soon as they came in they were immediately pounced on by the Seniors, with whom they were bound to stay until released. Our host told us that last year, when he was a Fresher, he was made to stay in the Club from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. next morning for three nights running, and then be at the Theatre at 10 each morning to take part in a Rehearsal of the play given every year by the Freshmen. Apropos of the treatment of these Freshmen there is a story told of one who came up this year well worth repeating. His mother had written to the Committee of Undergraduates (who determine all questions relating to the Freshmen) imploring them to be kind to her son and not to treat him roughly. When the youth in question arrived at the Station he was met by an ambulance, into which he was placed with tender care and so paraded round the streets. Report says that on the whole he would have preferred to take his chance with the others in the ordinary way

without gratuitous interference on the part of his fond relative.

At our table we had four unfortunate Freshers; that is to say, we sat smoking cheerfully at the table whilst they sat shivering miserably under it on the floor. During the whole evening they were made the butt of the Seniors. For example, one of them was ordered to get on the table (measuring about 6ft x 3) and represent a Crowd: another from the same elevated position had to represent a Naval Review! The blank astonishment with which the latter asked how on earth he was to do it was enough to move to pity anyone but a Dutch Undergraduate. This sort of thing went on the whole evening and from all accounts the whole night long. We ourselves retired at 2 a.m. My host did the same at 5 to be up again at 8 in order to play in a Soccer Match at 10. On getting up I was relieved to find that 'Brunch' was not a peculiarity of our Alma Mater: for we did not have our first meal of the day till 12.30, shortly after which we had to leave.

I end by once more bearing testimony to the extreme cordiality of our reception. The hospitality we experienced was such as could only have come from 'Varsity men and could not have been excelled even by Cambridge. Need I say more? We took leave of our hosts with many expressions of mutual goodwill, and we were glad to feel that when next year the Delft 'Varsity Crew (the 'Laga' R.C.) come over, as they intend doing, to do battle against Leander for the 'Grand' they will find that whether victorious or vanquished they will have no cause to complain that the cult of Hospitality and Courtesy is confined to the land of Canals and Windmills.

A. W. J. G.



A GLIMPSE OF JAVA.

SOME apology is due to readers of the *Eagle* for the scrappy character of the letter here reproduced for their perusal. The writer would plead as extenuating circumstances the extraordinarily interesting character of the country so fragmentarily described and the almost complete ignorance of most Englishmen in regard to it.

S.S. Duke of Westminster,
Flores Sea,
April 17th, 1898.

Dear S.

In my last letter I told you that we hoped to be able to traverse Java from end to end by means of the recently completed railway. We found on arriving at Batavia that it was just possible to do this as the ship would not leave Sourabaya, at the eastern end of the island, until three days after arriving at Batavia. So we went ashore at once and spent the afternoon and evening there, and on the two following days we travelled from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and joined our ship at Sourabaya at noon on the fourth day. As Java is a place very little known to the English and as you probably know nothing about it, you will like to have some account of our journey.

The whole island like most of these fertile East Indian Islands belongs to the Dutch. It has a long and interesting history. The indigenous people, the Javanese, who still form the great bulk of the population,

are a branch of the Malay race. They were conquered in the 14th century by Hindoo invaders; traces of these people remain in the mixed population of the north coast and in several very large Hindoo Temples. At a later date Mohammedans Malays and a few Arabs conquered the country and converted the whole population to their religion. The Malays are still very numerous around Batavia, but by a stranger they are hardly to be distinguished from the Javanese. There are, and have been for hundreds of years, many Chinese traders and these are very numerous in the towns. At one time the Portugese had command of the island, but before the Dutch conquest it was ruled over by a powerful Emperor, to whose court ambassadors were sent by Elizabeth and the early Stuarts. In the beginning of this century the islands came into the possession of England, and during the three years of our occupation of it Sir Stamford Raffles, one of our greatest eastern administrators, succeeded in putting the government "on a business footing" in the slang phrase of the up-to-date statesman—so, it is said, laying the foundations of its present prosperity. In 1816, when we retained the Cape, we seem to have returned Java to the Dutch as a free gift, and since that time they have held it and completed the conquest and settlement of the people.

Batavia is a large town close to but not on the coast. We reached it in a steam launch by means of a broad canal, which the Dutch, in characteristic fashion, have built far out into the sea. The town is traversed by numerous canals and rivers, and in them natives bathe all day long and do their washing. The canals accompany the main streets and are crossed by numerous bridges. During the day time very few Europeans are to be seen, but at sunset they come out without hats and drive about in little carts drawn by small, but spirited, native ponies. They dine at eight, go to bed about one, and rise about five o'clock, a little

before sunrise, and they make up their sleep by a siesta from two to five after lunch. Our hotel, which was a good example of those that occur in all the towns, seemed to me a very delightful place. The entrance is a large verandah about twenty yards deep and which opens in the dining room, a long room which in turn is open at its further end into the garden or court. This again stretches back about one hundred and fifty yards and on either side is shut in by a long row of large loose-boxes, which open on to a long deep verandah. Most of the loose-boxes are bedrooms, the rest are bath-rooms. Each bedroom has a large bed enclosed in mosquito curtains, a washstand and chair and clothes-horse. The bed has no covering, not even a sheet, and the floor is of stone. On the verandah there is a lounge chair and tea-table to each room, and there tea is brought at 5 p.m. and coffee at 5 a.m. by the silent-footed servants. The bath-rooms are loose-boxes, in each of which, instead of a bed, is a large earthenware jar full of cold water and a large scoop for pouring it over oneself, and a groove in the floor to carry off the water. The native servants squat about the garden and verandah and are always ready to do anything in a solemn, respectful manner. At dinner we met some interesting people, one Sir G. B., an old I. C. S. man, who has had much experience of Eastern races, and who gave me his opinions and forecast at length. After dinner we were introduced to The Club, where people lounge and play billiards. It seems that members of Cambridge and Oxford Universities are always welcome as visitors to the clubs in these parts of the world.

We took train at 6 a.m. next morning for Sourabaya. Our first stage was to Buitenzorg, the "Simla" of Java. There are the finest botanical gardens in the world, but we had not time to see them. The place is about eight hundred feet above Batavia, and from there we climbed upwards almost continuously to a height of nearly three

thousand feet. All the country was very hilly, and the system of agriculture that we saw on every hand was marvellous. The natives live chiefly on rice, and, as the population is denser than that of England, great quantities of it are grown. Everywhere the hill-sides are laid out in terraces step above step, the width of the terrace and the depth of the step varying very much with the slope of the hill. Each terrace forms a shallow pond, shut in on the outer side by a low wall of earth which confines the water and serves as a foot-path. The rice is sown thickly in small patches, and each young plant is afterwards transplanted by hand into a larger pond. A few inches of water are kept on the land until the rice is about half-grown. The water is brought in countless channels from the rivers and streams, which in all parts of the island flow in great numbers from the mountains, for even during the dry seasons there is rain almost every day in these islands so close to the equator, and in Java, where the numerous mountain-peaks tend to the formation of clouds, a thunderstorm with heavy rain comes at about four o'clock as regularly as tea. The water of the streams is laden with a brown mud, the detritus of the brittle volcanic rocks. This mud, which of course becomes deposited on the land where the water stands for weeks in the rice-pools, is a rich fertiliser. The hot sun blazes down on the rice soaking in moisture and planted in this inexhaustibly rich and ever-virgin soil, so that it grows up very rapidly and as many as four crops are obtained in the year. All the morning we climbed slowly up, but in the afternoon we began to run down hill and passed through a thunderstorm in very wild country. As the evening approached we entered a tract of jungle country, quite uncleared and apparently uninhabited. Under the darkening stormy sky this dense and savage jungle was very impressive, and knowing how deadly fevers lurk in all the pools and how wild beasts and poisonous snakes abound, I could realise something of

primitive man's fear of the spirits that dwell in all things and places about him. Even the friendly coco-palms that abound everywhere looked mis-shapen and grotesque, while many of the larger forest trees were wound about with masses of trailing creepers and parasitic palms that had sucked their life from them, and in the more open spaces stood gaunt and leafless wrecks blasted and broken by the lightning. Then as the last light faded in the sky we reached the plains and ran through marshy ground where the fire-flies began to dance—at first a few here and there, and then more and more, a constant stream of luminous sparks, and then sheets of shimmering fire where millions danced and sang together over the black water. We reached Naos about seven. It is merely a native village and one large hotel for such travellers as ourselves, who go on by rail on the following morning, for this is a leisurely country and no trains run in the night time. As soon as we had got our rooms the rain came down in streams, and we sat and listened and sipped our tea on the verandah.

Next morning we started again at six and found ourselves in very different country to that we had passed through on the previous day. All day we ran over immense cultivated plains bounded in all directions by volcanic cones rising steeply from the plains and hiding their blue heads in lovely white clouds. Many of these cones are more than ten thousand feet in height and almost perfectly symmetrical and some are still active, though we saw but little evidence of it. Rice and sugar-canes are the great products of these plains, chiefly rice. The system of cultivation is much the same here as in the hills, though the system of irrigation is of course modified. The rice was mostly ripe for harvest in these plains, and looked not unlike barley of the most beautiful and vivid green. In many places great groups of women wrapped in blue linen up to the breasts were reaping the harvest. This they do by plucking the tops by

hand and binding them into bundles, which are strung ten or twelve on a long bamboo and carried by the men into the Kampong or village. In other fields the crop had been already harvested, and the water turned on to the land again, and the men stood knee-deep in the mud breaking up the stubble-land with heavy adze-like hoes, or turning it up by ploughing through it a beam of wood dragged by two buffaloes, enormous grey ugly beasts that lie wallowing in the mud almost all day long. Frequently we crossed rivers and streams of all sizes, and in all of them there were people bathing, having a real good time, often a group of buffaloes and people oddly mixed together, the children sitting on the beasts' backs. The Malay and his cousin are great leg-swingers and enjoy life without doing a bit more work than will keep them supplied with rice. Although these rice fields and terraces and irrigation, channels are the product of a vast amount of labour, yet they have been slowly built by the hands of many generations during hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years. The children like those of Colombo are happy little animals running and skipping in a state of nature with hardly a "mustn't" or a "don't" or "ought" in their lives. They are always ready to exchange a merry grimace and a wave of the hand as the train rushes by. Amongst the thousands I saw only one was crying.*

* The writer was deeply impressed by the appearance of superior happiness presented by most of the primitive peoples with whom he made acquaintance in the far East, especially the Javanese, the Malays of the peninsula, the Papuans, the wild tribes of Borneo, the Cinghese and the peoples of several parts of India. It seems that, in the absence of great physical hardships, these peoples are naturally and continuously happy, while under similar conditions we in this country manifest our distressing superiority by drunkenness, political and religious animosity, and vulgarities of every kind. One may see during five minutes in any thoroughfare of the west end of London more sordid discontent, more gross selfishness, more feminine immodesty, more grotesque absurdity, in fact more to make one ashamed of one's species than during months of travel among the peoples mentioned above, and on the other hand one may see far more of natural human dignity and simple joy of living among these peoples than among an equal number of civilized persons.

Scattered over these fertile plains are what appear to be patches of uncleared jungle, and curiously enough, though people abound, no houses are visible. But when the train runs close by one of these patches of jungle it becomes apparent that each one is a Kampong, *i.e.* a small village enclosed by a fence, the houses standing widely apart among the trees. The houses are built of bamboo frames, with roof of thatch and the walls of plaited bamboo. A few fowls and sometimes pigs wander about them and in the evening and early morning blue smoke curls up from the crevices in the roofs. No other houses than these are visible throughout except in the few Dutch towns. Adjoining the Kampong, but shut off from it by a fence, there is usually an old, old graveyard full of weather-worn headstones and planted with low, dark shrubby trees as appropriate to the spot as our own yew trees.

It seems curiously out of keeping with the people and houses that the island is traversed in every direction by excellent broad roads which cross the rivers on iron bridges. Many strange birds flit about, and I saw several eagles, and in one large fruit tree at the edge of the railway a troupe of large black monkeys taking the fruit in frantic gibbering haste. We saw no other large beasts though tigers are very numerous in many parts. The total impression is one of extraordinarily rich and fresh vegetation and of well being and happiness among the natives. With so much moisture and sunlight and rich earth, the plains are vividly green, and the forests clothe all, except the highest mountains, to their summits. On all patches of waste land there are tall gracefully waving spear-grasses, or bright red or yellow flowers on dark green bushes. The rice plains stretch away all sides with every shade of bright green, broken here and there by large patches of pale purple, the feathery tops of the sugar canes, and by the dark green of the jungle. The place is certainly beautiful, and there must be splendid views

from the slopes of the mountains, but though it is on a large scale there is nothing comparable for grandeur, nothing that could appeal to the spirit, that could excite the same deep attachment to the very earth itself as does our own country where its face is not bruised and blistered by its children. The view from Glyder House, or Delabole or High Cliff is worth many Javas.* Nevertheless it is a little aggravating to think how the island was once in our possession, and was given back to the Dutch, to whom belong all the best of these islands, which together make up the most fertile region of the world. Java is said to yield a surplus revenue of £50,000,000 to the Dutch Government, chiefly from coffee and sugar, and it is not yet one half developed. The Dutch have discouraged individual enterprise, and are very jealous of the English. Their system of government affords an interesting contrast to ours in India. While we have done and are doing everything to develop India for the benefit of its inhabitants, as we have conceived it, *i.e.* to put them on their legs as a self-ruling, educated, producing and trading people, under a social system as nearly like our own as possible, and have to that end endeavoured to force upon them our peculiar system of morals and religion and general conduct of life, the Dutch have rather governed Java as a source of revenue for themselves, a sort of state farm, and have made a point of interfering as little as possible with the natives. They rule them only indirectly through their hereditary Sultans, Rajahs, Rongos, Chiefs and headman, a descending scale of dignitaries, to whom the natives are perfectly subservient and obedient. But Dutch residents, officials corresponding roughly to the Anglo-Indian Commissioners, have so much control over these dignitaries that in reality their rule is very strict.

* This was the writer's first journey in a tropical land. He has since 'heard the East a callin' and would now modify very considerably the sense of this passage.

When the rice is ripe the chief of a district gives the word for the beginning of harvesting, and when all the rice has been gathered in enough is given to each Kampong to supply it until the following harvest, the rest going to the rulers, and with this and their fowls and gardens the people have abundant food. Every native has also to give a certain number of days' labour to the state, for road-making and so forth. The result is that while the condition of the natives has been improved, and they remain contented and happy, the government has reaped a rich revenue. Can we say that we have achieved equally good results in India with our philanthropic system? Of course the population question is sure to come up and press in Java sometime soon, within fifty years I should think. If we had run Java on similar lines it would probably be very much richer still, for there is said to be much corruption and mutual envy and distrust among their civil servants.

Another weakness in their system, or rather perhaps an inconsistency in the system, is that they have shown much less pride of race than the English in India, and that their civil servants have less frequent furloughs than ours, the result being that in the towns there is a very large population of mixed blood. Persons of this class are not, like the Eurasians of India, out-caste from society, but are received on equal terms everywhere, and men of all shades of colour are mixed together in the regiments of the garrison. The cross-breeds seems to be on the whole a flabby and regrettable race.

The pure Javanese are a small, well-built race, with rather low-type Mongolian faces. They are lax Mohammedans in religion, but full of superstitious survivals from earlier times, many traces of which one may see in the fields. They are very respectful and obedient, and work fairly well when supervised, but don't care to earn more than is necessary to support them in their

traditional level of comfort. Crime is a rarity, and it is said that a European can go anywhere without trouble from them. The Rajahs are said to be intelligent and of some education. The common people, except those most altered by town life, always approach a Rajah or an Englishman in a crouching attitude and remain squatting in his presence, and it was curious to see native hawkers struggle towards us in the squatting attitude while carrying trays and bundles.

The Chinese in Java are mostly well-to-do middle-class people. They impressed me at once as being very brainy; they are absolutely clean in their attire and many have very pleasing, sympathetic faces—I had no idea that I should so nearly like Chinamen, I had thought them universally repulsive.

At sundown we reached Sourabaya, the chief centre of the trade of the island. It is a curious mixture of Kampongs, old Dutch trade-houses and stores and bungalow residences. It is not an attractive town save for the swarming population. It is very curious to see a group of naked savages (morally and intellectually naked, I mean) driving a steam roller or a steam launch, or solemnly cleaning out a drain. We caught our ship after a night at another delightful hotel at Sourabaya, and found some interesting passengers on board. The sail through the islands was interesting. We passed close to the north-coasts of Bali and Lombok two high volcanoes (11,000 feet) which are separated by a narrow deep channel. You will remember that this deep channel really separates Australasia from Asia, for although it is only fifteen miles in width the fauna on the two sides of it is very different and the flora a good deal so. We came through the straits between Timor and Wetta, passing very close to the east end of the latter; it is more rugged than Java and less luxuriantly covered with green. In these Islands and more especially in Sumatra the Dutch are still chronically at war with the natives, and it is said that they

use up almost all their surplus revenue from Java in the attempt to subdue and to administer the other islands. I am finishing this letter at Thursday Island, where we arrived on Saturday in heavy rain. We are at present hoping that all our goods have been landed, and that we shall be able to sail for the Murray Islands in a missionary schooner at the end of this week. This place is very pleasant just now, the heat being rendered very bearable by the strong south east trade-wind, and very green as this is the end of an unusually heavy wet season. The population is a most extraordinary mixture of races from every part of the earth, and from the mixture the yellow men seem to be very strongly tending to come out on top.

Yours,

W. McD.



PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR LIVEING.

In our number for last June (*Eagle*, xxii, 381-390) we gave an account of the Meeting held in College on 17 April 1901, when it was resolved to raise a fund for the purpose of securing a portrait of Professor Liveing. The portrait was painted during the Long Vacation, and was presented to the College on behalf of the subscribers in December last. We take the following account of the proceedings at the presentation from *The Cambridge Chronicle* of 13th December 1901.

There was a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the hall of St. John's College on Saturday, December 7th, to witness the presentation of the portrait of Prof Liveing, painted by Sir George Reid, President of the R.S.A., to the College. The picture is a three-quarters length sitting portrait, and it has been painted in recognition of Professor Liveing's valuable services to science and to the University, Town and County. So generous was the response to the testimonial fund, that a bronze bust of the Professor, by Miss Edith Bateson, will be placed in the chemical laboratory during next year, the Professor having consented to sit for the bust during the Christmas vacation. A Photogravure of the portrait will also be sent to each subscriber on application to Professor Lewis at the University Museums.

The Vice-Chancellor presided, and presented the portrait on behalf of the subscribers to the College. There were also present Professor George Downing Liveing, Sir John Gorst, M.P., Prof Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., the Master of St. John's (Dr C. Taylor), the Master of Trinity (the Rev Dr Butler), the Master of Clare (the Rev Dr Atkinson); the Master of Christ's (Dr Peile), the Master of Jesus (the Rev Dr Morgan), the President of Queens' (the Rev Dr Chase), the Master of Selwyn (Prof Kirkpatrick), the Master of Downing (Dr A. Hill), the Lord Lieutenant of the County (Mr A. Peckover), the Chairman of the Cambs. County Council (Mr R. Stephenson), Prof

Sir George Stokes, Prof J. Dewar, Prof W. Somerville, Prof W. W. Skeat, Prof J. Westlake, Prof J. A. Ewing, Prof J. J. Thomson, Prof T. McKenny Hughes, Prof W. H. H. Hudson, Prof G. H. Darwin, Prof A. R. Forsyth, Prof G. Sims Woodhead, Prof E. C. Clarke, Prof Giles, the Rev Dr Streane, Dr Sandys, Dr Donald MacAlister, Dr W. H. Besant, Dr J. W. Cooper, Dr Henry Jackson, Dr B. Anningson, Dr A. Gamgee, Dr J. N. Keynes, Dr Courtney S. Kenny, the Rev W. O. Sutcliffe, the Rev J. B. Lock, the Rev C. E. Graves, the Rev Osmond Fisher, the Rev A. Rose, the Rev T. Gwatkin, the Rev J. F. Buxton, the Rev S. Symonds, Mr W. M. Fawcett, Mr C. F. Foster, Mr H. J. H. Fenton, Mr R. H. Adie, Mr F. Whitting, Mr W. E. Heiland, Mr W. Aldis Wright, Mr J. T. Ward, Mr C. T. Heycock, Mr F. J. H. Jenkinson, Mr R. F. Scott, Mr J. E. Nixon, Mr J. J. Briscoe, Mr C. J. Clay, Mr A. Sedgwick, Mr W. J. Sell, Mr E. J. Gross, Mr J. D. Hamilton Dickson, Mr T. Andrews, Mr S. Skinner, Mr F. H. Neville, Mr H. S. Foxwell, Mr W. Bateson, Mr H. F. Baker, Mr J. J. Lister, Mr S. Ruhemann, Mr A. Harker, and many others.

The Vice-Chancellor said the kindly consideration of those who were responsible for that afternoon's arrangements and the ready consent of the Master of Trinity, had relieved him of the difficult part of his task—that of presenting to St. John's College on behalf of the subscribers the portrait of Prof Liveing. They had left him the pleasure of being present on an occasion of very great interest to the University, to the Town of Cambridge, and to British Science. He would begin the proceedings by mentioning the names of one or two of those who, less fortunate than himself, had been prevented from being there that afternoon. In the first place, the numerous engagements of the Chancellor prevented him from being present. The Chancellor headed the list of subscribers, and he had taken a great interest in the proposal and in its execution. He also had letters in his hand from Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, the President of the Royal Society (Sir William Huggins), Lady Huggins, Prof Odling, Sir Francis Powell, Prof Clifton, and Prof Adams. He would just read one sentence from the letter of Prof Odling, who said:—"You at Cambridge can doubtless best appreciate the thoroughness and no little self sacrifice with which for half a century he has carried on his professional work among you. I can only venture to express the high estimation in which his

personal character, alike with his scientific labours—as so lately acknowledged by the Royal Society—are held by his brother chemists.”

Continuing, the Vice-Chancellor said he now came to the difficulty to which he had referred, for the task which the Master of Trinity had so kindly undertaken was to put in brief the claims of Prof Liveing upon their admiration, regard and gratitude, of which that portrait, which carried out so admirably the traditions of Scottish portraiture, and the bust in the Chemical Laboratory, were to be the outward tokens. The Master of Trinity would, no doubt, dwell upon the services of Prof Liveing during half a century to chemical science, on his administrative services to the University and Town, and on the beneficent activity with which he had furthered all their best and highest interests. To put these things in brief was indeed a task of some difficulty. He would not do the Master of Trinity the ill-service of beginning by pouring water into his wine, but he thought they would allow him to make reference to one recognition of all the services of Prof Liveing, of which he had been personally a witness. It was he who had been chosen among the first of those who were commissioned by our Government to report on the efficiency of the University Colleges in different parts of the country, for whose progress and work Oxford and Cambridge had shown nothing but sympathy and goodwill. Prof Liveing was chosen for this task on account of his scientific eminence, and on account of that high character which was so rarely dissociated from true distinction. He would now ask the Master of Trinity to present the portrait of Dr Liveing to the College, by which he would be long remembered as one of its worthies.

The Master of Trinity said the first word that must fall from his mouth was one which would be in the hearts of every one of them already, and that was a word of profound satisfaction at seeing in the chair the Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose absence they had feared. [Applause.] They all knew that for some short time the Vice-Chancellor had been unwell, and he believed that was the very first occasion on which he had been able to go out. But he had come out on that none too clement day to show his sympathy with the work, so dear to the University, and so specially precious to the College of St John's.

Having said that, he feared he must astonish and perhaps shock them, by an act of deliberate disobedience. The Vice-Chancellor had, no doubt, with the kindest feeling, sketched for him a statement which he was expected to make there. They would permit him to say that every single part of that sketch—and he had listened with increasing horror as the Chairman went on—every part of that sketch would have to be absolutely omitted. His duty, as he understood it, was a very simple one. Had there been any need to sketch the grand scientific career of their dear and distinguished friend, Prof Liveing since he first took his degree from that College, or since he set up for the first time in Cambridge a laboratory at which several distinguished men were initiated into the science of Chemistry, then it would have been essential that the voice of some expert who was familiar with that and other scientific subjects, should have been their mouthpieces that day. But the very fact that this honour had fallen to himself made it a task which was simple and easy. All that needed to be said about the career—the public career—of Professor Liveing, including the singular versatility with which he had been able to combine with his scientific achievements some good services to the University and the Town, was forcibly said by their own Master several months ago, at the beginning of the summer. They were met that day for the very simple object of setting their seal upon the work which was then so auspiciously inaugurated, and of presenting the picture, which was then assigned to Sir George Reid, to the home in which it would permanently dwell.

As to that home, there was for a short time some doubt as to what would be on the whole the most appropriate place. Many would naturally have thought of the laboratory of the University, with which the fame and usefulness of Professor Liveing must for all time be connected. That was, however, deemed unsuitable on account of the fumes injuring the pigments. Therefore that great seat of the Professor's usefulness could not be made the home of his portrait. Then arose the question of whether the portrait should be presented to the University, of which he had been so acknowledged an ornament, or whether it should be given to the College where he had lived for more than fifty years. He confessed that he was one of those who without hesitation preferred the smaller home,

not because he had any doubts but for all time the name of Professor Liveing must be linked proudly with that of the University, but because he believed that the man himself would infinitely prefer that the home of his heart for so many years should be the place where the younger generations should look at his face in years to come. More than fifty years had elapsed since Professor Liveing took his degree, but which of them would dream of dating the beginning of his own University life from the year in which he took his degree? Some four years before that he could imagine Professor Liveing entering his college, an unknown young man. That was the time of happy obscurity, yet of hopeful outlook, of dreaming dreams and seeing visions, of forming and cementing delightful friendships.

Therefore it seemed to him that it was a work of love to place that portrait in the hall of the College where Professor Liveing had been so greatly loved, and where it was impossible to say whether affection for his character or admiration of his gifts was the prominent feeling among those who knew him. He had not seen, and he supposed few had been privileged to see the picture. Its mysteries were still unpenetrated by him, but he could understand from the evidence of a friendship of now nearly fifty years what the face ought to be, if the painter had been but adequately successful, which would bring back to them the look of their dear friend.

He had begun by saying that he would so far venture to disobey the Vice-Chancellor as not to attempt any *résumé* of Prof Liveing's career, but he could not forget, and if he had forgotten, the Chairman's reference would have reminded him, that barely a week had passed since Prof Liveing received from the acknowledged fount of scientific honour, a remarkable tribute to his work—his life-long work. The President of the Royal Society stated, according to the report that "the Davy medal had been given to Prof Liveing for his contributions to spectroscopy, those contributions which, during a quarter of a century, made up a brilliant record of patient, accurate, and conscientious labour, and, taken together, were a most valuable contribution to this department of chemical science." They were not all Presidents of the Royal Society. He, for one, was never likely, so far as he could judge, to occupy that position; but they had, if he might so put it, a Davy medal of their own, and that

was the portrait which it was the object of the meeting that day to unveil. They gave it to the great college of St. John's, and entrusted it to their keeping not only because it recorded the brilliant researches of twenty-five years, but because it recorded more than half a century of a beautiful life, and of a flawless career. [Applause.] What they hoped was that in years to come, as their undergraduates came up to that grand hall and asked for the histories of some of their most acknowledged worthies—and how many they saw around them—they might, when asking what this portrait meant, be told that it recorded the memory of an almost ideal student-life, of the affection of troops of friends, and the grateful pride of a University. [Prolonged applause.]

The veil was then withdrawn and the picture exposed to view.

Prof Liveing, who, on rising to speak, was most cordially received, said he would be something more than human, or something less than human, if he failed to be deeply moved by that great demonstration in his honour. He owed a very deep debt of gratitude to Prof Lewis for having initiated the movement, and no less a debt to those who had taken it up so enthusiastically, and carried it to such an end. He was also indebted to the Master of Trinity, who had been their mouthpiece on that occasion, and who had spoken so kindly of him. He felt it would be an extremely difficult task, one that was beyond him, to really adequately express his gratitude for what had been done. They had done him a great honour, and to be the recipient of a great honour implied a great responsibility. Although that was quite true, *noblesse oblige* as they said, yet that was not the dominant feeling in his mind at the present time. It was rather how happy he was at finding that he had won the good-will and good-feeling of so many friends, that those who knew him best and must know his failings had expressed their esteem for him. [Applause.] It was said that no generation of men could be said to have lived truly if they left the world no better than they found it, or if they had done nothing to promote human progress physically as well as morally.

That sentiment was one which took hold of his imagination when he was quite a young man, and it had been his ambition to form one of the army of those who were fighting for human progress [applause], and against the demons of ignorance, and

indolence and selfishness, which were the great hindrances to that progress. He had always had the instinct of a soldier, if he found a gap to try and fill it, and if he could not successfully fill it himself to assist others who were engaged in the fight for promoting the progress of human life. He had never felt happier in his life than in such a situation, and he had never been more satisfied with anything than with success in that operation. It added very much to that satisfaction to find his comrades in the contest come forward and recognise that he had done his duty so far as he could in his generation [applause], and that the results of his labours had been a help to them. [Renewed applause.] In the course of his life, which, as the Master of Trinity had indicated, had been a long one, he had received again and again help from various sources. It might perhaps not be amiss if he recalled the help he had received in some few cases. His mind went back to the time when he had first entered those walls, the time of his undergraduate life. It was his good fortune to have for his private tutor, Mr Hopkins, one to whom he went to learn mathematics, but he learned something much more valuable. He learnt to take a philosophical view of matters, and he learnt more independence of thought than was current in the University at that time. Almost immediately after he took his degree—he was still only a Bachelor of Arts—it was his good fortune to be thrown in the society of such men as Sedgwick, Henslow, Whewell, Miller, and others. Those men supported the reputation of the University in physical science, but many of them were also leaders of what he would call the party of progress. They might imagine that it was no small good fortune to him to be thrown into their company. He well remembered their singular and disinterested love of the University, and their anxiety to extend its powers and increase its usefulness.

That example he had desired earnestly on his part, so far as he was able, to emulate, but of the help he had had he must place the help he had received from his College above and beyond all the rest. [Applause.] He could not explain it without going into some details of personal history. They must pardon him if he thought his own history important just then. It was a bright day for him when he was elected a Fellow of that College, but that Fellowship was accompanied by a proposal on the part of the College, which was very quickly

carried out, to build him a chemical laboratory, and, what was more, to found for him a lectureship to be paid for out of the revenues of the College, which up to that time was, he thought, quite unknown. That enabled him to devote his life mainly to the promotion of science. It was chiefly due to one man, and that man was their late Master. He was not only his (Prof Liveing's) friend on that occasion, but he remained his best friend and his most trusted counsellor to the end of his life. [Applause.] Some years afterwards, when he vacated his Fellowship, the College again created a new office for him, and on that occasion the Master would, had it been necessary to retain him, have found a stipend from his own purse. They would understand the gratitude which he (Prof Liveing) felt to him and to the College for that help in the time of need. But he had not finished. Not long afterwards he was chosen by the unanimous voice of the electoral roll to fill the Professorship of Chemistry. It was a bold thing, perhaps, to undertake that office. There was nothing found for the professor but two empty rooms, and in those rooms he had no opportunity, even if he could have fitted them up as a laboratory, of taking his pupils in practical chemistry. Further than that, the condition of chemistry in the University was at a low ebb, and he felt that to do really any good required the whole energy of the strongest man, and required to be backed also by material pecuniary resources. The College again came to his rescue. They not only continued him in his office, but placed at his disposal the chemical laboratory at the College in which he was able to teach practical chemistry; and the stipend which the College continued to him enabled him to give up the professorship at the Military College and the Staff College, which occupied him two days in every week, so that he could devote his best energies to the University. They would understand what he felt when he said he owed to the college a very great debt of gratitude. He could not express it in sufficiently strong terms. Although the University was, to begin with, something like a step-mother, yet she redeemed her character long ago. Prof Liveing went on to speak of the time when light, heat and electricity were considered part of chemistry and fell under his charge, and he pointed out how the University relieved him of physics, increased his stipend, and gave him at first one assistant, then two and finally a third. He said he owed them also an acknowledgment

of what they had done for him. Then again the University did another thing for him. At his earnest request, when the Jacksonian Professorship fell vacant, they elected a chemist who sub-divided with him his (the Professor's) remaining duties.

They all knew Prof. Dewar. They all knew his work, but he did not think they knew how faithful, how loyal a colleague he had been to him (Prof Liveing), from that time until now. They had stood together, shoulder to shoulder, animated with the same desire, seeking the same end, and without Prof Dewar's help the chemical department could not have reached anything like its present development. He felt towards Prof Dewar a very deep debt of gratitude and a lasting affection. Others whose assistance he could not help mentioning were Mr Fenton and Mr Sell. Mr Sell had been his right hand during almost the whole of his professorship. Those who knew him knew of his devotion to duty and would understand what great assistance he had offered him (Prof Liveing). Mr Fenton had not been with him so long, but his work had been equally valuable. Then, again, he must express his acknowledgments to the University for having built him that magnificent palace of chemistry, of which he was proud, and which he thought well sustained the credit of the University.

While speaking of his (Prof. Liveing's) connection with the University, the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Trinity had also alluded to his connection with the Town and County. That connection had been of a different kind, but to him it had been a very pleasant one. He would not like to have been altogether thrown out from the social life of the place, and he had been very glad to take such little part as he could in helping forward this or that good work. Still he must not detain them with the account of his doings and feelings too long.

He might perhaps refer to another point, and that was the remarks made by the Master of Trinity with reference to the building in which his portrait should be placed. They had well interpreted his wishes in offering it for the acceptance of his College. His connection with the College had, as the Master said, been a long one, but to him it had also been a happy one. It had been a cloudless one, except for the parting now and again of some old associate, by that inevitable process by which kind nature gradually loosened the ties which connected them with the earth, until they themselves prepared to join the

majority. Except for that the time had been a happy and cloudless one, and nothing could gratify him more than that he should remain associated with the College in every possible way. They had on their walls portraits of many worthies who in their time had sustained the credit of the College as a place of religion and learning, and he did not think there could be any greater honour, or at all events none that could please him more than to be associated with them on the walls of the Hall. It would be impossible to make his acknowledgments thoroughly well, in a way he would like to do it, but he did wish them to believe that he thanked them most heartily and most sincerely for the great demonstration which they had made in his honour. He hoped they would pardon his shortcomings in making that acknowledgment, because he really felt too strongly to express all that was in his mind, but he begged them to accept his very hearty and sincere thanks. [Applause.]

The Master of St John's said his duty on behalf of the College was to accept that valuable portrait of Prof Liveing and heartily to thank the numerous contributors. They accepted it, he might say with reference to the Master of Trinity's own words, not only for themselves, but as a trust for the University, for there it would be open to the inspection of all. They accepted it as a work of art and as a memorial of Prof Liveing's contributions to modern science, and they accepted it with special reference to the fact that Professor Liveing, as he had told them, had been a devoted member of the College for more than 50 years. During the last 50 years he had never ceased to aid the University and the College by his work and counsel, and many of his pupils had attained eminence in his science. Might he live to help many more on their way to distinction and usefulness, and might his memorial stir up many in the generations which were to follow, to follow in his steps.

Sir George Stokes said during his long official connection with the Royal Society he could not fail to be struck with the amount of work, and the accurate character of that work, performed by Prof Liveing, the results of which were brought before the Royal Society from time to time. He could hardly refrain from pointing out one feature of the work which struck him at the time—the results obtained being mainly in the direction of spectroscopical analysis. He was sure all who were brought into contact with Prof Liveing would be sensible of his

kindness and readiness to help others. For his own part once or twice he was very anxious to ascertain what the answer of nature would be to this or that question connected with certain speculations of his own, but he was not competent himself to ask nature what the answer was, because it involved chemical work which he was not up to. Prof. Liveing was so kind as to institute some experiments and to give some of his time, taken away from what were more particularly his own pursuits, in order to satisfy his (the speaker's) enquiries. When a testimonial to the value of work of such a nature was suggested, it became necessary that someone should be found who would undertake to set the thing going, and to do some of the laborious work in order to bring to a successful issue the idea that so many of them would have liked to see carried out. Accordingly he proposed that the thanks of the subscribers be given to Prof Lewis and to Mr R. F. Scott, who together undertook the double office of treasurer and secretary.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

Prof Lewis said he would like the Executive Committee to be associated with that vote of thanks. They had worked very hard, and he hoped the Committee, like themselves, were amply rewarded for their labour by the success which had attended it. The proposal to have some recognition of Prof Liveing's work was suggested some years ago to him by Prof Thomson, who was associated with Mr Scott and himself as one of the secretaries, and they had since had conversations on the subject, but he was afraid they were then lacking in energy. No doubt the matter wanted a certain amount of impulse. At the beginning of this year they had another conversation about it, which resulted in a letter being addressed to Professor Dewar, who gave them hints as to how they should proceed with the work. They communicated with their friends, whom they thought knew Prof Liveing, as to the wisdom of such a movement. The response was immediate. The letters were submitted to the Master of St John's, who said the signatures attached to the same were absolutely decisive. The responsibility of carrying the suggestion into effect was then entrusted to an executive committee and secretaries. They had done their best to bring the matter to a successful issue, but it was only fair that they should acknowledge their indebtedness as a body, and he himself more especially, as he it was who troubled them, to various friends,

amongst them he would like to mention Dr Jackson, Dr Shore, Mr R. T. Wright, Mr Dew Smith, Mr Shipley, and Mr. H. Jackson of Downing. He was glad of that opportunity of acknowledging their debt to them. The result of their kind advice and their (the Committee's and Secretaries') labour had been the very excellent portrait of their friend, for which they had to thank Sir George Reid. Prof Liveing was "in such good face" in the portrait, that it was clear the artist and sitter got on excellently together, and that he knew to be the case. But who that had a fair opportunity of knowing Prof Liveing could help respecting him, could help admiring his single-minded devotion to duty, his generosity, his kindliness. He was sure that Prof Liveing must have been the most conscientious and attentive of sitters, and he knew, as he had been led to expect, that Sir George Reid was the most sympathetic and generous of painters.

But they would expect a secretary to deal with the business of the Committee. In the first place he would like to say what a pleasure it was to receive the prompt and warm response which had on all sides been given to their proposal. The number of contributors exceeded 260. Five names had to be added to those in the list which was circulated in October, namely, Mr R. A. Berry, Mr Geo. Dean, Mr A. K. Macdonald, Mr W. H. Mills, and Miss E. Welsh (of Girton College). Of those contributors over 143 stated that they would wish the picture to go to St John's College, subject to that being in accordance with Professor Liveing's wishes. Some 90 subscribers of the 143 were members of other colleges, and he thought it only fair to say resident members of that College were very shy to vote. Notwithstanding the kind help of many friends to which he had already alluded, he feared that many friends of Professor Liveing, who had a strong claim to have their names included in the list of subscribers, had not had an opportunity of so doing, on account of failure on his part to bring the proposal to their notice. To such friends he offered his apologies for the unintentional omission. He had also to express his regret for slips in the titles, colleges, &c., of some of the contributors, mistakes entirely his own. From one mistake—that of ascribing a subscription to the wrong contributor—he had been saved by the care with which the pass-book had been kept at the bankers, and he was glad of having that

opportunity of expressing thanks for their care. As stated on the card summoning that meeting a photogravure was in course of preparation and would soon be ready. It was doubtful whether the picture might again be required by the engravers, but he felt sure that the College whose property the picture was, would grant them the loan of it if it were needed. A copy of the photogravure would be sent free of expense to each contributor who had asked for one. The sittings for the bust were begun that week, and the Committee had every confidence that the talented young sculptor, Miss Edith Bateson, would produce a model which would be a good portrait and have artistic merit; for they were sure that she would work with enthusiasm as well as skill. When the bust was finished and placed in the Chemical Laboratory, a bound volume, giving a short statement of their proceedings and a list of contributors, would be given to Prof Liveing. Finally the accounts would be audited by Mr. H. Jackson of Downing, and the surplus, of which they were, by the hospitality of the College on that occasion, now assured, would be placed at the disposal of Prof Liveing. He now wished to move a vote of thanks to the Master and Fellows of St John's College for the use of the Hall and for the hospitality, which he understood they offered them in the Combination Room.

Mr Scott, Senior Bursar of St John's, acknowledged the compliment, and moved a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor for presiding.

This was carried with acclamation.

The Vice-Chancellor briefly replied. He remarked that no College had done more to preserve the fame of her great sons than St John's. He hoped that Professor Liveing would be long spared to the College and the University.

The assembly then adjourned to the Combination Room, where tea was provided.

Obituary.

HAROLD HEATHER EMSLIE B.A.

Harold Emslie was born on January 10th, 1873, at Cleethorpes, a small watering-place near Grimsby. His father, James Thomas Emslie, was an engineer of some ability who, owing to spinal trouble, had early to relinquish his profession and retire with his wife and two boys—Harold being the younger—to Soberton, a small Hampshire village where the grandparents of the boys had their home. The father, although a confirmed invalid, undertook the early education of the two boys, and to his early training Harold Emslie always attributed his own love of knowledge for its own sake. The elder boy was afterwards sent to Newcastle Grammar School, and has now for some years been engaged in sheep-farming in New Zealand. Harold remained at home until he was 14, when he went to Felstead, having won an entrance exhibition to that school. By this means, and greatly aided also by Sir John Rotten K.C., his father's cousin, whose goodness Emslie was never weary of praising, he was educated henceforth without calling upon his parents' slender means.

It was at this Felstead entrance examination 1887 that I first met Harold Emslie, and from that time began our friendship which has now been interrupted by his death. Felstead, when we first went there, had as its well-loved headmaster the Rev D. S. Ingram, an Old Johnian. Many of the assistant-masters, too, were Johnians, so that the name of St John's College early became familiar to Emslie. He was then a tall, overgrown boy, with a very delicate appearance, and wistful eyes that seemed already to have seen much sorrow, inordinately shy, reticent and retiring, he seemed to a casual observer little suited to the hurly-burly of school life. After one term in the Lower Fifth Emslie was promoted to the Upper Fifth together with half a dozen boys of about his own age. In the Upper Fifth there were at that time six boys of about 18, excellent at football and cricket, but, from a scholastic point of view, derelicts who had failed to sail into the harbour of the Sixth.

A kind of war raged between the Seven and the Six. The former, being physically the weaker, often literally went to the wall, impelled thereto by the arms or boots of the strenuous Six. I fear that poor Emslie, although not so often as others the sufferer from this horseplay, must have found it very trying. However, his mathematical abilities speedily brought him relief, for he got his remove into the quiet waters of the Sixth Form, and afterwards was made a prefect. He did not make very many intimate friends at school, his own retiring nature and, perhaps partly, the fact that he did not care greatly for outdoor games were a hindrance. By those, however, who knew him well, he was greatly liked, and his conversation was always a delight to his intimates. He was singularly well informed about many subjects, and his favourite topics, strange ones truly for a schoolboy, were politics and religion. The latter had always a great fascination for him, and he was constantly discussing it with those whom it interested. Having a remarkably reverent mind for all that pertained to religious faith, he was yet, even as a young boy, a sceptic, and, in later years, though always with deep regret, he became a convinced disciple of the more tolerant school of agnosticism. Emslie came up to St John's in 1891, having won an exhibition and sizarship for mathematics, afterwards becoming a Proper Sizar and Exhibitioner. His Cambridge days were probably the happiest of his life. To him, law-abiding as he was, the petty restrictions of school had been a little galling, and the day that he entered St John's seemed like the opening of a life of freedom; under the influence of his College surroundings he lost nearly all the shyness which hid from many his sterling qualities. For the first two years he read mathematics with Mr Webb, but to him mathematics had always been unattractive, and he never gave his whole mind to the subject. "I shall be somewhere among the Senior Ops," he used to say, and his words came true. Had he really striven, his undoubted ability would have certainly given him a much higher place in the Tripos, but he owned that juggling with numbers was wearisome to him. He was, however, far from being an idler, reading omnivorously books dealing with theology, natural science, history and political economy. For recreation he played whist, and on Saturday evenings one was almost sure to find Emslie playing whist in his quaint third court attic with three scholars of the

College. For the theatre, too, living as he had done in the country far from amusement of the kind, he took a great liking, and he would often come to the room of a fellow undergrad declaring that he had bought two tickets for the theatre—this was his manœuvre to give pleasure to another—and his friend must really accept one as he could not endure to go alone. His love of political and religious controversy still continued, and he was delighted when he met with a foeman worthy of his steel. But his tolerance and tenderness for the opinions and feeling of others sometimes led him into rather an amusing position, for one of his adversaries, when worsted in a religious argument, would demand that his opponent should read some ponderous tome on the subject by the Reverend so and so; and this Emslie's fair-mindedness always led him to do. Although he made no secret of his own opinions, he did not attempt to get permission to absent himself from the College Chapel, and he was wont to say that the Sunday evening services gave him the greatest pleasure, while he vowed that the Old Hundredth devoutly and tunefully sung by a large congregation was the greatest musical treat he knew.

After taking his degree he hesitated what course to follow. The Church was naturally closed to him, and scholastic work he looked upon with abhorrence. At a venture he determined to try for a post in one of the branches of the English Civil Service, but, much to his amusement, he was rejected because he did not know enough of the art of book-keeping. His father had died before he left school and the death of his mother now made him doubly bereaved. Now that he had no ties that bound him to England he resolved to try the Indian Civil Service. For a year he lived in London, attending lectures at the late Mr Wren's establishment in Notting Hill. At the end of the year he went up for the examination and came out among some sixty successful candidates about half way down the list, obtaining second place in the Modern History Papers. He then returned to St John's for another year, and there he worked so well that his place in the final examination of the I.C.S., combining the marks of both examinations, was some twenty places higher. During this year at Cambridge he formed a friendship with William West, who afterwards in India was to predecease him by a few months. Emslie rode a great deal at this time, and easily qualified for the I.C.S.

riding test. His life in India Emslie loved. Like many men of a calm nature he rejoiced in responsibility, and the work, hard as it was to a conscientious man, he regarded as a pleasure. As he once said, "An Englishman in India feels that he is of some use in the world." He was stationed at Purnea for some time, and for a few months was attached to the Survey Department. Afterwards he was about two years at Raniganj, 150 miles or so from Calcutta. In November 1900 he came home for a few weeks' leave, and I had two delightful days with him in London. He was the same unaffected man he had always been. Early in 1901 he went to take up work as deputy to the collector of Burdwan. This was an onerous post, and I suspect he overworked himself. He wrote to me in the second week of October, saying that he had returned to Raniganj, and had had a sharp attack of dysentery, but was now recovering and was about to take a fortnight's holiday. His holiday was to be completed in another world, for, abscess on the liver supervening, he died after an operation. In his last letter to me he spoke of his grief for the untimely death of young West. So he is gone—*nulli flebilior quam mihi*. Of him a relative says: "His life in many ways was a hard one and a fight against adversity; generosity and thoughtfulness for others were the great features of his character." He was of those noble beings who think of themselves last.

H. P. JONES.

LORD ROOKWOOD M.A.

Lord Rookwood, who died at his London residence 62 Prince's Gate on 15 January 1901 was a man whose services to the State were undoubted, though they were rendered unobtrusively and were not in their nature such as to make him well known to the general public. He was born in London 20 September 1826 and was the only son of Sir John Thomas Selwin sixth baronet. The family is a Yorkshire one, and the original name was Ibbetson, long settled at Denton. Originally the Ibbetsons were Leeds clothiers, who became wealthy, and purchased Denton Park of the Fairfaxes the famous Puritan leaders. It was one Henry Ibbetson of Denton (great-grandson of James Ibbetson, of Leeds, clothworker) who in the rebellion

of 1745 raised at his own expense a corps of 100 men on the side of the House of Hanover. For this he was created a Baronet 17 May 1748. The family have changed their name from Ibbetson to Selwyn, or Selwin, and back again two or three times in the course of their history; this is to be ascribed to the fact that the younger son of the house inherited the Selwyn estates, which came into the family by the marriage of the second baronet to Jane Selwyn, of Down Hall, Essex, in 1768, while the elder took the baronetcy. The title passing once or twice from the elder to the younger branch.

Henry John Selwin, as he then was, was educated first at home, and afterwards at St. John's; he took the B.A. degree in 1849 and the M.A. in 1852. Soon afterwards he essayed to enter political life. He contested Ipswich in the Conservative interest in 1857 and again in 1859, but on both occasions without success. He was returned as M.P. for South Essex 22 July 1866. After the Reform Bill of 1867 when the electoral areas were recast he was returned 19 November 1868 for the Epping, or Western, Division of the County of Essex which he continued to represent until he was made a peer in 1892. Sometime between 1866 and 1868 he resumed the *patronymic* of Ibbetson; he succeeded his father as seventh baronet in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, a position he continued to fill until 1878, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury; this office he held till 1880. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from 1885 to 1892, and he was one of the Boundary Commissioners. As a legislator his name will be best remembered in connection with the Act which gave Epping Forest to the public, the Beer Licensing Bills, and the Bills which led to the adoption of the block system on most of our railways, his persistent advocacy of this latter measure much accelerating the adoption of the system. It is said that before appointing him to be Under Secretary in 1874 Mr Disraeli suggested to Sir Henry the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, observing in his genial way, that it might lead to the Speakership of the House of Commons. He became Privy Councillor in 1885. When he retired from the House of Commons his supporters commemorated his twenty-seven years of loyal work by the presentation of a fine portrait by Orchardson, together with a pair of handsome candleabra bought at the Duke of Hamilton's sale.

Lord Rookwood possessed a considerable amount of landed property, it is said some 4000 acres, coal mines in Durham and Yorkshire, and a considerable quantity of house property in Halifax. His Essex property however, though in a good wheat growing district and nearest of all to the best market in the world, was unproductive of income, and Lord Rookwood is credited with the remark that a landed estate should mean either an income or a kingdom. Even with rents reaching to the vanishing point his farms were still his kingdom. To their improvement and the welfare of tenant and labourer he devoted assiduous care. He was a typical country gentleman, combining the pursuits, the business and the pleasure of a good landlord, a zealous agriculturalist, a popular Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and a keen sportsman. He was Master of the Essex Foxhounds from 1879 to 1886.

Lord Rookwood was thrice married; (1) on 18 January 1850 to the Hon. Sarah Elizabeth Copley, daughter of Lord Lyndhurst (she died 25 June 1865); (2) on 9 July 1867 to Eden, widow of his Cousin Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, fifth baronet (she died in 1899); (3) on 5 September 1900 to Sophia Harriet, daughter of the late Major Digby Lawrell of Jersey. Lord Rookwood no heir.

BYRAMJI NAVROJI CAMA B.A.

We record with regret the death through an accident of Mr B. N. Cama a Parsee member of the College. Mr B. N. Cama, who was born in Bombay 13 November 1878, was the son of Mr N. P. H. Cama, barrister-at-law and J.P. for Bombay. He received his early education at the Bombay Proprietary High School and Matriculated in 1897 in the University of Bombay. He was elected a Scholar of Elphinstone College of which Prof J. T. Hathornthwaite, late Scholar of St John's, was then Principal. He took the Degree of B.A. in that University in January 1897 with first class honours in Mathematics. He was elected to a Dakshina Fellowship for two years and graduated M.A. in 1898.

He entered St John's in October 1898 and was placed with his twin-brother Mr C. N. Cama in the first class in all the College Mathematical examinations and was elected a foundation Scholar in 1899. While pursuing his mathematical studies

he also read literary and scientific subjects for the Indian Civil Service Open Competition. He took his B.A. degree at Cambridge as sixth wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1901. Soon afterwards he obtained the 30th place in the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service with 2590 marks, his brother who was eighth wrangler obtaining the 24th place with 2611 marks. He continued to study in Cambridge for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos and for the Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service. The latter included a riding-test for which he was preparing when he was thrown from his horse near Cottenham. He sustained a fracture of the skull and died in Addenbrooke's Hospital on 10 January 1902. He was buried in the Parsee cemetery at Woking.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1901; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Charles Addison (1856), son of John William Addison of Relly Mill; born in the Chapelry of St Margaret, Durham, 1825. He was educated at Durham Grammar School. After taking his degree he opened a private school at Windermere, and shortly afterwards moved to South Shields. There he had a private school in Charlotte Terrace, and was very successful in preparing students for the Universities and for professional careers. He was for many years a member of the South Shields Public Library Committee. Died at his residence, Charlotte Terrace, South Shields, 5 March, aged 75.

John Barrow Allen (incorporated M.A. 1879), eldest son of Benjamin Tuthill Allen of The Hall, Burnham, Somerset, Solicitor. Matriculated at Oxford from New College 16 October 1863, aged 18; B.A. 1868, M.A. 1871. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 7 November 1870, but was not called to the Bar. Admitted to St John's 28 May 1879. Was for some years Headmaster of the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge. Died 27 September at 11 Winchendon Road, Fulham.

Rev Francis John Ambridge (1874), son of John Ambridge, born at Colwich, co. Stafford, 1851. Ordained Deacon 1875 and Priest 1876 by the Bishop of Barbados; Curate of St Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, 1875-80; of St George's, Barbados, 1877-78; Curate of St Ambois, Barbados, and Precentor of the Cathedral 1878-80; Curate of St Catherine's, Higher Tranmere, Cheshire, 1884; First Assistant Master, Harrison College, Barbados, 1880-92; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados, 1880-83; Lecturer at Codrington College, Barbados, 1881-82; Precentor of St Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, 1881-91; Curate of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, 1899-1900; Curate in Charge of North Eling, Southampton, 1900-1. Died at North Eling Vicarage 27 April.

Rev Charles James Andrews (1879), son of the Rev Charles Henry Andrews, born in the parish of St Pancras, Middlesex, 1857; his father was Vicar of St Luke's, Kentish Town. Curate of Sudbury, Suffolk, 1879-80; of Wrawby, Lincolnshire, 1881; of Buckland in Dover 1882; of St John Baptist, Great Marlborough Street, 1890-91. Latterly resident at 8 Samos Road, Anerley, S.E. Died at St Barnabas House, Lingfield, 26 May.

- Rev William Hale Andrews (1844), son of W. Andrews, Esq., of Romford, Essex, born 19 August 1821. Educated at Brentwood Grammar School. Curate of Revelstoke, Devon, 1844-46; of Bigbury, Devon, 1846-48; Rector of Carlton Colville, Suffolk, 1844-94; Sinecure Rector of Errington, diocese of Exeter, 1866-1901. Resided at Hedley House, Carlton Colville, Lowestoft. Died there 15 May, aged 79.
- Rev John Bailey (1854), son of Barnabas Bailey; born in the Chapelry of Willenhall, co. Stafford. Curate of Wallsall 1854; Perpetual Curate of St John, The Plack, Walsall, 1858-63; Vicar of Grosmont, Yorks, 1863-79; Vicar of Ebberston with Allerston, Yorks, 1879-84; Vicar of Holy Trinity, West Cowes, with All Saints Gurnard 1884-1901; Rural Dean of West Wight 1890-1900. Died at Cowes 7 July, aged 71.
- Rev Edward Brumell (1837), died at Holt Rectory, Norfolk, 2 September, aged 86 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 78).
- Rev Edward Chadwick (1850), died at Thornton Lees Vicarage 16 March, aged 23 (*Eagle*, xxii, 391).
- Rev Charles Chapman (1880), son of Charles Chapman, merchant, born at Sydney, Australia, 25 November 1855. Missionary for the Universities Missions to Central Africa at Magila, East Africa, 1880-81; Curate of Millom, Cumberland, 1882-83; of Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, 1883-84; of Maindee, Newport, Monmouth, 1885-86; Chaplain to St Mildred's Home, Bexhill on Sea, 1894-99. Latterly resident at Orchard House, Bexhill on Sea. Died 11 May at Landsdown Grove House, Bath, 11 May.
- Henry Frederick Codd (1860), son of George Codd, solicitor, born at Cottingham, Yorks, 1 February 1837. Some time one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. Died 17 January at 4 Belvedere Road, Durdham Down, Bristol, aged 63.
- Rev Canon Charles Colson (1839), died at Cuxton Rectory 25 April, aged 83 (*Eagle*, xxii, 399).
- Rev Edmund Davys (1845), died at Lee-on Solent 9 March, aged 77 (*Eagle*, xxii, 398).
- Rev John Wilberforce Doran (1858), son of the Rev John William Doran, born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, 1834. Educated at Christ's Hospital, a Grecian in 1853. Curate of Stisted, Essex, 1857-59; of St Thomas, Bethnal Green, 1859-61; of St Matthias, Stoke Newington, 1861-62; of St Alban's, Holborn, 1862-64; of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, 1865-66; of Grashby, Lincolnshire, 1868-70; of St John, St Leonards on Sea, 1871-72; of St Matthias, West Brompton, 1872-75; Vicar of Fenstanton, Hunts, 1883-89; Rector of Souderne 1889-1901. Joint editor with Spencer Nottingham, Esq. *The Choir Directory of Plain-song* 1868; *A noted Directory of Plain-song* 1869. Jointly with Rev E. D. Galloway, *Harmonies Intermodal and Diantonic for Gregorian Psalm Tones and Sarum Responses*, 1886. Died at Souderne Rectory 1 June, aged 66.
- David John Vavasor Durell (1857), eldest son of David Vavasor Durell, born in St Michael's Parish, Oxford, 1834. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 7 March 1857, called to the bar 27 January 1862. Died 12 September.
- Harold Heather Emslie (1894), son of James Thomas Emslie, civil engineer, born at Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, 10 January 1873. Educated at Felsted School. Appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1895. Arrived in India 17 December 1896. Served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Died at Calcutta 27 October, aged 28.

- Rev George Everard (1851), died at Boscombe, North Finchley, 7 June, aged 73 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 80).
- Rev Richard Cotton Farmer (1864), son of James Farmer, born at Dryton, Salop, 1841. Curate of Pensnett, Staffs, 1864-66; of Barlaston 1866-71; Chaplain to the Stone Union 1867-69; Vicar of Barlaston, near Stoke on Trent, 1871-1901. Died at the Vicarage 29 May, aged 60.
- George Baker Forster (1854), died 18 January at Farnley Hall, Corbridge, aged 68 (*Eagle*, xxii, 237).
- Rev William Graham Green (1850), son of William Atkinson Green of Milbank, gentleman, born in St Margaret's, Westminster, 29 September 1826. Educated at Westminster School. Chaplain R.N. 1852-1865; Chaplain of St Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London, 1860-76; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Minorities, 1865-77; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, Staffs, 1876-83; Vicar of Leaton, Salop, 1886-87; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria at Kensington Palace 1888-1901. Died at Kensington Palace 19 January, aged 73.
- Rev George William Guest (1853), son of the Rev Wilbraham Bootle Guest, incumbent of High Leigh, Cheshire, born at Ashton upon Mersey 1830. Educated at Manchester School. Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford, 1854; of Sutton on the Hill 1856; Perpetual Curate of Derwent 1859; Minor Canon of York 1862-81; Succentor Vicariorum 1875-81; Rector of All Saints, York, 1864-81; Rector of Lymm, Cheshire, 1881-97. Latterly resided at Byron Road, Worthing, died there 5 May.
- Rev William Gunter (1861), son of John Gunter, gentleman, born at Fulham, Middlesex, in 1838. Chaplain R.N. 1864, placed on the Retired List in 1881; served in H.M.S. *Egmont*, *Achilles*, *Northumberland*, *Indus*, *Euphrates* 1878-80; Rector in Southampton Water 1880-81; Curate of Little Sampford, Essex, 1881-88; Rector of Abberton, near Colchester, 1888-1901. Died at the Rectory 3 April, aged 62.
- Rev Philip Preston Gwyn (1858), sixth child (but eldest by the second marriage) of Richard Gwyn of Stratton St Michael Hall, Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Preston of Yarmouth. Born 10 May 1825. Curate of West Keal, Lincolnshire, 1859-62; Rector of Little Brandon, Norfolk, 1862-98. Latterly resided in Norwich. Died 26 December at Eversleigh, Lowestoft. Mr Gwyn married Alice, third daughter of Joseph Scott of Colney Hall, Norfolk.
- Rev Isaac Hill (1847), son of Peter Hill, schoolmaster at Chelmondeston, Suffolk, born 23 April 1823. Chaplain to the Woodbridge Union 1850-55; to Landguard Fort, Suffolk, 1852-55; Rector of Newbourne, Suffolk, 1855-63; Vicar of Helpertorpe with Luttons Ambo 1863-75; Vicar of Luttons Ambo, York, 1863-80; Rector of Oving near Aylesbury 1880-1901. Died at Oving Rectory 13 April, aged 77.
- Rev William Henry Johnstone (1842), born in London in 1820. Professor of Mathematics in the Military College, Addiscombe, 1844-61; Vicar of Berden, Essex, 1875-81. Latterly resided at Addiscombe, Worthing, died there 3 April, aged 81. He published the following: *Israel after the Flesh, or the Judaism of the Bible separated from its spiritual Religion*, 1850; *Israel in the World, or the Mission of the Hebrews to the great military monarchies*, 1854.
- William Lethbridge (1850), son of William Lethbridge, yeoman, of Kelworthy, Devon, born at Tavistock 5 May 1825. He was educated at Tavistock School, where he numbered among his friends the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith. He took his degree as seventh wrangler, and was for a time a master at Rossall School. He then moved to London to study for the Bar; he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 28

January 1859, and was called to the Bar 18 November 1861. For a time in London he continued to teach, being associated in this work with St Paul's and Highgate Schools. During this period he renewed his acquaintance with Mr W. H. Smith, eventually becoming his partner in the well known business in the Strand. The combination was a strong one, and under the partners' firm and kindly rule the business prospered greatly.

Having acquired the old family estates, Mr Lethbridge retired to Devonshire about the year 1886. There his characteristic energy and discrimination early became evident. He studied the problems of stock-rearing, and was successful both with sheep and cattle. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county, and proved himself most valuable in all county matters. He was never married. His strength of character, coupled with great geniality and kindness, endeared him to all who really came to know him. He died at his residence Maryfield, Exeter, 31 March, aged 76.

Rev William Lucas (1858), son of William Lucas, wire-worker, born in Cambridge. Educated at the Perse School. Became Mathematical Master in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1859; after his ordination he was also Curate of Vale in Guernsey, holding this with his mastership from 1861-64. He was Headmaster of Carmarthen Grammar School 1864-66; Principal of the Kingston upon Hull and East Riding Proprietary College 1866-81; Vicar of Ottringham, Yorks, 1881-93; Vicar of Burstwick, Yorks, 1893-1901. He died at Burstwick Vicarage 7 March, aged 66.

William Mathews (1853), died at Tunbridge Wells 5 September, aged 70 (*Eagle* xxiii, 83).

Lawrence Miall (did not graduate), died at sea 5 September, aged 23 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 91).

Rev Herbert Henry Moseley (1854), son of Francis Xavier Moseley, surgeon, born at Stevenage, Herts, 1830. Sometime Curate of St Augustine's, Bristol. Vicar of Holt, near Trowbridge, 1865-1901. Died at Holt Vicarage 23 April, aged 71.

Francis Oscar Mundahl (1893), died 2 April at St Mary's Hospital, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada, aged 29.

Rev John William Pieters (1847), died at Bromley Lodge, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, 17 June, aged 77 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 81).

Rev John Tuckfield Raymond (1870), fifth son of George Raymond, Lieutenant R.N., born at Lewisham, Kent, 1846. Matriculated at Oxford from St Alban's Hall 16 October 1866. Migrated to St Peter's College, Cambridge, and thence to St John's. Curate of Pokesdown, Hants, 1870-71; of Minster Lovell, Oxon, 1872-73; Incumbent of St Mungo, West Linton, Scotland, 1873-75; Rector of Eglys-Cummin, Carmarthenshire, 1875-79; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury, near Worcester, 1879-1901. Died 6 October.

Rev John Forbes St Maur Russell (1866), son of the Rev John Lecky Forbes Russell, born at Great Eversden, co. Cambridge, in 1844. Assistant Master Hereford Cathedral School 1867-69; Curate of St Martin's, Hereford, 1868-71; of Christ Church and St Mary, Todmorden, 1873-75; Rector of Shelton, Notts, 1875-86; Vicar of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, 1886-1901; Surrogate, Diocese of Ripon 1886-1901; Diocese of Wakefield 1889-1901. Died 14 May, aged 56.

Rev Sydenham Francis Russell (1849), born at Mortlake, Surrey. Curate of Balsham, Cambs, 1849-57; Vicar of Willesborough, Kent, 1858-71; Rector of Ishfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, 1871-1901. Died at Ishfield Rectory 10 March, aged 81. Mr Russell married 25 June 1857 at Bassingbourne, Cambs, Mary, daughter of the Rev Herbert Chapman M.A., Vicar of Bassingbourne.

Hugh Wallis Smith (1834), sometime of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. Died at 48 Aldridge Road Villas, Westbourne Park, 21 April, aged 90.

Rev William John Lyte Skynner Stradling (I.L.B. 1859), son of William Stradling, born at Chilton-super-Roden, Somerset, 1836. Curate of Axminster 1870; Vicar of Marloes, Pembrokeshire, 1873-80; Rector of Herbrandstone, near Milford Haven, 1889-1901. Died 10 February, aged 64.

Charles Hurrell Theed (1885), fourth son of William Vipan Theed, born at Hilton, Hunts, 17 January 1858. Died 15 March.

Rev James Thomson (1840), born 18 September 1817 in France. Educated at the Collège Royal de Bourbon, Paris. Second Master of the Upper School, Christ's Hospital, 1840-71; Curate of St Mary, Aldermay, and St Thomas, London, 1854-59; of East Hyde, Luton, 1878-79; Chaplain at Compiègne 1879-98. Died at Partiwood House, Friern Barnet, 25 December, aged 85.

Emeric George Bayard Wace (1899), son of the late Frederick Charles Wace, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, born in Cambridge 15 November 1876. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Died at High Barnet 3 June, aged 24.

Rev Ernest Henry Richmond Watts (1884), son of David Watts, born at Coventry in 1860. He took the degree of M.B. in 1891. After studying medicine at St George's Hospital he became M.R.C.S. England 1885. He was for some time Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. Resident medical officer to the Panucillo Copper Company, Chili. He was ordained Deacon in 1893 and Priest in 1894 by the Bishop of London. He was assistant science master at St Paul's School, London, 1892-1901. Curate of St George's in the East 1893-98. Died at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, 5 May, aged 41.

Charles Ernest Wedmore (1878), third son of Thomas Wedmore of Druid Stoke, near Bristol. Born in Bristol 2 December 1850. Studied medicine at Cambridge, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and Vienna. M.R.C.S. England 1882. Practised at Chapmanslade, Westbury, Wilts. Died there 13 March, aged 50. Mr Wedmore was married 6 December 1899 at the Minster, Warminster, Wilts, to Caroline daughter of the late Frederick Kelsey of Romsey, Hants.

William West (1896). Died at Mozafferpur, Behar, 14 September, aged 26 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 89).



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1902.

At a session of council of University College, London, held on Monday January 13, the title of Emeritus Professor of Geology was conferred on the Rev T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), who has held the office of Yates-Goldsmid Professor of Geology for 24 years.

Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, President of the Geological Society of London and Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, has been appointed a member of a Royal Commission to inquire into various matters relating to the coal fields of the United Kingdom.

At the jubilee celebration of the Owens College Manchester, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the Victoria University on Sir J. T. Hibbert (B.A. 1867), Chairman of the Lancashire County Council, and on Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887), High Commissioner for Canada; the degree of Doctor of letters was confirmed on the Lord Bishop of Manchester (B.A. 1853), and of Doctor of Science on Dr W. M. Hicks (B.A. 1873), Principal of University College Sheffield.

Mr G. Crispe Whiteley (B.A. 1868) has been appointed a Governor of Dulwich College, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Viscount Marpeth.

The Rev Prof H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867) gave a lecture to the clergy of the Diocese of Hereford at the Palace on Friday December 20th; the subject was "A thousand years of Religious Thought in England." Professor Gwatkin also preached the sermon at the Ordination on December 22.

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London held on February 21, Mr J. E. Marr, F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer of the College and Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., were elected Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Professor A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870) has been appointed Examiner and Messrs. W. H. Gunston (B.A. 1879), J. B. Dale

(B.A. 1893) and J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894) Assistant Examiners in Mathematics for the University of London for the year 1902.

Mr W. McDougall (B.A. 1894), Fellow of the College, and Dr W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898) have been appointed University Lecturers in Experimental Psychology in the University of London.

Professor J. McKeen Cattell, formerly fellow commoner of the College, has been elected President of the American Society of Naturalists for the current year.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Mathematical Association held on January 18, Mr J. Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868), K.C., M.P., was re-elected President.

Mr T. J. P. A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College Galway.

Mr W. F. Masom (B.A. 1893) has been elected a Fellow of University College, London.

Miss Hockin, sister of the late Charles Hockin (B.A. 1863), Fellow of the College from 1866 to 1877, has given a further sum of £300 to increase the Capital value of the Prize Fund. The prize is awarded to that student of the College who has distinguished himself in the Study of Electricity or some other branch of Physics, either on the mathematical or experimental side of the subject.

The Hulsean Prize for 1901 has been awarded to the Rev C. Elsee (B.A. 1898), Naden Divinity Student of the College.

The second University Jeremie Prize for the year 1901 has been awarded to Ds R. M. Woolley (B.A. 1899), Naden Divinity Student of the College.

The Members' Prize for a Latin Essay for the year 1901 has been adjudged to Gilbert Norwood, Scholar of the College.

E. A. Benians, Scholar of the College, is mentioned by the Examiners for the Members' Prize for an English Essay as deserving honorable mention for his Essay.

The Adams (College) Memorial Prize for 1901 has been awarded to E. Cunningham, Scholar of the College. The Examiners report that the essays sent in by H. Goddard and G. K. King are worthy of Special recognition. For the subject of the Prize see *Eagle* xxii. 412.

Ds R. A. Chadwick (B.A. 1899) and Ds H. R. D. May (B.A. 1900), both Scholars of the College, are bracketed equal for the Second Whewell Scholarship for the year 1901.

Ds C. A. I., Senior (B.A. 1900) has been elected to one of the Naden Divinity Studentships in the College.

Ds R. A. Chadwick (B.A. 1899) has been elected a MacMahon Law Student of the College. Mr Chadwick was 26th wrangler in June 1899, and was placed third in the First Class of Part II. of the Law Tripos of 1900. In December 1901 he gained a Whewell Scholarship for International Law.

Mr T. F. R. McDonnell (B.A., LL.B. 1898) was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on January 27th. We understand that Mr McDonnell intends to practice in Burma.

J. E. Nicholson (who resided 1898-9) has been gazetted a Lieutenant Colonel in the R.A.M.C. Colonel Nicholson went out to South Africa as Surgeon Major to the East Yorkshire Regiment; after seven months' work with the regiment, during which he was under fire nearly every day, he was appointed P.M.O. to the 8th Division and Surgeon to the Divisional Head-quarters Staff. After eight months of this duty Colonel Nicholson became S.M.O. to the 17th Brigade. He was then invalided home in December last, but hoped soon to rejoin the Army in South Africa.

P. H. N. N. Vyvyan has been gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the Leicester Regiment, and F. Miller a Second Lieutenant in the York and Lancaster Regiment. Both gentlemen entered the College in October 1900.

J. H. Field (Natural Sciences Tripos 1900, Part I, Class 2), who is serving in Cape Colony, has received his commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.

E. H. Teall (resided 1900-1902), has received a Commission in the 3rd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The following paragraph is taken from the Indian *Civil and Military Gazette*: "Mr R. P. Paranjpye (B.A. 1899), the Senior Wrangler who was elected a Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, last year, has, on his return to India, joined the Poona Fergusson College on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem. Mr Paranjpye is an old pupil of this College. Before proceeding to England he promised to devote his life to the service of the institution on his return, and it is stated that he has refused several lucrative appointments both at home and out here, in order to keep his word. It is a peculiarity of the Fergusson College at Poona, that all the Professors, who are distinguished graduates of the Bombay University, work on small subsistence allowances only."

The *Calcutta Gazette* of 29 January 1902 announces that the Honble Mr F. A. Slack (B.A. 1875), Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments, is appointed

to act as Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, during the absence on leave of Mr A. Forbes, C.S.I. (B.A. 1867), or until further orders.

The services of Mr R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., were in December last placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Justice of Calcutta.

Mr J. N. Pal (B.A. 1898) I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate N W, Provinces and Oudh, on completion of his course of Survey training in the Mainpuri district, is posted as Assistant Commissioner to the Fyzabad district.

On January 31 the School Board for London appointed Mr John Kerr (B.A. 1884), M.A., M.D., to be medical officer of the Board. Dr Kerr was formerly a Scholar of the College, he was Senior Science Scholar at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1885, and holds the Howard medal of the Royal Statistical Society. He has held appointments at the Swansea General Hospital, the Bradford Royal Infirmary, and the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital. At Bradford he made investigations on the outbreak of epidemics, has had experience in the examination and reporting on plans for new schools, and has supervised schools and school work as regards hygiene examinations. The number of candidates was 148.

A correction should be made in Our Chronicle for the Michaelmas Term, p. 103. It was there announced that Dr George Parker (B.A. 1877) had been appointed Assistant Physician to the Bristol General Hospital. Dr Parker, who has been Assistant Physician for the past eighteen years, has been appointed Physician in the room of Dr A. J. Harrison resigned.

Mr T. W. Parry (B.A. 1887), M.B., B.C., has been appointed certifying Factory Surgeon for the Yowlgrave District of Derbyshire.

Mr E. Mainer (B.A. 1891) is now an Assistant Master at Oswestry Grammar School.

Ds D. Linney (B.A. 1899) has been appointed a master at the Kerkwall Burgh School, Orkney.

Ds W. Kerry (B.A. 1899), formerly Scholar, has been appointed Classical Lecturer at St David's College, Lampeter.

Ds W. G. Bauerlé (B.A. 1899) has been appointed to a clerkship in the Colonial Audit Department at Somerset House, in preparation for the post of Auditor in one of the Crown Colonies.

Ds J. Adams (B.A. 1900), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Botanist to the Aynsome Agricultural Station, Lancashire.

Ds S. M. Douglas (B.A. 1901), formerly one of our Editors, has been appointed to a post in the Education Department, Burma.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the past Term by Professor Mayor, January 26; Canon J. McCormick, Rector of St James', Westminster, February 9; Canon H. Lowther Clarke, Vicar of Huddersfield, February 23; and by Mr Graves, March 9.

An examination for the election of three Choral Students will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, April 30th. Further and fuller information may be obtained from either of the Deans, the Organist, or from any of the Tutors.

The Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Huddersfield, has been elected Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Huddersfield. Canon Clarke has also been appointed Official of the Archdeaconry.

The Rev William Selwyn (B.A. 1862), Vicar of Bromfield, Salop, has been appointed Prebendary of Preston Wynne in Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham, has been appointed an honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

The Rev J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1887), Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and Gloucester diocesan missionary, has been appointed Archdeacon of Gloucester.

The Bishop of London has appointed Prebendary W. Covington (B.A. 1866), Rector of St Giles-in-the-Fields, to be Rural Dean of Holborn, one of the new rural deaneries in the archdeaconry of London under the rearrangement which took effect on New Year's Day.

The Rev William Oxland (B.A. 1869), Chaplain and Naval Instructor R.N., has been presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the living of Alston, Cumberland.

The Rev. A. T. Oddie (B.A. 1876), Vicar of Glen Magna, Leicestershire, has been appointed Rural Dean of Gartree, second Deanery.

The Rev John Bryan Allen (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Priest in charge of St. Peter's, Stornoway, Diocese of Argyll.

The Rev C. C. Waller (B.A. 1890), English Chaplain at Homburg, has been nominated by the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to be Professor of Divinity at Huron University, London, Ontario, Canada.

The Rev William Henry Browne (LL.B. 1870), lately Priest in the Archbishop of Canterbury's mission to the Assyrians and stationed at Qudshanis, Julamerk, Vilayet of Van, Turkey in Asia, has been appointed Vicar of St Gennys, Bude, Cornwall.

The Rev W. H. Green (resided in 1882, but did not graduate) has been appointed Rector of Lancaster, New Brunswick, Canada.

The following appointments have been made to benefices in the gift of the College: the Rev L. B. Radford (B.A. 1890), Rector of Fornett St Peter, has been presented to the Rectory of Holt, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev E. Brumell, and the Rev H. T. E. Barlow (B.A. 1885), Rector of Marwood, Devon, has been presented to the Rectory of Lawford, Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev E. K. Green.

The Rev C. E. Thorpe (B.A. 1867), Master at Marlborough College, has been appointed to the parochial Chapelry of Horningsey co Cambridge, vacated by the institution of the Rev H. H. B. Ayles to the Rectory of Barrow, Suffolk.

The Rev A. J. Campbell (B.A. 1897), who has been Assistant Minister in the East Church, Aberdeen, since 1900, was on the 8th of January last elected Minister of the parish of Lerwick, in Shetland. He is to be ordained and inducted to the parish by the Presbytery of Lerwick on March 21.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Penraddock, F. F.	(1884)	C. All Saints', Windsor	V. Burnham, Bucks
Davis, W. H.	(1887)	V. Avebury, Wilts.	R. Trusthorpe, shire
Hewison, G. H.	(1859)	R. St Dennis with St George, York	R. Monckton Moor, Yorks
Ridsdale, R. P.	(1893)	C. Emmanuel, Maida Hill, London	V. Salford Priors, Evesham
Heppenstall, F. W.	(1882)	C. Stanwick St John, Darlington	V. Skelton-cum-Newby
Crabtree, J. E.	(1887)	C. Settle.	V. Langcliffe, Settle
Churchill, S. W.	(1861)	Headmaster, Atherstone School	P.C. Mapperley, Derbyshire
Willan, G. A.	(1863)	V. Holy Trinity, Bedford	R. Trusthorpe, Lincolnshire
Judson, A. J.	(1888)	C. Staines	V. Balderton, Notts.
Lane, E. A.	(1858)	V. Haxey, Doncaster	V. Lindridge, Worcestershire
Clark, G. W.	(1883)	C. St Saviour's, Stoke-next Guildford	V. Beoley, Worcestershire
Sanders, R. L.	(1892)	C. St Andrew, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	V. Wormhill, near Burton, Derbyshire
Thorndike, A. J. W.	(1877)	V. St Margaret's, Rochester	V. Aylesford, Maidstone
Wiseman, A. R.	(1878)	C. St Michael's, Winchester	R. Searle, near Farnham

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

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Watts, H. B.	(1896)	Durham	Consett
Cheese, J. E.	(1900)	Winchester	Freshwater
Sargant, D. H. G.	(1900)	Gloucester	St James', Cheltenham
Belcher, H. C. P.	(1901)	Llandaff	St Mellons and Llanedarne
Raby, A.	(1901)	London	St Barnabas, Holloway
Skene, F. N.	(1900)	Lincoln	Grantham
Else, C.	(1898)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth

PRIESTS.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Burgess, H. N.	(1899)	Durham
Walter, T. H.	(1898)	Durham
Hall, B. L.	(1899)	Bath and Wells
Terry, F. S.	(1899)	Liverpool
Bryers, J. S.	(1897)	Manchester
Henessey, T. H.	(1898)	Peterborough
Goodall, C. H.	(1898)	Southwell
Stephens, J. C.	(1893)	London
Jones, B. T. W.	(1899)	Bristol
Browning, G. A.	(1899)	Exeter
Edwards, N. W. A.	(1899)	Rochester
McCormick, W. P. G.	(1899)	Rochester
Vigers, E. H.	(1900)	Rochester
Hancock, H.	(1887)	St Albans
Hardwick, J. M.	(1895)	Worcester

The ordinations were held in the dioceses of Durham, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Gloucester, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Peterborough and Southwell on St Thomas Day (December 21), in other dioceses mentioned on the fourth Sunday in Advent (December 22). The Bishop of Coventry, acting under a Commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, held the ordination for the diocese of Worcester.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Mr F. Dyson to be an Examiner in Greek, and Mr W. A. Cox to be an Examiner in Logic for the Previous Examinations in the year 1902; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals for proficiency in Classical Learning to be competed for in January 1902; Dr Watson to be an Examiner for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships and the Mason Prize in the Easter Term of 1902; Mr R. F. Scott to be a Member of the Financial Board; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a Member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate; Mr R. F. Scott to be a Member of the Proctorial Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Special Board for Medicine; Mr J. R. Tanner to be a Member of the Special Board for History and Archaeology; Mr H. S.

Foxwell to be a Member of the Special Board for Moral Science; G. T. Bennett to be a Member of the Special Board for Music; Mr J. R. Tanner to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts; Dr Taylor, Master, to be a Member of the Select Preachers Syndicate; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be an additional Member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Dr Taylor, Master, to be an Elector to Sir Thomas Adams's Professorship of Arabic; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Dr Sandys to be an Examiner for Part II. of the Classical Tripos 1902; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Political Economy; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner in Pharmacology and General Pathology; Prof Liveing to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Agricultural Science and for the Examinations for the Diploma in Agriculture; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship in 1903.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Sepoy Generals; Wellington to Roberts*, by G. W. Forrest, C.I.E., ex-director of Records, Government of India (Blackwoods); *The Choephori of Aeschylus, with Critical Notes, Commentary, Translations, and a Recension of the Scholia*. By T. G. Tucker, Litt D., formerly Fellow, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne (University Press); *The Autobiography of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith*, edited by G. C. M. Smith (Murray); *The Text of Ecclesiasticus in Greek from MS. 248*, edited by J. H. A. Hart, B.A., Naden Divinity Student of the College (University Press); *Ovid. Metamorphoses viii.*, edited with Notes and a vocabulary by W. C. Summers, M.A., Assistant Lecturer in Latin in the Owens College Manchester (University Press); *History of Classical Scholarship*, by Dr J. E. Sandys, Public Orator (University Press); *The Revised Version of Scripture*, by C. J. Ellicott, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester (S.P.C.K.); *Sermons preached in Sedburgh School Chapel 1883-1900*, by H. G. Hart (Rivingtons); *A monograph of the Culicidae, or Mosquitos of the World*, by F. V. Theobald (British Museum, Natural History); *Essays on the law in* distribution (University Press); *Spherical Trigonometry for the use of Colleges and Schools*. By the late I. Todhunter, Revised by J. G. Leatham, M.A., D. Sc. (Macmillan); *The Registers of Merstham, co. Surrey*. By the Rev R. I. Woodhouse (Parish Register Society); *Hymn by Lord Macaulay, an effort of his early childhood*, L. Horton-Smith (Metcalfes, Cambridge); *Electrical Oscillations and Electric Waves*, by Prof J. A. Fleming (Society of Arts); *Studies in Irish Epigraphy, Part ii.* by R. A. S. Macalister (Nutt); *Students handbook to Stratigraphical Geology*, A. J. Jukes Browne (Stanford).

A memorial has recently been put up in Heene Cemetery, Worthing, to the memory of the Rev W. H. Johnstone (B.A. 1842), formerly chaplain and professor of the H.E.I.C. Military College at Addiscombe from 1843 to 1861. It has been erected by nearly 100 old Addiscombe cadets and orderly officers, and the list of subscribers contains the names of many distinguished officers, including that of the Commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, who left Addiscombe fifty years ago. The monument consists of a grey granite Runic cross, 7ft. in height, combined with a recumbent stone in red granite, on which is another cross.

The following presentation copies of books by William Wordsworth were sold by Messrs Hodgson and Co. in November: (i) *Ode to Charles Lamb*, 1835, four leaves in the original wrapper, inscribed "E. Cookson from Wm. Wordsworth"—£28; (ii) *Ode on the Installation of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge*, 1847 in the original wrapper, and inscribed "Hannah Cookson, from her affectionate friend William Wordsworth, Rydal Mount, 18 July 1847"—£15.

Owners of complete sets of *The Eagle* may be interested in the following extract from a recent catalogue of second-hand books. The statement that the copy in the British Museum is incomplete is, the Editors believe, incorrect.

- 317 EAGLE (The), a Magazine supported by Members of St John's College, Nos. 1 to 123, the first 12 vols. are bound in 6, half calf neat, the remainder (including the GENERAL INDEX to Vols I-XV), are in parts as published, and very clean, £9 9s 1859-1900
A complete set of this periodical, printed for subscribers only, is very rarely to be found. The copy in the British Museum is incomplete.

Messrs Henry Sotheran and Co., Publishers, are issuing a series of standard editions of works illustrating the Stuart period of English history. Each volume of the series is to be bound in a different cover, which will be a reproduction in leather of some beautiful binding of the Stuart period. Amongst the volumes now in course of preparation is the following:

VOL. VI.

Subject.—The Life of the Reverend John Barwick, D.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge, and immediately after the Restoration successively Dean of Durham and St. Paul's. Written by his brother, Dr. Peter Barwick, formerly Fellow of the same College, and afterwards Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. With a brief account of the Author. To which is added an appendix of Letters from King Charles I. in his confinement, and from King Charles II. and the Earl of Charendon in their exile, published from the originals in St John's College Library.
Editor.—Abbreviated and edited by G. F. BARWICK, Assistant Keeper of Printed Books, and Superintendent of the Reading Room, British Museum.

Binding.—"Discourse of Parliament," 1677. Bound by Samuel Meane.

A correspondent writes: It may concern some future historian of St John's College to know that in the Petyt MSS. preserved in the Library of the Inner Temple there is [538. 38, xviii f. 52 Press Mark A 3] "Answers by Nicholas Shepperd, Master of St John's, to 20 articles of inquiry as to his orthodoxy and Conformity."

A correspondent writes: In Prof Mayor's edition of Baker's History of the College, Vol. II. p. 639 some references are given where an account may be found of the feud at St John's during Commonwealth times when Dr Arrowsmith was Master. There is an amusing quarto tract entitled *An Accusation of Dr Arrowsmith*, written by Dr Robert Wadeson dated "MDCIL" (1651 or 1649?). This contains curious particulars of Mr Peachie, Mr Dand, Dr Henry Masterson and his brother John, Mr Allot, Mr John Pawson and others.

The following item occurs in a recent catalogue of Historical Documents and Autograph Letters:

- 53 CHURCHILL (Rev. Charles), 1731-1764. Author of the "Rosciad," 1761.

A. L. S. "C. C." ½ p. 4to. N.D. "Dr. Cook, I beg I may have proof of this, and of others, as copy comes to hand with all speed—let Griffin print it. Direct it for me . . . at Mr. Wilkes', and send it by the Aylesbury Stage, etc. P.S.—Let not one soul know it is in hand. I will have it out to time."

With autograph order to Mr. Almon, Bookseller in Piccadilly, for the payment of £13 9s., signed in full "Charles Churchill," and dated Oct. 7th, 1764.

** Churchill died within a month from this date at Boulogne, where he had gone to visit his friend John Wilkes. £7 7s.

Although it is quite certain that Charles Churchill was a member of St John's, nearly all his biographers state that he was of Trinity College. The mistake is made in Welch's *Alumni Westmonasteriensis*, where we read: "His father. . . entered him at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1749, but it is not believed that he ever resided there." In the "Dictionary of National Biography" we read: "Churchill did not proceed either to Christ Church or Trinity College, Cambridge. He was entered at the last in 1749, but never resided."

The Admission Register of St John's College has the following entry: "Charles Churchil (sic), son of Charles Churchill, clerk; born in Westminster, Middlesex; School. Westminster (Dr Nichols); admitted pensioner, Tutor and surety DrRutherford, 8 July 1748, aet. past 16."

The parentage, birthplace and school identify this lad with the author of the *Rosciad*.

Churchill did not graduate at Cambridge. It cannot be definitely proved that he resided in St John's, for either no residence register was kept at that time or it has since been destroyed.

Churchill was ordained Deacon by Edward Willis, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 22 September 1754 in his Lordship's private chapel within his palace at Wells; he is then described as "now or late of Saint John's College in the University of Cambridge." He was licensed next day to the curacy of South Cadbury and Sparkford, Somerset. He was ordained Priest at Fulham 19 December 1756 by the Bishop of Rochester, acting for the Bishop of London, when he is described as "late of St John's College Cambridge." These entries indicate that Churchill's connection with the College was more than a merely formal one. In the case of one member of the College (Theodosius Staige) who did not graduate, the description in the Bishop of London's Register is 'literate,' without the mention of any College, thus apparently distinguishing his status from that of Churchill.

The Admission Register of Trinity College contains no reference to the author of the Rosciad. But it does contain the following entry: "Admissus est Pensionarius Carolus Churchill, Mro Holmes Tutor, 2 March, 1725-6." This is almost certainly the father of the poet, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1723 and left in 1725. He is probably the Charles Churchill who was ordained Deacon 24 December 1732 and Priest 19 February 1732-3, by the Bishop of London. No degree or College being given on either occasion. The elder Churchill did not graduate at Cambridge. Probably the occurrence of his name in the Trinity Register gave rise to the confusion with his more celebrated son.

JOHNIANA.

The following account of Dr John Green, fellow and Senior Bursar of the College, Regius Professor of Divinity, Master of Corpus and successively Dean and Bishop of Lincoln is taken from Cole's Manuscript Collections vol xlix, p. 313 (British Museum, Addl. MSS. 5850.)

John Green was a native of Beverley in Yorkshire, as is evident to every one by his dialect of the broadest and coarsest sort, and was sent to St John's College where he became Fellow. I well remember his first preferment, which was the Vicarage of Ickleton in Cambridgeshire, on the death of Mr Say in 1743; at which time he solicited the friendship of my most worthy and esteemed acquaintance Joseph Richardson of Hinxton esq; one of the Commissioners of Taxes and a most intimate friend and at last executor to Bishop Butts, who on that recommendation collated him to it and at that time as I well remember made him very happy in his preferment. I the better remember it because my friend Mr Richardson on some ungrateful and unbecoming behaviour sometime after, when he got higher, used to quote him as a great example of the ingratitude of the clergy, whom he disliked the more on his account being at no time disposed to think candidly of them, but here he had no patience. While he was meditating his future preferment he thought proper to take the beaten track and write against the Methodists in two or three pamphlets, the titles of which I do not recollect though I have the books in some of my bundles of unbound pamphlets. They are well written in defence of the Church of England, but this was long before his exaltation or connection with the family at Wimpole; when finding it a better step to

advancement to leave his mother in the lurch, he left his work unfinished that he might perfect more securely his road to a Mitre. So Justification and Sanctification were left to Mr Berridge and his following, considerations that were to give way to his alluring prospect. However before these great matters were to be accomplished he was to submit to the necessary drudgery of a Domestic Chaplainship. Accordingly he was recommended into the family of Charles Seymore, Duke of Somerset, and Chancellor of the University, one of the proudest men living, and with him he continued for some years at Cheveley in Cambridgeshire, where his Grace usually resided; and from him received the good Rectory of Burgh in that neighbourhood, and where he laid out some money in refitting the parsonage house. By the College he was presented to the Rectory of Barrow on the other side of Newmarket. One would have supposed that his residence at Cheveley would have taught him humility. For I have frequently heard it remarked by a nobleman of that neighbourhood and used to the family, that his behaviour and station in that lofty family was humble enough, and very well adapted for his then cringing and fawning address; for as he was kicked and trampled upon here, he has repaid his ill usage to his dependants since, and has revenged himself on them for the distant behaviour and buffetings he might meet with at Cheveley, while he was servant there. [Inserted in a later hand:—The same I have since been informed of in 1780 by Mr Sam Knight, Rector of Milton, who went to Cheveley, directed by his father to solicit a living—Burgh I believe, when he hardly met with any other civility but a servant's directing him out of the parish and where he saw sufficiently the servility of the Chaplain's station. Perhaps Mr K. was disgusted the more as Dr Green was preferred to him.] In 1745 he was made Regius Professor of Divinity, but was not upon trial found equal to the post, so he was easily persuaded to resign a troublesome office for a more easy and lucrative situation. I suppose the person denominated Mr Seagreen in an ingenious little Pamphlet written by Dr William King of St Mary Hall, is meant for Dr Green, who the year it was printed in was promoted to the Mastership of Bene't College on 18 June, and soon after attained to other dignities. He had been active in the disputes about Habits and Regulations of discipline in the University aimed at by Bishop Keen about the year 1750; at which time it is said that he printed the following pamphlet: "The Academic: or a Disputation on the state of the University of Cambridge and the propriety of the Regulations made in it on 11 of May and 26 of June 1750." London 8vo, 1750; Printed for C. Say in Newgate Street Near the Gate p.p. 59. This was replied to in a sixpenny pamphlet intitled. "Remarks on the Academic." London 8vo 1751. Printed for T. Trye near Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn.

On the death of Dr George, Dean of Lincoln in 1755, he was promoted to that dignity and in 1761 on the translation of Bishop Thomas to the See of Salisbury, he succeeded him at Lincoln. On which occasion, though the affair did not happen till five years after I can't help mentioning a circumstance to the purpose. In June 1766, his chaplain Dr Gordon, Archdeacon of Buckingham, held a visitation at Newport Pagnel, where he was pleased to display his oratory in a charge to the clergy, where I attended as Rector of Blecheley, which he prefaced with a notorious mistake, in telling us (what made every one stare and be amazed), that his appointment to that office was peculiarly happy, in that he was promoted by a Bishop, who had the hearts of his clergy; and that how unworthy soever he might be himself for such a dignity in the church, yet his being sent among us by such a Diocesan, he was sure his failings would be overlooked on account of his Patron, and that he thought it the wisest way to rest his merits there (these were his very expressions), then to plead any desert in himself. He then proceeded to tell us an old story of the antient office of an Archdeacon (seeming full of himself) and to abuse and fall foul of the antient clergy for their ignorance, which was used to be corrected by his predecessor's learning; but now (he added most fulsomely) the inferior clergy were so learned as to be able to instruct their Archdeacon. After this floutish he gave us a sort of lecture on elocution, and seemed to hint at a prosecution of such lectures as more than ordinarily

useful to the clergy; who it seems, tho' they were more learned than their Archdeacon, fell vastly short of him in point of eloquence; he then ended most quaintly in the style of the Churchwardens presentments to which he alluded: That he was very glad to find, as he hoped he always should, that all was well. What he had said in relation to the Bishop being esteemed by the clergy was as false as it was fulsome. If he had said so of his predecessor the late worthy Bishop of Salisbury it would have been true and just; whose gentlemanly behaviour and easy carriage had really gained him the universal love and esteem of his clergy. Whereas the clownish carriage, the want of behaviour and manners in the present Bishop was so notorious and more especially at his last visitation, that everyone was scandalised at it, and among all my acquaintances I never heard him mentioned but with the utmost disrespect and by none more than by a friend of mine (Dr Forester) who, by particular manoeuvres was by him made Chancellor and Archdeacon not long afterwards. Indeed his ungain, awkward, splay-footed carriage and Yorkshire dialect is a full indication of his humble education and low extraction. His brother is a miller at Beverley, one of whose daughters he married to the most ungain and unpromising to look at of all mortals (Mr Dowbrigg); yet he was immediately preferred, in a church that abhors and abjures all Popish nepotisme, to two livings and an hospital at Northampton and is now Sub-Dean of his Cathedral. Another of them is since matched with the Schole-master of St Ives (Mr Wheldon) and will no doubt be as amply provided for in the Diocese. When I mention the humble extraction of the Bishop I mean it as not any reflection upon his Lordship: if I did I should only bespatter my own self, whose father was no other than a substantial farmer. All I mean is, that a person of such extraction and behaviour, when they forget themselves, and their former acquaintances, on gaining titles and dignities are sure to be remembered for their own forgetfulness. Bishop Thomas was as low-bred as Bishop Green, yet his behaviour as a gentleman was such that I never heard any person make that any reproach to his character. Whereas the contrary carriage of his successor is continually the subject of ridicule in whatsoever company his name is mentioned. And this is not only in his diocese, but in the University and no where more than in the College where he presided; as I have had frequent occasion to know since my return to Cambridge.

In 1757 he served the office of Vice-Chancellor and in 1760 Dr Gordon addressed his "New Estimate of Manners and Principles" to him and was afterwards plentifully rewarded for all the fine things he had said to him and is now Chanter and Archdeacon of Lincoln.

On the loss of the Duke of Newcastle, finding a translation hopeless, he attached himself to the Yorke family, and though the second Lord Hardwick, whose brother had succeeded him in the Deanery, was no great courtier and not disposed to ask favours but for his own family, yet he prevailed with him to use his interest to gain him a Residencyship of St Paul's; and how well he thanked his Majesty soon after let his behaviour in Parliament, in the famous critical year for the Church of England 1773, declare. A period when the nation was in a flame and uproar with Wilkes and Liberty; petitioning clergy of the Establishment really to overturn it, and to conclude a Petition from the Dissenters to give them an unlimited toleration. When this famous Bill was debated most eagerly in the House of Lords in the fullest house that had ever been seen that session, when the debates lasted near six hours, our good Diocesan, singly on his Bench, sided with the factious party against the Church, and for the Dissenters, for the commitment of that most destructive Bill, and was accordingly celebrated for it in all the public factious papers of April 1773. In one of them is a list of the Peers with whom the Bishop sided, the Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire, Manchester, Lords Rockingham, Hardwick, Shelborne, Camden and "to his eternal honour the Bishop of Lincoln." The list concludes in that manner and adds "The Petitioners against the Bill were treated with just disregard, and no stress was laid on their opposition. Upon the whole the cause of Religious liberty evidently gained ground by this important debate." It is easy to see, by the turn of this paragraph, by what sort of people it was drawn up and therefore the

eternal honour of Bishop Green remains with his new allies, and presbyterian and republican patrons. To the eternal honour, however of the rest of the Bishops and lay Lords, there was a majority of 86 to 28 against this bill which many even of the more sober and moderate Dissenters actually petitioned against, but who were treated as this article says "with a just disregard." If they gained their point their petition was answered.

These are a few of the strong lines of Bishop Green's features, sufficient to shew that if he had abilities, he would have acted the second part of Bishop Hoadley, whose cause of religious liberty has actually destroyed all appearance of decency in both clergy and laity, noble and simple, even to the very farm and day labourer, in the kingdom and has, in our time, set loose the Colonies, by the encouragement they have met with in England, from their allegiance and dependence on our King and Government: and in the end will also destroy the establishment at home. I will finish this long account with what I heard on Monday, June 30, 1777, at a friend's house (Mr Nasmith) not far from Newmarket, who then shewed me the Bishops letter and his answer to it. The gentleman had lately printed a book which somewhat concerned him, as having filled a post to which the book bore a relation. On hearing of the design from a third person (Dr Bardiston) a friend of both, the Bishop offered of his own voluntary motion and without the least solicitation to take twenty copies; which was thought very handsome by the principal, who informed the publisher of it, who when the book was finished wrote a letter to his Lordship to be informed where he would have his twenty copies sent to. It looked as if he would have shuffled off his having made any such offer, for his answer was to this supercilious purpose, without the least civil or obliging expression throughout the whole letter. That although he had said that he would take twenty copies he could not tell what to do with them, desiring to consult the booksellers how to dispose of them before they were sent to him. This dry and uncivil answer so piqued my friend, that he answered it by informing his Lordship, that he should not have sent him the notice, but that such a neglect might have been construed into disrespect; but that as his Lordship seemed not to want them and the booksellers had their hands full of them, he would not send any of them till further orders. The gentleman supposes, naturally enough, that he shall hear no further about them. It was a dirty trick, and agreeable enough to his usual behaviour. To complete the ridicule of his awkward character he affects the reputation of a connoisseur in pictures, of which he understands just as much as one of his coach-horses; accordingly he has a collection of rubbish in one of his rooms in Amen Corner, which he shews for originals, and are truly such in the worst acceptance of the word.

Much more might be said, and more is said and dispersed in my various volumes, but this may suffice to mark a paltry and pitiful character. In a periodical paper called "The Scrutator," supposed to have been written by Dr Scott, then Fellow of Trinity College, at p. 8. and p. 74 etc., are a few sketches of his picture, being at that time a most busy agitator in the University against his neighbour the Earl of Sandwich, countenanced by the Ministry, and in favour of Lord Hardwick for the High Stewardship of the University. This was in 1764, at which places are hints that our Bishop was the author of a stupid pamphlet, as it was called, intitled "An address to the Senate," printed in 1764. In these papers the insolence of his native pride and factious behaviour are set in a true and conspicuous light. The great cry against Lord Sandwich was for keeping Miss Ray in his family as an immorality, and for his antagonist the great morality of his character. To have been consistent the Bishop of the Diocese ought not to have sat at table with a person when such an out cry was made. Yet I have been told by those who were there, that the Bishop of Lincoln had no scruples that kept him from attending the great annual concerts at Hinchinbrooke, where Miss Ray is a capital performer. If the thing was wrong and made a considerable part of the uproar against Lord Sandwich, the example given by the Bishop of the Diocese was doubly so and highly indecent. On Sunday, April 25, 1779, being at Bath for his health, which had been declining for some years, his Lordship died suddenly in his chair. Buried on Sunday, May 9 at Buckden.

On Holy Thursday, May 13, 1779, the Vice-Chancellor drank tea with me in my bed chamber, being then very ill, when he told me Mr Heslop, the Bishop's chaplain, had wrote to inform him that his Lordship had left the Tithes of — in — out of which £15 per annum be paid to the three Bachelor Scholars, whose exercises were best. £300 to the building of a new College; £50 to the Library; £100 to Addenbrooke's Hospital; £150 to the Botanic Garden; £100 to Leicester Infirmary.

See an account of him by Archdeacon Tyson in my vol xxiv., p. 51, sent to me in May 1779. "C'est la marque d'un esprit bien fait, et d'une ame genereux, de ne pas oublier dans la bonne fortune." Melanges d'histoire et de litterature, par dom Bonaventure d'Argonne; Chartreux vol. ii., p. 257. Edit. de Paris 1725, en trois Tomes, en 8vo.

See a good account of him by Bishop Newton in his own life by himself p. 23, 113, 114, prefixed to his works, published immediately after his death in 3 vols. 4to, London 1782. In C. C. C. Library.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 10 December 1901.

Commencing Residence October 1902.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

Sears, J. E. (Mill Hill School), *for Mathematics.*

Stansfeld, A. E. (Central Foundation School, London), *for Mathematics.*

Foundation Scholarships of £60:

Gough, H. J. (Woodbridge School), *for Mathematics.*

Hardy, G. S. (Mill Hill School), *for Mathematics.*

Minor Scholarships of £60:

Harris, H. W. (Plymouth College), *for Classics.*

Brooke, Z. N. (Bradfield College), *for Classics.*

Shannon, G. C. (Bath College), *for Classics.*

Cullen, A. E. (Nottingham High School), *for Natural Science.*

Foundation Scholarships of £40:

Crowther, J. A. (Sheffield Royal Grammar School), *for Natural Science.*

Rose, C. H. (Harrow School), *for History.*

Open Exhibition of £30:

Hamilton, K. L. B. (Tonbridge School), *for Classics.*

Sharp, W. H. C. (King Edward's School, Birmingham), *for Classics.*

EXHIBITIONS OPEN PRO HAC VICE.

Somerset Exhibition of £50 for three years:

Taylor, J. N. (Rossall School), *for Classics.*

Somerset Exhibition of £40 for four years:

Hulme, T. E. (Newcastle, Staffs, School), *for Mathematics.*

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition £66 13s. 4d. for three years:

Divided between

Balcomb, H. F. G. (St Paul's School), *for Mathematics.*

Bell, R. E. T. (St Paul's School), *for Classics.*

Baker Exhibition of £30 for three years:

Hill, J. R. (Bradford Grammar School), *for Natural Sciences.*

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. 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 May 4th; 2nd May 18th.

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

The Lent Term has often provided matter for deep thought and earnest conversation. This term has been no exception to the general rule, unless it be that we have had more than the usual number of sensations. In the first place the Lents were fixed to end on March 1st—a week later than usual. This was ostensibly to give men more fixed seat rowing. Then in the middle of practice came a sharp frost, during which rowing was impossible for four days. This furnished grounds for another Captains' meeting, at which after some close voting the races were put a week later. The dates finally adopted were March 4th—7th. The races thus were brought close to the end of term and gave very few days for sliding seat practice. Luckily for us our crews went into training about a week later than other boats. Consequently there was not much risk of them going stale. It is a moot point, however, whether we should not have done as well had the races been on the dates originally fixed.

So far as our prospects are concerned, practice was begun very favourably indeed. Nevertheless we were unable in the end to have a 'getting-on' boat, as nearly a dozen men in all signed off rowing through work and for other reasons. This was unfortunate, as we had originally an excellent chance of getting a fourth boat on the river. Apart from this the practice has been pleasant, as there has been hardly any illness of any kind. The first boat possessed a distinct advantage over some of its predecessors, as it was not only weighty but strong for its weight. It also had the advantage of having H. E. H. Oakeley at 7. In practice it broke the record for the Long Reach.

The 2nd boat improved very rapidly during the last few days of practice. This crew certainly improved through the putting off of the races. Some of its times just before the races would have been fast even for a first crew.

The third boat, as usual, was light, but it made up for its lack of weight by its extraordinary keenness. Its times for all parts of the course were very good when compared with those of other crews. In an ordinary year the third would have made a very respectable second boat.

The following are the names and weights of the three crews:—

First Boat.		Second Boat.	
	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
R. R. Walker (<i>bow</i>)....	9 12	W. J. Jones (<i>bow</i>).....	10 5
2 G. Wilson	10 13½	2 E. Cunningham.....	10 4½
3 J. F. Spink	11 3	3 E. A. Weston	10 0½
4 N. G. Fiean.	12 7½	4 J. R. Draper	11 5
5 J. E. P. Allen	12 7	5 J. N. Ritchie.....	12 3
6 J. S. Collins	12 9½	6 H. B. Jenkins	12 1
7 H. E. H. Oakeley....	11 3½	7 R. Casson	10 7
M. Henderson (<i>stroke</i>)..	11 6½	H. L. Clarke (<i>stroke</i>)....	10 7
E. R. Wilkinson (<i>cox</i>)..	8 13½	C. A. Wright (<i>cox</i>)	7 13½

Third Boat.

	st. lbs.
J. Stokes (<i>bow</i>).....	10 0
2 A. G. Walker	10 10½
3 H. Goddard	11 0
4 A. E. Corbett	11 10
5 S. H. Scott	12 7
6 C. T. Horton	10 11
7 W. P. Wheldon	10 3
J. T. Poole (<i>stroke</i>)	10 12
N. C. Pope (<i>cox</i>)	9 2½

The results of the races were these:—

Tuesday, March 4th. The *third boat* went off very smartly and bumped 1st Trinity IV. in about 28 strokes.

The *second boat* gained on Pembroke II. from the start and after a close race round Grassy Corner finally made their bump just above the Red Grind.

The *first boat* started fast, and not content with this, quickened until, rowing an appallingly fast stroke, they ran into King's at the Little Ditch.

Wednesday, March 5th. The *third boat* went off with their usual dash and ran into Jesus II. in 58 seconds.

The *second boat* again experienced hard luck round Grassy Corner, but made their bump on Clare I. at the Red Grind.

The *first boat* had a most difficult task. Immediately in front was Pembroke I. who, realising their position, tried to rush Caius I. A most tremendous race was seen. At the Little Ditch Pembroke overlapped Caius, while our boat, rowing a slower stroke was still a length behind. Then a great effort was made by all three boats. Caius got away by inches. Our boat rose to the occasion splendidly and bumped Pembroke on Post Corner. The crew rowed like men possessed, while our 'cox' steered a most magnificent course. Great credit is due to all concerned, particularly to the 'cox.'

Thursday, March 6th. The *third boat* did not get off so well as before and gained little or nothing on Magdalene, who rowed a stroke varying from 40 to the 11th power, for 45 secs. Then our boat settled down and went up hand over hand, making their bump just before Post Corner.

The *second boat* ran into Sidney in a minute and a quarter. This bump made them sandwich boat. Starting at the bottom of the 1st Division they bumped Hall II. in less than a minute and a half. This double success at last put our first and second boats in Division I.

The *first boat* made short work of Caius I. bumping them at the Little Ditch.

Friday, March 7th. The *third boat* had a vast number of enthusiastic supporters as they paddled down. They showed better form than ever before and rowed magnificently after Emmanuel II., about 100 yards below the Ditch they were just within half a length, when two men in Pembroke III., who were a length away from Emmanuel, caught crabs. This proved the salvation of Emmanuel, as they just ran into Pembroke when our crew was 3 feet behind. The *third boat* deserves all sympathy in its hard luck.

The *second boat* made very short work indeed of Selwyn I., as they ran into them in about a minute.

The *first boat*, as usual, rowed 'to order.' After a fast start they went quicker and quicker and Emmanuel I., who wished to be the only boat to make our crew row into the Gut, were deprived of their ambition just as they began to turn Post Corner.

The result of the Lent Races is that the Club ascends twelve places. The greatest keenness was shewn by every man and it is to the *esprit de corps* which prevails throughout the Club that we mainly owe our success.

It may be interesting to Johnnians to know that the Bump Supper was held in the Hall. It was attended by about 130 men and was a great success. The three 'coxes' shewed great skill in oratory. After the Supper there was a bonfire in the 2nd court and fireworks were provided through the generosity of the Master and the Senior Members of the College.

Characters of the Crews:

FIRST BOAT.

Bow—Rows hard, long, and clean, and when he remembers to steady his swing forward is all that a bow should be.

Two—Should get his shoulders on to it quicker and cover up his blade. Tries hard and keeps improving.

Three—A good, honest worker. Should take his shoulders further back and be much smarter with his hands.

Four—Has taken a lot of pains and improved greatly, but has not yet learnt how to use his legs and weight.

Five—Gets hold of the water well, but should swing further back and use his legs throughout the stroke. Has improved vastly since last term.

Six—A splendid worker with a powerful leg-drive. Will be a useful oar when he has learnt to control his swing forward and get hold of the water at once.

Seven—Rowed with all his usual skill and power. Much of the success of the crew is due to the admirable way he filled his place.

Stroke—Must remember to swing further forward, finish the stroke right out, and not lie so far back at the finish. Is possessed of any amount of pluck, and works almost too hard. Rowed with great dash in the races.

Cox—Very cool and capable. Steers well in practice and faultlessly in the races.

SECOND BOAT.

Bow—Has kept up his reputation as a really hard worker. Should get his hands away faster.

Two—Rows hard and has improved greatly. Must learn to keep his hands up over the stretcher and drop them off his chest at the finish.

Three—A much-improved oar. Has a long swing, but is apt to be unsteady forward. Has always worked his hardest.

Four—Was hampered by illness during practice, but throughout has rowed pluckily. Should swing out further and learn to catch the water instead of hitting it at the beginning.

Five—Can row well when he tries. Has improved as a time-keeper, but should learn to keep his arms straight and grip the beginning smarter with his shoulders.

Six—Has done a lot for the good of the boat by his keenness. Is inclined to be late on stroke and should hold out the finish harder. Always tries his hardest.

Seven—Has improved greatly, but has yet to learn to keep his blade covered at the finish.

Stroke—Has a steady swing and an easy finish. Should train to row longer. Stroked well throughout.

Cox—Steered very well during the races, considering the little practice he had had. Should talk more to his crew during practice.

THIRD BOAT.

Bow—Works hard for his weight and has taken great pains to improve. Swing unsteady at times because he does not balance himself properly.

Two—An honest worker who uses his legs well. Should try to cover his blade only and to get his hands away quicker. Much improved on the whole.

Three—Gets a good grip of the water, and he remembers to use his heels, rows a good blade. He is inclined, however, to let his oar fly out.

Four—In the last few days came on a good deal. Rowed hard in the races. Never seems quite easy with his swing and finish; otherwise he has good body form.

Five—Uses his legs well and filled his place with great credit. Has improved marvellously, and with more experience would improve still further. Body form good, but slow with his hands.

Six—Rows very hard for his weight and is much better than before in his style. Would be better if he could get his shoulders on to it more smartly.

Seven—In practice was rather variable. Wants a little more length and should sit up more to his work. Works very hard and backed stroke up well in the races.

Stroke—Started practice very much off-colour. As he got fit improved rapidly. Stroked with really excellent length and showed cool judgment. A hard worker and a plucky stroke. The boat owes much to the way he took his crew along.

Cox—Steers very fairly, considering his short practice. Showed great judgment in the races and never was tempted to shoot too soon.

THE NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

From our own Correspondent.

"Egad! but there are some fine boats on the river," and particularly in that well known Boat Club, the Lady Margaret. Your correspondent was lately furnished with a free ticket to a Concert given by this keen Club and his verdict is "Lady Margaret first, the rest nowhere."

The Concert was held in honour of the three crews entered for the Isthmian contests—I refer, of course, to the Lent races. It was given in one of the stately homes of learning, commonly known as Lecture Room VI. on Friday Feb. 21st, and was presided over by a well known veteran oarsman, from whose face, head and figure shone resplendent the very quint essence of genial bonhomie.

Two things were noticed by your correspondent; these were (a) the sturdy forms and bronzed faces of the lusty rowers; (b) the good beginning which every man got on the fruit and wine placed at his disposal.

Among others watching the proceedings were observed Mr Lister (of the Lime Kilns) and Mr Scott, whose name is 'Great,' and the jovial Junior Dean.

The programme consisted of twelve items. Great efforts had been made, it is said, to make humorous remarks about or to give funny names to the performers. Rumour has it that the Captain was only saved from an immediate attack of brain fever and collapse by cold water externally applied and Irish whiskey internally. Luckily both he and the President just pulled through; but our readers will regret to learn that complete rest has been ordered and that no mention is to be made of quips, cranks, japes, jests or puns for at least six months.

It must be said that several actions for libel are threatened; also a prosecution for the publication of false and misleading announcements with regard to a lecture and a theatrical performance.

The various items were excellently rendered by the artistes, especially those of Mr Beith, although his song was somewhat interrupted by the untimely and ill advised interjections of his four.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the Boat Song,

We print the programme below.

L. M. B. C.
NON-SMOKING SMOKER.
February 21st, 1902.
First Race 8.15 p.m.
Chairman—BUSHEY.

RACE CARD.

- 1 A GOOD BEGINNING
By STROKE.
- 2 WARBLING
By the SPINK.
- 3 CONFESSION.....“When I was a boy at School”.....
By Mr BROWNING'S ASSISTANT.
- 4 EFFUSION.....“Soldier and Sailor too”.....
SNOOKER POOLR.
- 5 CLINKER FOUR
bow H. SANGER
2 H. E. H. OAKELEY
3 J. F. SPINK
str. M. HENDERSON
con J. H. BEITH
- 6 FRISKY PERFORMANCE.....
By the NEW ZEALAND LAMBKIN.
- 7 COMIC ENTREE
By WHIMSICAL WALKER (London).
- 8 INTRODUCTION.....“Mat Hannigan's Aunt”.....
By O'KELLY.
- 9 INTERJECTION
By GEORGE.
- 10 GEOMETRICAL DIMONSTRATION.....
By the REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.
- 11 BOATING SONG

N.B.—Gentlemen are requested not to mention Frozen Meat within the hearing of the New Zealand Lambkin.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEW THEATRE,
April 1st, 1902,
The Latest Tragedy, in Three Acts,
What Happened to Wilton,
or
Why Jones Left Home.

ALLEN'S ANTI-FAT

As supplied to his Holiness
(I, First Court).

FOR SALE.

A Dressing Gown, or will exchange
for a Choral Scholar or anything
useless.

WANTED a Pair of Light
Boots by the Cox of No. 1.

* This advertisement has hitherto met with no response.

The Latest Books.

HOW TO SKATE,
By a late J.P.
PUSH LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND,
By Baron Really.
PRELATES I HAVE NOT
MET,
By M.H.
EGGS & HOW TO SIT ON
THEM,
By S.R.B.

BOTTLE

SCOTT'S
BEER.

LECTURE.

With some Lime-Light Views.
“HOW I WON THE JUNIOR
TRIALS,”
An Episode in my Fifth Year,
By J.H.T.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Our season has not been so successful as was expected, but this has been due to our inability to play a full team in many matches. Hertford College, Oxford, came over to play us on March 5th, and were beaten by 7 goals to nil. The following have received their colours: P. C. Broad, S. Johnston, W. S. Ritchie, C. B. Ticehurst, and N. B. Souper. Two of our team

played for the University against Oxford; our congratulations are due to F. W. Argyle on receiving his half-blue as right half while R. P. Gregory again played centre forward.

List of matches :

Played 14. Won 6. Lost 5. Drawn 3.

Opponents.	Result	Goals for.	Goals agst.
Sidney.....	Drawn.....	3.....	3
Christ's	Lost.....	0.....	1
Pembroke	Lost.....	1.....	4
Caius	Won	4.....	3
Kings'	Lost.....	4.....	5
Sidney.....	Won	5.....	4
Clare	Lost.....	0.....	9
Trinity.....	Won	2.....	0
Christ's	Drawn.....	3.....	3
Pembroke	Won	4.....	2
Queen's	Won	6.....	4
Pembroke	Lost.....	2.....	3
Caius	Drawn.....	2.....	2
Hertford Coll. Ox.,	Won	7.....	0

R.U.F.C.

On Feb. 11th the annual meeting was held to elect officers for season 1902-1903. The following were elected.

Captain—W. Barradell-Smith. *Secretary*—E. D. Evans.

A. F. C.

Captain—B. F. Woods. *Hon. Secretary*—H. H. H. Hockey.

We have not been so successful in the league as we anticipated at the beginning of last term, this is partly due to the fact that we have very seldom been able to play a full side: our position is fourth on the League Table.

Colours have been awarded to F. W. Argyle, F. Waite-Browne, H. S. Prideaux.

The following is a list of matches :

Jan. 16 v. Christ's	Drawn..	1—1
„ 17 v. Selwyn	Drawn..	2—2
„ 28 v. Caius..... (League)	Lost....	0—3
Feb. 4 v. Queens'	Won ..	4—3
„ 5 v. Emmanuel.....	Won ..	2—1
„ 6 v. Pembroke	Lost....	3—4
„ 15 v. Jesus	Lost....	0—1
„ 24 v. Christ's (League)	Lost....	2—4
„ 28 v. Pembroke.. (League)	Lost....	3—1
Mar. 1 v. Norwich	Lost....	0—4
„ 4 v. Trinity Rest (League)	Lost....	0—5
„ 8 v. King's Lynn	Lost....	1—3



ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—J. H. Bradshaw. *Hon. Sec.*—A. B. Sleight. *Committee*—C. H. T. Hayman, J. C. H. How, J. M. Gaskell, R. McC. Linnell, J. W. Linnell, T. Parnell. *Ex-officio*—H. Sanger (Capt. L.M.B.C.).

The College Sports, which had been postponed from last term owing to frost, took place on February 21st and 22nd. The number of entries was above the average, and a great deal better than last year, but all the competitors did not come up to the scratch. Owing to frost, thaw, and rain, the track was in a very bad state, this necessarily spoilt the times.

On the first day were held :

100 Yards (Heats)—

1st Heat—A. J. Hamilton 1, C. H. T. Hayman.

2nd Heat—H. E. T. Dawes 1, G. H. B. Bernard.

3rd Heat—J. W. Horne 1, A. B. Sleight 2.

Putting the Weight—For this event there were five competitors. W. T. Ritchie 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2. Distance 30 ft. 3 ins.

High Jump—S. Johnson 1, C. B. Ticehurst 2. Height 4 ft. 10 ins.

Half Mile—This was won easily by last year's winner, J. W. Bradshaw. R. McC. Linnell was second. H. H. H. Hockey also ran well. Time 2 mins. 15 secs.

Throwing the Hammer—Seven competitors. This event produced some exciting incidents. Many of the competitors had never thrown the Hammer before, and in some cases the Hammer threw them. Some of the spectators thought it advisable to retire to a safe distance. W. T. Ritchie 1, J. W. Linnell, 2. Distance 68 ft. 8 ins.

Quarter-Mile—This produced some very easy running between Horne and Bradshaw, the former winning in 57½ secs.

Freshmen's Race—A. J. Hamilton 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2. Time 23 1-5th secs.

The Heats for the 120 Yards Handicap and 120 Yards Hurdles were also held.

Second Day.

Pleasant weather prevailed for the concluding portion of the Sports, but the track was still on the heavy side. The Strangers' event (Three Miles Handicap) was won by the scratch man, Macnaughten, of King's, and produced some good running.

100 Yards (Final Heat)—A. B. Sleight 1, J. W. Horne 2. Time 11 secs.

Long Jump—A. B. Sleight 1, W. T. Ritchie 2. For this event seven competed, but the jumping was poor. Distance 17 ft. 1½ in.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—As in the Quarter open, this was a struggle between Horne (scratch) and Bradshaw (10 yds.), the scratch man winning on the post in fine style. Time 37 secs.

One Mile—J. W. Bradshaw 1, R. McC. Linnell 2. Time 6 mins. 1 1-5th secs.

300 Yards Handicap—This produced some very even running between Sleight (5 yds.), Jolly (6 yds.), and Dawes (10 yds.). This order was maintained until 10 yards from the finish, when Sleight passed Dawes and won by 3 feet. A. B. Sleight 1, H. E. T. Dawes 2. Time 36 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—W. T. Ritchie 1, C. B. Ticehurst 2. Time 20 3-5th secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards Handicap)—Twenty competed. C. Allen, 18 yds., 1; E. Free, 1½ yds., 2.

120 Yards Handicap—The heats for this event had produced some close running, and it was anticipated that the first would be a good race. J. W. Horne (scratch), A. B. Sleight (1 yd.), B. F. Woods (3 yds.), S. Johnston (5 yds.), C. B. Ticehurst (6 yds.) were the competitors. B. F. Woods went away with a fine dash and got the lead, which he kept till the finish, winning by inches. J. W. Horne 2, A. B. Sleight 3. About a foot separated the three. Time 13 1-5th secs.

Three Miles Handicap—Linnell had the race in hand all the way and won easily by 30 yds. R. McC Linnell (scratch) 1, T. Parnell (200 yds.) 2. Time 17 mins. 27 secs.

Strangers' Race (Three Miles Handicap)—H. P. W. Macnaghten, King's, scratch, 1; A. C. V. Pryor, King's, 230 yds., 2; C. A. Bennett, Jesus, 120 yds., 3; A. D'chesne, Jesus, 90 yds., 4. Also ran: F. Hulton Sams, Trinity, and A. N. Eade, Trinity. Time 15 mins. 35 secs.

FIVES CLUB.

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

We have been heavily handicapped this year through the inability of several of our best members to play for various reasons, and not once have we been able to play our full strength. Consequently our results do not show as well as last year's, or as well as they might have done had we been able to command all our players through the season.

A list of the matches played is given below.

Played 7. Won 3. Lost 3. Drawn 1.

Date.	Club.	Result.
Feb. 4..v. Sidney (at Rugby Fives)	..	Lost1—3
	(at Eton Fives) Won....0—3
" 7..v. Magdalene (1 pair)	Won....2—1
" 12..v. Magdalene (1 pair)	Won....2—0
" 25..v. Christ's	Lost4—6
" 28..v. Christ's	Won....4—1
Mar. 1..v. Bedford Modern School	..	Lost1—8
" 3..v. Emmanuel	Drawn ..2—2

It has been found impossible to have a Tournament this term, owing to lack of time. The courts engaged, however, have been well used by members of the College throughout the term.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr MacAlister. Captain—R. T. Race. Hon. Secretary—W. J. Hawkes.

In comparison with last year the team has shown a marked improvement, but is still rather lacking in combination. Although several matches had to be put off until the end of term,

owing to the postponement of the Lent races, the results of those which have been played have been on the whole satisfactory. H. Chapple, Harwood, Harding, and Race have played regularly for the 'Varsity.

Colours have been awarded to H. Chapple and S. F. Harwood.

The team has consisted of the following:—R. T. Race, V. C. Honeybourne, H. E. T. Dawes, W. S. Harding, A. B. Sleight, R. G. French, H. Addison, H. Chapple, S. F. Harwood, and W. J. Hawkes.

LIST OF MATCHES.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	Points.
Feb.	Leys School II.	Won.....	5—4
"	Clare	Drawn....	4—4
"	Emmanuel	Drawn....	6—6
Mar.	Emmanuel	Won.....	11—2
"	Caius.....	Lost	3—11

CRICKET CLUB.

At a general meeting held in Lecture Room VI, the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—*President*, Mr Sikes; *Treasurer*, Dr Shore; *Capt.*, C. H. T. Hayman; *Secretary*, E. Booker.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Hon. Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—H. J. W. Wrenford. *Committee*—C. B. Rootham, O. May, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. B. Marshall, J. C. H. How, A. M. C. Nicholl, and R. Sterndale-Bennett.

Practices for the May Concert have been held during the term under the direction of Mr Rootham. The attendance has been very good throughout and an excellent result has been attained in the formation of a thoroughly keen and capable chorus. If this high level is maintained during next term the chorus will be, we venture to think, the most welcome fixture of the May Concert.

Additional Altos, Tenors and Basses are cordially invited for next term's practices.

Two Smokers have been held during the term, bringing to light some really good individual performances especially that held on March 10th, which was quite excellent.

The Programmes are appended:—

On Thursday, January 30th.

PART I.

- 1 SONG..... "King of the Mist"Jude R. W. JOHNSON.
- 2 PIANO SOLO.... "Toccata in C Minor" ..Sir W. Sterndale-Bennett Mr C. B. ROTHAM.

- 3 VOCAL QUARTET.... "Rest, dearest, rest"*F. Kuchen*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,
and A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Romance"*Svensden*
J. E. P. ALLEN.
- 5 SONG..... "The Crocodile"*Traditional*
R. P. GREGORY.

PART II.

- 6 PIANO SOLO..... "Kreisleriana," No. 2*Schumann*
Mr C. B. ROTHAM.
- 7 VOCAL QUARTET..... "The Goslings"*J. F. Bridge*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. C. H. HOW,
and A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 8 SONG..... "Who is Sylvia?"*F. Schubert*
J. F. SPINK.
- 9 SONG
E. W. JOHNSON.
- 10 SONGS..... "Songs of the West"
R. P. GREGORY.
- "God Save the King."
- Chairman Mr. DYSON.

On Monday, March 10th.

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET..... "Norma"*Bellini*
M. I. TRACHTENBERG and H. L. TRACHTENBURG.
- 2 SONG..... "Free'd from thy fetters grim"*Sir A. Sullivan*
(*Yeoman of the Guard*)
W. B. MARSHALL.
- 3 'CELLO SOLO..... "Notturmo"*W. Fitzenhagen*
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 4 VOCAL TRIO.... "Maiden, fair, O deign to tell"*Haydn*
J. F. SPINK, H. J. W. WRENFORD, and A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 5 SELECTION..... "The Emerald Isle"*Sir A. Sullivan*
THE ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Shepherd, see thy horse's foaming mane"*Korday*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO.....*Sir W. Sterndale Bennett*
"Three Musical Sketches"
(1) The Lake. (2) The Mill-stream. (3) The Fountain.
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.

- 8 SONG..... "The Old Gray Fox"*M. Valerie White*
A. E. MARTELL.
- 9 SKETCH..... "Giles on Politics"*Corney Grain*
H. H. H. HOCKEY.
- 10 SELECTION..... "San Toy"*Sidney Jones*
THE ORCHESTRA.

C.U.R.V.

"G" Company.

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

The strength of the Company at present is 80, of whom 17 are recruits: these figures are not altogether satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that some 40 out of these 63 T.V.'s will be going down in June. We were threatened with the loss of our College Company this term, and although by great exertions the danger was averted, it will recur again next October. It rests with the present members to make the Corps a prominent feature in the life of the College by turning out in force to every parade and taking an interest in the work of the Corps generally. At present the announcement of a parade or field-day, however long notice may be given, is not treated seriously. While such is the case the Company cannot hope to keep up its strength. The demands it makes on the time of its members are small, and they should be respected by those who control the other departments of College pursuits, in order that the Company may not lose the reputation for keenness which it enjoyed a few months ago.

The chief parade this term was on the occasion of a Field-day near Royston. Owing to the causes alluded to above, the Company was represented by its officer, two Sergeants, and 16 rank and file: a fact which evoked much comment. Those who did attend were rewarded by a most instructive and successful field-day. Together with two other companies, we were detailed to execute a flanking movement; and after a somewhat arduous forced march, which was very creditably performed, succeeded in taking the enemy in rear and completely routing them.

The Camp has been postponed till June owing to want of accommodation at Aldershot. It is hoped that everyone will refrain from making arrangements that will prevent their attendance. In all probability the Battalion will proceed from Aldershot to London to take part in the Coronation ceremonies.

We regret to record the death of J. W. Chell, who went to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry as Corporal in 44th Co. Imperial Yeomanry at this time last year. He died of wounds received in action at Frankryk, on Feb. 25th.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—L. G. S. Raynor. *Ex-Presidents* (in residence)—J. H. A. Hart, B.A., B. P. Waller, B.A., C. Coore, N. B. Souper. *Treasurer*—N. B. Souper. *Secretary*—H. Cecil Sandall. *Elected*—T. W. Allen, J. B. Shaw.

The following papers have been read during the Term :

- Jan. 24—"Liturgical use of the Lord's Prayer," by the Rev T. W. Drury B.A.
 Feb. 7—"St. Gregory of Nyssa," by the Rev. J. W. Srawley.
 „ 14—"The New Testament meaning of 'The World'," by The Rev E. A. Woods.

CLASSICAL READING SOCIETY.

President—Professor Mayor. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr E. E. Sikes, Mr T. R. Glover. *Secretary*—H. D. Wakely. *Members*—G. Norwood, F. W. Marrs, L. S. Laver, E. Booker, S. Horowitz, P. C. Sands, C. W. E. Tiddy.

The Classical Reading Society dates its existence from October last and now bids fair to become a permanent institution.

The Society meets once a week. Its object is to study the ancient classics and in particular those works which lie somewhat off the beaten track of classical reading. It was considered advisable to confine membership of the Society to scholars of the College, in the first place because some standard of efficiency was required, and secondly because the number of members must of necessity be small.

Hitherto the Society has been a distinct success and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to be so. During the Christmas term the Society devoted itself to Terence and Apollonius Rhodius. The present term has been spent in reading selections from Pliny's letters and Homeric hymns. Mr Sikes very kindly consented to attend the last meeting of the term. In discussing the Homeric hymns he gave the Society much information of exceptional interest. Needless to say such visits will always meet with warm appreciation.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr MaSon, Prof 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, H. 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.

Our new Junior Missioner Mr Elsee was ordained deacon at the Advent Ordination by the Bishop of Rochester. At the same time Mr Edwards was also ordained priest. The fact that one of the Junior Missioners is now in priest's orders will be a great advantage to the parish and also to the Senior Missioner on whom a great deal of extra work formerly fell.

There have been two meetings connected with the Mission this term. A meeting of diocesan subscribers was held in the Combination Room on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 5, the speakers being the Rev H. W. Macklin the Ely Diocesan Secretary, the Senior Missioner and Dr Watson. The other meeting, which was held the same evening, was a new departure, as instead of the usual formal assembly the Committee of the Mission were "at home" in Lecture Room VI. which was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and coffee cups. During the proceedings, in which the consumption of tobacco played a prominent part, speeches were made by the Senior Missioner, the Junior Missioner, and Mr Tanner.

General regret was felt when it was announced that Mr E. P. Hart, Sub-Warden of the Passmore Edwards Settlement, who had been announced to speak, was unable to appear owing to a bad cold. However the Rev H. W. Macklin gallantly filled the breach at very short notice. The meeting was well attended by the Senior Years, who were arranged in close formation at the back of the room, but a large space in front which had been reserved for freshmen and adequately furnished with cane-bottomed chairs for their comfort was comparatively empty. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon men of the First Year how necessary it is for each succeeding generation to take up the work of its predecessors.

Mr Edwards (Cranleigh Missioner) has been up this term and gave an address at the Saturday Night Service.

During the term members of the College have been asked to subscribe to the Mission Magazine (price 2s. 6d. per annum). So far only three names have been sent in. It is hoped that the Secretary (R. R. Walker, B, New Court) will receive more shortly.

COLLEGE BALL.

It is proposed to have a Ball in College during the May Term festivities. The date has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday, June 10th. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr J. H. Beith.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

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

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

The following is the list of Addresses during the Term :

- Jan. 25th. Mr S. Symonds, Curate-in-Charge of St Mark's Church, Newnham.
- Feb. 1st. Mr A. E. Webb, Head of St Andrew's S.P.G. College, Tokyo, Japan.
- „ 8th. Mr N. W. A. Edwards, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
- „ 15th. Mr H. Clayton, C.M.S. Missionary at Uganda.
- „ 22nd. Mr J. R. Pridie, recently Clare College Missioner at Rotherhithe.
- Mar. 1st. Dr Chase, President of Queens' College, Norrisian Professor of Divinity.
- „ 8th. Mr Dyson.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 123.

Allan, D.	Henderson, P.	Norbury, F. C.
Allen, A. W.	Hiron, J. B.	Pope, N. C.
Allen, J. E. P.	Horton, F.	Prideaux, H. S.
Atkins, H. S.	Ismail Khan, M.	Prowde, O. L.
Bagchi, S. C.	James, G.	Reece, M. G. B.
Beith, G.	Jenkins, A. E.	Ritchie, W. T.
Beckett, J. N.	Johnson, E. W.	Roseveare, H. H.
Broad, P. G.	Johnson, D. V.	Row, V. P.
Bruce, O.	Jolly, L. J. P.	Saberton, F. R.
Chappell, H.	Joce, J. B. D.	Sands, P. C.
Collins, J. S.	Jones, D. T.	Scott, S. H.
Cox, H. B.	Kershaw, A.	Shaw, J. B.
Crees, J. H. E.	Keyworth, F. M.	Sloley, R. W.
Davies, D. R.	Kitto, J. L.	Spink, J. F.
Draper, J. R.	Kirkness, L. H.	Sterndale-Bennett, R.
Evans, E. D.	Kraemer, A. E.	Stokes, J.
Fewings, P. J.	Lamplugh, A. A. F.	Tiddy, C. W. E.
Figueiredo, J. B.	Leathem, G.	Trachtenberg, M. I.
Franklin, T. B.	Leadman, W. M.	Varwell, R. P.
Frean, H. G.	Lee, H.	Wakely, H. D.
Grigson, P. St J. B.	Lipkind, G.	Wilkinson, E. R.
Hamilton, A. J. S.	Manohar Lal	Wilson, D. A. C.
Henderson, M.	McDonnell, M. F. J.	Yeats, G. F. W.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER 1902.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER will be held at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT on Thursday, *April 17th*, at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by

MR. LEWIS EDMUNDS K.C.

Application for tickets (PRICE 7s. 6d. EACH, not including wine) should be made to

R. H. FORSTER,
ARTILLERY MANSIONS,
75, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.,

or to ERNEST PRESCOTT,
76, CAMBRIDGE TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.

The Hon Secretaries wish to inform past and present members of the College that they propose this year to limit the number of circulars to 500. The expense of distributing a larger number can only be met by increasing the price of the tickets, and this course they consider undesirable.

Circulars will be sent to all who have been present at any previous dinner and to all other Johnians who intimate a desire to receive them.

At the same time, this must not be taken to imply that the Dinner is restricted to those who receive circulars. It is open to all who are, or have at any time, been members of the College.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1901.

Donations.

DONORS.

- Edalji (J.). Reciprocally related Figures and the Property of Eqianharmonicity. 8vo. Ahmedabad, 1901. The Author.
- Edinburgh Mathematical Society. Proceedings. Vols. I—XVIII. 8vo. Lond. 1894-1900. 6.7.25-31. Mr. Scott.
- Hitchcock (F. H.). Our Trade with Scandinavia 1890-1900. (U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 22.) 8vo. Washington, 1901. U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Boyes (Dr. W. O.). Crime and its Punishments: a Thesis delivered in the University Schools, Cambridge. 8vo. Barnet, 1901. The Author.
- Cauchy (A.). Œuvres complètes. 1re. Série. Tome XII. 4to. Paris, 1900. 3.41.
- Froissart (J.). The Chronicle of, translated out of French by Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners, annis 1523-25. With an introduction by W. F. Ker. Vol. III. (Tudor translations). 8vo. Lond. 1901. 8.12.109. Mr. Pendlebury
- Shilleto (R.). Greek and Latin Compositions. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 7.31.2. Mr. Graves.
- *Bonney (Prof. T. G.) [Extracted from 'Eminent Living Geologists': Geological Magazine Sept. 1901.] 8vo. Professor Bonney
- Erasmus (Desid.) Erasmi Concio de Puero Jesu. A Sermon on the Child Jesus. Edited by J. H. Lupton, D.D. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.18.53. The Editor.
- Education. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1899-1900. Vol. I. 8vo. Washington, 1901. 11.41.40.
- Hiorns (A. H.). Mixed Metals or Metallic Alloys. 2nd. Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.47.1.
- Travers (M. W.). The experimental study of Gases. With an Introductory Preface by Prof. W. Ramsay. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 3.45.41. Dr. D. MacAlister
- Thompson Yates Laboratories Report. Edited by R. Boyce and C. S. Sherrington. Vols. I. II. III. (part i.), IV. (part i.) 4to. Liverpool, 1900-1901. 3.43.
- Cambridge Review, The. Vol. XXII. 1900-1901. 4to. Camb. 1901. 6.6. Mr. Mullinger

- Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei anno ccxcvi. 1899. Serie Quinta. Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche. Vol. VII. 4to. Roma. 1901. 10.28.38. Prof. A. Marshall.
- *Mayor (Joseph B.). Chapters on English Metre. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 4.36.33.* The Author.
- Legg (Leopold G. W.). English Coronation Records. 4to. Westminster, 1901. The Author.
- Library Table Trustees of the Hunterian Coin Catalogue Fund.
- Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow. Vol. II. North Western Greece, Central Greece, Southern Greece, and Asia Minor. By G. Macdonald. 4to. Glasgow, 1901. 10.12.39.
- Aeschylus. The Choephoroi. With critical Notes, Commentary, Translation and a Recension of the Scholia by T. G. Tucker.* 8vo. Camb. 1901. 7.16.64. Syndics of the University Press.
- Shakespeare. A new Vari Edited by H. H. Furness. Vol. XII. Much adoe about Nothing. Vol. XIII. Twelfth Night, or, what you will. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1899-1901. 4.3.31.32. Dr. Sandys.
- Smith (Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry). Autobiography. Edited, with the addition of some Supplementary Chapters, by G. C. Moore-Smith.* 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.21.40.41. The Editor.
- *Hurry (Jamieson B.). Reading Abbey. 4to. Lond. 1901. 10.29.68. The Author.
- Lockyer (Sir N.) and *Penrose (F. C.). An Attempt to ascertain the Date of the Original Construction of Stonehenge from its Orientation. (From the Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. 69). 8vo. F. C. Penrose, Esq., M.A.

Additions.

- Acts. The Public General Acts, passed in the 64th year of Victoria and in the 1st year of King Edward VII. 8vo. Lond. 1901. st. 13.
- Beinoulli (J. J.). Griechische Ikonographie mit ausschluss Alexanders und der Diadochen. 2er. Teil. 8vo. München, 1901. 10.12.32.
- Cambridge University Calendar for the year 1901-1902. 8vo. Library Table
- Capes (W. W.). The English Church in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.31.3.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. III. Pars. i. Alexandri in Librum de Senu Commentarium. Edidit Paulus Wendland. 8vo. Berolini, 1901.
- Vol. XXII. Pars. iii. Michaelis Ephesii in Librum Quintum Ethicorum Nicomacheorum Commentarium. Edidit M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berolini, 1901.
- Corrie (G. Elwes). Memorials of the Life of. Edited by M. Holroyd. 8vo. Camb. 1890. 11.21.39.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Supplement. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 7.4.
- Dictionary (New English) on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Kaiser-Kyx). 4to. Oxford, 1901. Library Table.

- Early English Text Society. King Horn, Floriz and Blauncheffur, the Assumption of our Lady. First edited in 1866 by the Rev. J. R. Lumby, and now re-edited by G. H. McKnight. (Original Series 14). 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- The Pilgrimage of the Life of Man. Englished by John Lydgate. A.D. 1426, from the French of Guillaume de Deguileville. A.D. 1335. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. (Extra Series, LXXXIII.). 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- Egypt Exploration Fund. The Royal Tombs of the earliest Dynasties. 1901. Part ii. By W. M. F. Petrie. With a Chapter by F. Ll. Griffith. (21st Memoir). 4to. Lond. 1901. 9.15.
- Archaeological Report 1900-1901. Edited by F. Ll. Griffith. 4to. Lond. 1901.
- Friedlaender (Ludwig). Darstellungen aus der Sittengeschichte Roms in der Zeit von August bis zum Ausgang der Antonine. 3 Thle. 8vo. Leipzig 1888-1900. 1.7.52-54.
- Grammatici Graeci recogniti et Apparatu critico instructi. Pars iii. Scholia in Dionysii Thracis Artem Grammaticam. Recens. A. Hilgard. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of the Corporation of Beverley. 8vo. Lond. 1900.
- Report on the MSS. of the Duke of Portland. Vol. VI. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
- Holm (Adolf). The History of Greece from its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation. Translated from the German. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1896-99. 1.5.50-53.
- Homer's Odyssey. Books XIII—XXIV. Edited with English Notes by D. B. Munro. 8vo. Oxford, 1901. 7.29.37.
- Hunt (Wm). The English Church from its Foundation to the Norman Conquest (597-1066). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.31.1.
- Minerva. Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt. Herausg von Dr. K. Trübner. Xler. Jahrgang, 1901-1902. 8vo. Strassburg, 1902.
- Oxford Historical Society. Studies in Oxford History. Chiefly in the 18th Century. A Series of Papers by the Rev J. R. Green and the Rev. Geo. Robeson. Edited by C. L. Stainer. 8vo. Oxford, 1901.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland. 1633-1647. Edited by R. P. Mahaffy. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.3.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III. A.D. 1476-1485. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. A.D. 1339-1341. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.40.
- Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and the West Indies, 1689-1692. Edited by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.4.
- Scottish Record Publications. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Edited by G. P. M'Neill. Vol. XXI. A.D. 1580-1588. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 5.32.32.
- The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Edited and abridged by P. H. Brown. Second Series. Vol. III. A.D. 1629-1630. 8vo. Edin. 1901. 5.32.
- Scriptores Originum Constantinopolitarum. Recens. F. Preger. Fasc. i. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Stephens (W. R. W.). The English Church from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward I. (1066-1272). 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.31.2.
- Stokes (Sir G. G.). Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vol. III. 8vo. Camb. 1901. 3.37.40*.
- Texts and Studies. Vol. VII. No. 1. The meaning of Homooousios in the 'Constantinopolitan' Creed. By J. F. Bethune-Baker. 8vo. Camb. 1901.
- Vol. VII. No. 2, S. Ephraim's Quotations from the Gospel. Collected and arranged by F. C. Burkitt. 8vo. Camb. 1901.