



## THE EAGLE.

*October Term, 1902.*

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### NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from Vol. XXIII, p. 303.)*

**I**N this instalment of Notes we continue the account of the contest between the College and the Corporation of Shrewsbury with regard to the right to appoint the Headmaster. In the *Eagle*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 141-170, the early stages of the legal proceedings were chronicled up to the first success of the College in the Court of Exchequer on 16 May 1726. The letters here printed take up the story soon after that point and continue it down to the final success of the College in the House of Lords and the installation of the College nominee, Dr Robert Phillips. Some account of the writers of the letters will be found at pp. 141-143 of the last-named article. It is not easy to gather from these letters any sufficient reason for the stubborn opposition of the Corporation. The references to influential support in London and to party feeling at Shrewsbury may point to political prejudice.

The pleadings in the House of Lords were printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. xx, pp. 487-502.

London,

October the 27th 1726.

Sir,

Since I wrote to you last Mr Eyres your Attorney did informe that your antagonists report, that two of the Barrons being to be new, they intend to petition for a rehearing of their cause, for which reason I have ordered the decree to be enrolled, which in Chancery always prevents a rehearing and I hope will do so in this Court. Wee have had a great loss for [since] Mr Barron Price's removall to the Court of Common Pleas he has been so busy and full of Company that I have not had hitherto any conversation with him. I must now hasten to gett the Bills of Costs taxed and in order thereto I pray send me Mr Phillipps' and Mr Brown's Bills of Costs. I have wrote to Mr. Phillipps this post to send me his further Bill of Costs for serving the affidavit of the decree on the Corporation, which affidavit I have now received and shall move for an Attachment against the Defendants for not performing of the same of which you shall further hear from Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Dr Lambert att St John's Colledge in Cambridge, These.

Reverendis admodum et clarissimis viris, Collegii Divi Johannis Cantabrigiensis Praesidi, Quaestori, et Decano; necnon caeteris doctissimis Ornatissimisque ejusdem Collegii Sociis, Salutem et debitam Reverentiam.

Nos fideles vestri in Christo fratres, per praesentes lubentissime testamur, Thomam Cooke, Artium Magistrum, olim e vestro Collegio, jam per plus quindecim annos in nostra vicinia commoratum, nobisque familiariter notum, vitam suam pie, honeste et temperanter instituisse, et (quantum scimus aut audivimus) omnibus Ecclesiae Anglicanae, et fidei, et doctrinae, et sacrae disciplinae articulis ex animo assentiri. Ad haec etiam

testatum facimus, eundem Thomam Cooke per praedicti temporis spatium Ludimagistri munus apud nos sedulo, perite, et bona cum fama administrasse. His causis inducti, vobis eum commendatum volumus, et favore vestro, et gratia vere dignum judicam. Ad quae magis confirmanda, sigilla nostra una cum nominibus commendatitiis hisce literis, hoc primo die Octobris Anno Domini septingentesimo vigesimo sexto, apposuimus.

GULIELMUS READ, A.M., Vic. de Tenbury.

GULIELMUS EDWARDS, Vic. de Cleobury Mortimer.

EDWARDUS BOUGHTON, Rect. de Hopton Wafers.

JER. FOOTMAN, Curate de Knighton Super Team.

JOHES. BRADLEY, Rector de Ribbesford cum capella de Bewdley annexa.

THOMAS JONES, Rect. de Neen Sollers et Milson.

FRANCISCUS ASTRY, Vic. de Neen Savage.

THOMAS HAILES, Vic. de Mamble.

Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire

October 11th 1726

Reverend Sir

Having been informed that strenuous interest has been lately made to our College, in behalf of a gentleman educated in Oxford, for the Mastership of Shrewsbury Schools, I humbly beg leave to renew my application, and to offer myself still as candidate for the same.

I am in hopes, notwithstanding such information, that it will be remembered to my advantage in this affair, where I was educated, and where I took my Degrees: and as I am conscious to myself of having done nothing, during the whole course of my conduct, since I left the University, to forfeit the goodwill, and favour of the College; so I can't be prevailed upon by any reports to quit my hopes of succeeding in this humble petition, 'till your choice be fully determined.

It is but too common in competitions of this kind for the contending parties either by themselves, or their abettors to misrepresent one another. I thank God, I have no inclination to such ungenerous practice; though I am afraid, I have in this respect been hardly used, and particularly that attempts have

been made to cool the good inclinations of that worthy and honourable person, which he expressed towards me, in his letter of recommendation to you. If this be true, and such methods meet with success, I shall never envy my rival a preferment so obtained. I have therefore thought fit to send you enclosed a testimonial of my behaviour from the clergy in my neighbourhood, and so with all submission I leave the issue of this affair to your known candour and impartiality. Give me leave, Sir, in the conclusion of this long letter, to return you my hearty thanks for the kind and handsome reception you gave me, when I waited upon you and the rest of the Seniors about this business: and to assure you that no member more sincerely wishes the prosperity and welfare of St. John's College than

your most obedient humble servant  
THOMAS COOKE

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

Saturday October 29th 1726

Honoured Doctor

I have been wishing Mr. Lloyd a good journey to you and on my coming home this evening I found a letter from you which I take as a great favour, for whether I have any interest or no in this matter I am a hearty well-wisher to it, and shall be always inquisitive after your success. Dr Phillips was with us and said he would write to you what he thought the opinion of the Corporation, but was more reserved to me in that matter than I have been to him.

Our School bailiff is Michael Brickdale an Alderman of our town, the very person that contracted with Mr. Lloyd to resign the School in favour of Mr. Owen and one of the first in that interest. The Mayor's name is John Adams. I will endeavour to see both in a few days and you shall hear again. If I can be of any service to you or the College I desire you would make use of me which would be a very great pleasure to Reverend Sir

your very much obliged  
and humble Servant  
LEONARD HOTCHKISS

I was affraid you lost a friend in the Cheif Baron. I do not find that our Corporation ever applyed to Sergeant Pingelly, though their order was as they said. Last Wednesday Mr Phillips's clark came into school and told me it was to see Mr Owen there for he was to make affidavid that day of his continuing in possession

*Addressed:* To the Revd. Dr Lambert.

Reverend Sir

Though I am so unhappy as to be an utter stranger to you, and the rest of the worthy members of your Society, yet I am not altogether unacquainted with the great trouble you have of late undergone, as well from the importunity of your friends, as from a vexatious lawsuit. I therefore deferred writing till I could give you some account of the affair now depending betwixt your College and this Corporation.

Not long after the circuit ended, there was a meeting of the house (as they term it here) to consider whether it were adviseable to appeal or not, and they came to this resolution, that if Mr Wills and the other Councillour concerned in the cause should think there was just ground for it, that then they would proceed, otherwise they would drop it. As soon as Mr Wills was acquainted with this resolution, he consulted his Brother and they both agreed in their opinion, advised them to appeal, sent down a draught fit for their purpose which is actually engrossed, and they have since in the Juncto agreed to raise 20*li* to deposite with their appeal in the house of Lords; so that I fear all hopes of peace at present are vain. But if you shall think it proper to make any overtures of that sort, and you are pleased to give me an authority to do it, I will use my best endeavours to promote it, but I think that deserves consideration. In a letter you wrote some time ago to Mr Hotchkis you intimated that the Seniority of your College designed to nominate me to the Head Schoolmaster's place, and likewise that they would send down the nomination and save me the trouble of a winter journey, which is a double favour, and I am very glad of this opportunity by Mr Lloyd to return my thanks, and at the same time to assure you that every thing shall be done by me which is necessary to remove all





Reverend Sir

I had an hour's talk with Mr Mayor since I wrote to you, who soon began with the School affair to the effect that the late Mayor had kept all very private and communicated but with two or three persons, that of late he had asked him some questions about it and found he went on with appealing, but not in the way the Corporation had directed, for he had neglected to consult serjeant Pingelly as they had ordered and I think anyone else but Mr Wills, that they imputed your success purely to Baron Price's interest, which as far as I could find was their cheif argument for proceeding. That he did not think it a matter of so much moment (he meant of service to the Party) as others did, but hinted that he was under great obligations etc. He seemed to me more like to follow and act in the croud than to be a leader in this matter, and of the number of those, *qui quod sentiunt etsi optimum sit, tamen invidiae metu non audent dicere.* He said he would bring it before the Corporation at their next meeting which I shall long to have over, though I do not expect much good from it. He professed to have been my well-wisher, but I see no prospect of being the better for it. As for Brickdale I have not seen him, but make no question but he will pay the money if you have ordered any one to demand it, and that they have had enough of one lawsuit not to give occasion for another. You know our Audit is the 16th day of the month, against which time our salarys and I suppose the Exhibitions are paid, if you have no better way you may inclose a receipt for it to me, and I will take care to receive it and return it to Mr Church or as you order. The Exhibitions might be a handle for your writing to the Mayor, if you thought it adviseable, but I doubt it would not answer your wishes. I am glad to hear my friend Mr W. Clarke has a son. I desire my humble service to all friends and am with all respect, Honoured Doctor

Salop  
Nov. 2d. 1726

your very obliged humble servant  
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Mr Tench tells me this morning from a friend of the old Mayor's that they now talk of petitioning for a rehearing in the Exchequer which at least I believe is under their consideration. He is this morning making affidavit of Mr Owen's disobeying

the decree. What Mr Phillips's clarke had done before I suppose being thought insufficient.

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

November the 10th 1726

Sir

This is to informe you that last Tuesday wee moved the Court of Exchequer for a sequestration against the Corporation of Salop, which was granted unless cause is shewed to the contrary on Tuesday next come sennight, which is a weeke too long a time for them to shew cause, you must knew Mr Wills was att the same time in Court about other business and did declare that there will be an appeale lodged the first day of an adjournment which is the 8th of December. They intended to rehear the cause, but when they found the Decree to be already inrolled then they thought proper to apply to the *Dernier Resort*, by way of an appeale etc. All that we can do in the meantime is to have the costs taxed

tion which I hope wee shall do before the 8th of December. I doe not question but wee shall have justice done vs att the House of Lords though its somewhat chargeable to defend them. I hope I shall have the Attorney Generall besides some other eminent counsell as Mr Lutwyche of our side, of which when the appeale is lodged you shall further hear from

your humble servant  
ROD. LLOYD.

December 5th 1726

Sir

I thought it proper to acquaint you that there are noe affidavitts as yet fyled by the town of Salop, nor soe much as the last order drawn vp, which shews plainly they design nothing but delay and to trick the Court. For which reason I was advised to move the Court in this matter the first motion in the morning, for afterwards they goe immediately vpon causes, for to make the order of the 8th of November absolute; which tho' wee can not doe regularly because they would have had all

this weeke to doe it, only they have not according to the last order fyled their affidavits on Thursday last, or the said order to be made absolute, therefore wee move vpon the latter part that orders *etc.* I thought it adviseable to send you this notice to save you an early journey this cold flabby weather, who am Sir

your most humble servant

ROD LLOYD

The Court sits to morrow at 9 of the clock att Sarjeants Inne Hall in fleet Street.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Dor Lambert These.

Reverend Sir

I had acknowledged the favour of yours much sooner had you sent me a direction, but whether you forgot it, or designedly omitted it, because of your intended journey to Cambridge, I know not neither does it signifie anything at present, provided you don't impute my silence to want of respect.

Mr Philips lately communicated a letter of Mr Rod. Lloyd's to me wherein he says you have gained a sequestration, that the College is inclined to Peace, and desired to know the Sentiments of the Corporation. In order to discover these I one evening tooke the liberty to tell the Mayor, Mr Elisha, his predecessor and some more of the leading members, that notwithstanding the advantages you had already gained, I might venture to say (though I had no authority from the College to do it) that your Society had even yet amicable dispositions and that it was much better put an end to an expensive dispute than prosecute it to the damage of Town and Countrey. The Mayor seemed to take what I said by the right handle and Mr Jenks, who has a very good interest in him, tooke upon him the management of the argument, which I purposely declined, and Mr Elisha warmly opposed him. When the debate grew hot I withdrew, but went next morning to Mr Jenks to know the conclusion, who told me that the Mayor resolved to call a house and to take the opinion of the whole, and as they should agree whether for or against an Appeal so he should act. Though Mr Elisha affirmed that night that the Appeal had been engrossed and signed by the Attorney Generall some time ago. As soon as anything material happens you may expect an

account from me. The generality of the body seem very well affected to me, and some of the Appellants if they do not succeed in their own way are very heartily in my interest. Mr Philips gives his humble service to you and had wrote himself, if he had not been excused by, Reverend Sir

Shrewsbury  
Dec. the 14th 1726

your much obliged humble servant  
ROBT PHILLIPS.

My humble service where due

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

Salop, December 18th 1726

Sir

By the post vpon Satterday last I received a letter from Mr R Lloyd which I communicated to Doctor Philips who therevpon had the opportunity of discoursing some of the leaders of this Corporation without taking any notice he had seen the letter to me. And Doctor Philips did me the favour to shewe me the letter which he intended to send to you by the last post givinge an account of what the substance of their discourse was.

I am of opinion some of their party are something vneasy about the decree and the costes they are to pay and they talke as if they were against an appeale. But I feare when they come togeather in a corporate assembly the majority will be for it. I thinke they will not have a corporate assembly till the sequestration comes downe. And I beleeeve the best way may be to make but a moderate vse of it considering how matters stand at present. I shall be glad to receive your advice how to behave when I receive the sequestration. The greate question will be whether to deliver coppyes or not; And if we doe, whether to a small number or to a majority of the body, Sir

your most obedient and  
most humble servant  
THO. PHILIPS.

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

January 12th 1726

Sir

I am in the first place to wish you many happy new yeares. The time drawing nigh for the Corporation to lodge their Appeale and not knowing when it is lodged what time we shall have to prepare ourselves I have drawn the case as well as I could and have had Mr Bunbury to peruse it, and now it is fayre wrote over I must attend the Attorney with it to peruse and sign it and vnderstanding they have reteyned the Sollicitor Generall I have reteyned Mr Lutwyche who is the ablest advocate in England. When our Councell has perused the case and signed, then it shall be printed but not before you come to town, for you must see it before it is printed. I pray remember you bring along with you to London the old Booke of Letters, as to the other Great Bookes Mr Bunbury thinks there will be no occasion for them. I shall be gladd to hear from you by the next post to know when you design to sett out for London, which is all in great hast from

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

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

Reverend Sir

I have now an opportunity of performing the promise I made you about the middle of December last, and can assure you that you must attend our Corporation into the House of Lords. For yesterday the Mayor consulted his brethren about the appeal, and it was carried in the affirmative by a great majority. The conduct of some men during the debates makes us guess they had received some directions from their Principals in London, or there could never have been so great an alteration in their opinions. It was asked by some of our friends, who should pay the costs if they did not succeed, and it was said by Mr Elisha etc. that it must be paid out of the School Revenue.

I am sorry you are to undergo the fatigue of another journey, and the trouble of solliciting this affair again, though I cannot in the least doubt but you will be rewarded with success, and then all things will be settled upon a sure foundation, and all occasions

for future disputes entirely removed. I heartily wish you a happy new-year, and am, Reverend Sir

Shrewsbury your obliged and very humble servant

January 14, 1726.

ROBT. PHILLIPS.

*Addressed:* For the Reverend Dr Lambert at St John's Colledge in Cambridge. By way of London.

Salop, January 14th 1726.

Honoured Doctor

Our Corporation never met till yesterday on the question of appealing and resolved upon it with little opposition. Mr Owen had been at London and told them Lord Bradford would espouse it in the House and that all their friends there were for it, which was enough to determine them. But I am of the same opinion as formerly that if the cost could have been levied upon them they would have submitted, but their hope is to put that on the School, and I am credibly informed the School Bailly has paid all that has been already expended, but taken security to indemnify him if it should prove irregular. I do not doubt but you will have a better account of these matters, but I thought it my duty to acknowledge the favour of yours and my many obligations. I have not seen Dr Phillips lately. I have the same thoughts of him as to serving the publick as ever, which I very much wish to see, but as to his giving way to me, it was a compliment he never meant, and if it had not been voluntary I should never have expected, in short I am well pleased to out do him in generosity. When I saw him last he shewed me two of your letters, which let me see how very much I am obliged to you, but it was not till you were about leaving London or you had heard from me there. I as much wish your success as any interest of my own in this world and am sorry I can only wish it. I am

Dear Honoured Doctor

your most obliged humble servant

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

Pray send me the case when printed. Mr Owen saith the Doctor will never be the man if you succeed, but I cannot find any reason he has to say it.

*Addressed:* To the Revd. Dr Lambert at St John's Coll. in Cambridge.

Salop, January 14, 1726.

Sir,

We had a Corporate assembly here yesterday whereat we founde a greate alteration in the opinions of many, who without doores about a weeke agoe, were against appealing, and when it came to be debated in good earnest voted for appealing, and carryd it soe by a greate majority. This alteration was occasioned (as the friends to the College apprehend) by some letters sent by some greate persons from London very lately, whereby we lost some of the leading members of the other party, who in their owne private opinion thought it for the interest of the Community here that the appeale should be waived. I am sorry I can give you noe better an account of this affaire. But do hope very heartily that the College will meete with such further succeſſe as may be suitable to the merits of their cause, who am Sir

your most humble servant

THO. PHILIPS.

January 17th 1726.

Sir

You will find by the enclosed that the Corporation of Salop have resolved to appeale and accordingly have this day lodged their appeale, a copy of which I have already bespoke in order to putt in your answer, which is a matter of course, we have 14 days to doe it though I shall doe it sooner. When that is done, then they move for a day to set down the appeale to be heard, which must be a reasonable time afterward so that I can excuse your coming till the 28th instant, about which time I pray fayle not of being here for I feare great sollicitations and interest will be made against vs, though I hope the justice and goodness of your cause will prevayle against them.

I am iust now going to waite of Mr Attorney Generall with the Respondents Case for to be perused by him before it is printed, to which he is to putt his hand, and after he has done with it I must waite upon Mr Lutwyche with a Briefe in the Cause and also procure his hand to the case, for the House of Lords expect to have two Counsell's hands to the Appellant and Respondent's Case.

I must give Mr Attorney Generall 5 guineas to sign the case only and I am affrayd Mr Lutwyche will expect more because he

is to be instructed in all his Breife (which you know is very long) and now wee have provided soe farr wee must not at this juncture starve your cause. I doe not mention this on account that I shall want any money till you come vpp to London yourself. I did not thinke proper to send you a copy of the Case before it was perused by your Counsell and may be so vain as to say that I am pretty well instructed in your cause and that I have taken all the care imaginable in drawing of it, however in case I should have omitted any materiall circumstance (which I hope I have not) wee can afterwards add it to the Counsell's Breife etc. I pray give my humble service to all the ffellows etc. of your Colledge and assure them that noe care or dilligence on my part shall be wanting to obteyn good success in their cause. I am Dear Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

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

January 19th 1726.

Dear Sir

I doe not question but that you did receive my last wherein I gave you an account that the Corporation had lodged their appeale in the House of Lords, which is a copy of the case and of the substance of the Bill, Answer and Decree; a copy of which I received just now which cost me 3<sup>li</sup>. I was also served with an order of course (which was to be served vpon the Colledge) of the House of Lords to give them notice to put in their Answer to the Appeale before the 4th of February, which I shall doe the next weeke, you must know tis but few lines ingrossed with Counsell hand to it and only matter of forme which I shall take care of, who am Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

Your case lyes before the Attorney Generall for his perusal. I shall know when the Answer is put in what time their Lordships will appoint for the hearing of the appeale. I doubt not you will be about the 28th instant according to promise. I told the party I would save them the trouble and charge of serving

the Colledge with the copy of the order and would put in their answer before the time allowed was expired. I pray forget not to bring along with you the old Booke of Letters etc.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Dor Lambert att St John's College in Cambridge.

Reverend Doctor

Mr Johnson the bearer's father called on me this morning and desired I would give his most humble service to you and acquaint you he had lately talked with Brickdale the School Bailiff about the Exhibitions, who told him he was ready now to pay them when demanded. He hopes his son is intitled to one. Dr Newcombe his Tutor having told him it should be no prejudice to him though there was no exception taken at Mr Owen's being joyned in the nomination. His eyes are too bad to write himself which was the reason he sent for his son home at this unusuall time when he was kept close to his studys. I understand the Scholarships are to be paid by the Corporation and not by the School Bailiff, which I did not know when I wrote formerly on that subject, nor can I say any thing of them now.

Mr Owen tells us the Appeal is entered; if so I hope this Sessions will put an end to that tedious affair. I had a letter lately from Mr Clarke who has buried his son, he told me he hoped to be at the hearing of the Appeal if he could hear when it would be.

These Sermons of One that has been so lavish in his commendations of Mr O—n among you, and so skillfull in finding out invincible arguments that no man can stand out against, I fancied must be a curiosity that perhaps had not reached you. I desire my humble service to all friends and am, Dear Honoured Sir

your most affectionate well wishing  
and obliged humble servant

Salop  
January 23, 1726

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

*Addressed:* To the Revd. Dr Lambert.

Reverend Sir

I sincerely congratulate you upon your late success, and am glad to find that party seems now to be laid aside, and

interest is at last forced to give place to justice. Many a good cause has been lost by the ignorance of the managers but when 'tis supported by prudence and industry we may reasonably expect a prosperous issue.

We have been extremely quiet here since the arrival of the news, and no one yet knows what measures the Corporation will take upon this disappointment; but I have, with some difficulty, discovered, the Mayor intends speedily to call his brethren together, and take their opinion, as soon as that is done, you may expect to hear from me again.

If the Members of your College continue in the same mind they were in some time agoe, as I cannot in the least doubt but they do, I should take it as a particular favour, if you would at this juncture honour me with your directions and let me know how I ought to act. I am Reverend Sir

Shrewsbury  
March 8, 1726.

your very humble Servant  
and affectionate brother  
ROBT. PHILLIPS.

*Addressed:* For the Revd. Dr Lambert at the Bishop's Head in St Paul's Churchyard, London. If not there to be sent to Cambridge.

March 11, 1726

Dear Sir

I hope this will find your safe arrival att Cambridge. I have not heard of anything from Salop, only Mr Phillips gave me an account that all the honest part of the Corporation did very much rejoyce att our success and they acknowledge the Colledge great trouble and charge in defending their right etc. I did desire of Mr Phillipps to impart to you as occasion serves what will be the result of our success which I suppose he will doe. I am in hast, Sir

your humble servant  
ROD. LLOYD.

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

Sir

On Saturday last I was sent for to attend Mr Mayor on the present situation of affaires in respect to the cause betwixt

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the Colledge and this Corporation, and to resolve what is necessary to be done in obedience to the Decree. And he is determined to send notice of the vacancy to the Master of your Colledge by the next post, pursuant to the ordinances. I am desired to assist in settling the notice, and will take care it shall be conformable to the Ordinances. And I suppose when the costs are settled they will be paid without trouble.

I heartily congratulate with you vpon the succeſſe which the Colledge hath obteyned through your good conduct and care, and with respects, am Sir

your most obedient  
and most humble ſervant  
THO: PHILIPS.

Salop  
March 13, 1726

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at the Bishop's Head in Saint Pauls Churchyard, London.

If not there to be taken in and sent after him.

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March 15, 1726

Dear Honour'd Doctor

I most heartily congratulate you on the success and happy conclusion of this long troublesome business and wish all your undertakings equally to prosper. Our Corporation are in a very fair way of falling out among themselves as might be expected. The Mayor, who is an honest well-meaning tradesman, knew nothing of the proceedings and designed to day to write and give the College an account of the vacancy in order to which he called a meeting of the body yesterday. But of the inveterate Party so many agreed to stay away that there was not enough to act, so he thinks himself slided and the others he told me are all in a flame that he endeavoured to call them together before Elisha came home to give them instructions, and so he defers writing and I believe is unresolved what to do. I suppose Mr Phillips may send a fuller account, but the post being just going, I not knowing his mind would not let it be neglected.

Mr Tench tells me he will not leave us of above a year yet, except they force him, which I believe will raise a great clamor against him, but I will endeavour to have nothing to do in any disputes.

I desire you will be so kind as give me your opinion if it be not yet too late to appear for the Head place, if I could assure the College that the Mayor would admit me of which I make no question. I mean if I could remove difficultys here whether that would dispence with that scruple in the Ordinances. I will not move except the way is clear, but do all I can to cultivate a good correspondence with Dr P., for the publick good, I desire you would mention this to no one but if you will favour me with your advice it will add to the many obligations I have already received, who am with the greatest respect and gratitude, Reverend Doctor

your most obliged and  
humble ſervant  
LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

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

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Salop, March 17th 1726

Sir

On Tuesday last the Mayor did summons a Corporate assembly in order to take their directions (as he declared) to send notice to the Colledge of the vacancye. But a sufficient number of the body did not appeare to constitute a house. And he beinge then informed by me that there was noe occasion for the directions of the body, but he alone might doe it, declined it, and promist to summon another assembly this day. But I heare noe more of it, soe I suppose they have some further game to play, but what it is I knowe not; but it is whispered amongst some of them, that the Mayor should have fresh notice of the vacancye which I take to be needeless, because the Corporation is already vnder a sequestration for a contempt in not givinge notice to the College vpon the service of the decretal order in the Exchequer.

I heare that the adverse party (who are very much mortified at the affirmation of the decree) solicited their ffrinds to be absent on Tuesday last, to prevent there being then a sufficient number of the body to constitute an assembly.

I have notified this, by this post, to Mr Roderick Lloyd, and have tolde him that my thoughts are, that nothinge is to

be expected from civil treatment, and that I thinke we should proceede vpon the sequestration and to get the costes with all speed. With respect I am Sir

your most obedient  
humble servant  
THO. PHILIPS.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Doctor Lambert at Cambridge, by way of London.

March the 21st 1726

Dear Sir

I thought proper to acquaint you that I lately received a letter from Mr Phillipps who tells me that the Mayor was resolved once to call a Generall Assembly about a letter to be sent to your Colledge to elect a Master *etc.* But is putt off att present, for which reason Mr Phillipps desired me to send down a sequestration which I have done this post with directions what vse to make of it and also a certificate to the Barrons of the method and forme of the return of such Writt. I suppose this Writt will stir the Corporation to come to some conclusion in this affayre of which you will heare further from

your humble servant  
ROD. LLOYD.

Mr Justice Price wonders what the Corporation is doing to trifle thus with the Colledge. He gives his service to you and all his friends.

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

Salop March 22, 1726

Sir

Mr Mayor sent me word on Saturday last that he had sent notice to your Colledge of the vacancy in our Schooles, whereof I had time enough to acquainte Mr R. Lloyd by the same post in order to stop the sequestration. But I had not time enough left to acquainte you thereof, because our post would have beene gone before I could have wrote my letter.

I don't hear that the Corporation intends to oppose the nomination of Doctor Philips whome I saw last night, when

he desired me to give his humble service to you, and to acquainte you that he designs to get the Testimonial requisite, and send it to you as soon as possibly he can. But that our assizes being at hand may hinder him a post or two, and that he will resigne his livings, and deposit the resignation into the hands of any person whom the Colledge shall approve of, to be made vse of at the Pleasure of the Colledge when matters are fully settled, whereof he says he intends to acquaint you in his next letter. I am with respect, Sir

your most humble servant  
THO. PHILIPS.

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

Salop March 19th 1727

Sir

At the last intended corporate assembly I acquainted the Mayor and Corporationers present of the Ordinance for laying out the Stocke Remanent in the purchase of Scholarships *etc.* And that it was our duty to see what it was, and to give notice to the Colledge thereof least we should be guilty of another breache of trust. I thinke to mention it again in a little time, but doe thinke it will be imprudent to doe it till after the businesse of the schoole is settled, because the Mayor hath tolde me that he does beleeeve the Colledge will meete with no objection in their nomination. For which reason I shall alsoe suspend making any demand vpon them till I see the event of this businesse. I, for my owne part, doe think that if the Costes had been tax't before the appeale was lodged it would not in the least have altered the measures of the Corporation for the majority were for appealeinge without listening to reason. And it is my opinion, if the Colledge would have remitted the whole costs, the Corporation would not have waved the appeale. I will write to Mr Lloyd to hasten the taxation of costs and am, Sir

your most obedient  
humble servant  
THO. PHILIPS.

On second thoughts, for ought I knowe it may not be the best way to presse the Corporation in any respect till the matter is settled, since they now seeme very complyinge.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Doctor Lambert of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge. By way of London.

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Salop, 3 April 1727.

Reverend Doctor

Having this good opportunity I could not refrain from congratulating you upon the good success which you have obtained over our worshipfull Corporation in the House of Peers. This (as also the wise decree of the Barons) being greatly owing to your prudent sollicitations and wisdom in setting the cause in a good light. The honour of the whole affair must be ascribed to you and very many Burgesses besides myself think themselves obliged to return you thanks for you strenuous defence of our Birthright. According to this rule, which I hope will now be unalterable (seeing Mr Clark is better preferr'd and you have no present member rightly qualified for the office of Schoolmaster here) I assure you the College cannot do a more wellcome favour to the generality of people here than by nominating the bearer hereof Dr Phillips' for this office. As his good learning, experience, candour and integrity render him very acceptable to all who know him; so must it needs greatly advance the interest of our publick schools and in due time reflect some benefit to the College itself for which no one can have a more sincere affection than myself, and to you in particular, who am, Dear Sir

your most obedient  
humble servant

JOHN LLOYD.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Dr Lambert Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge.

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The 'Sir Taylor' mentioned in the following letter of Hotchkis as a possible candidate for the office of Second Schoolmaster is John Taylor the famous scholar

and editor of *Demosthenes*. At this time he had just taken his B.A. degree. He afterwards became an Advocate in Doctors Commons, was Registry and Librarian of the University, and taking Orders late in life became Rector of Lawford, Archdeacon of Buckingham and Canon of St Paul's.

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Dear Honoured Doctor

When I wrote last what I thought was proper you should be acquainted with I chanc'd to observe that my first scheme in relation to myself might possibly have been effected, though I had no thoughts of attempting it without your concurrence. And indeed I was so determined to be advised by you in every thing relating to that matter, that I ventured to trouble you not only with my actions but even with my first thoughts and intentions. I know you are sensible with what zeal I wished Dr Phillips's success, I thought him best able to serve the publick, and proposed a deal of satisfaction in him as a friend, and therefore it was a great concern to me to find him possessed with suspicions and jealousies that I no way deserved and that I could not possibly remove. The occasion was taken from your delaying a nomination when he was encouraged to expect it after judgment in the Exchequer, and from some strains of compliment he had made me which I could not have expected but yet thought sincere. But now the occasion is removed the effect ceaseth and I do not doubt to find the Doctor the person I always took him for. I am sure we have a common interest and it shall be his fault if there be not the best understanding between us. And I am sorry he has any new difficulty to contend with. I very much hope he will be generally agreeable for he has been generally talk'd of as the person and I have heard no objections made. What Mr Owen formerly declared positively that they had had orders from London about it and that he would never be accepted, I am apt to think related to their last hopes of making new Ordinances, for I could never discover anything els that could be meant by it. I could not recover Mr Clark's nomination as he directed me, and therefore to show you his orders about it I have sent you his letter which is a liberty I hope he will excuse. I desire you will be pleased to return it to me by the Doctor. As to the Second school,

when there becomes a vacancy I hope for better success. Dr Phillips tells me Mr Tench's business is to settle that matter with you, which I am very glad of. I have been most afraid least he should bring it to a rupture with the Corporation and I should suffer in the dispute, or if he should hold it till Sir Taylor is qualified I am well assured he has an eye upon it, but whether any body would oppose me at present I do not foresee. To be plaine in this matter, I have Dr Phillips's repeated promises to assist me and a good opinion of the Mayor's favour, so that the way to a remove might be easy if you approve it. But if there should be contending about displacing Mr T. (who knows what words have been dropt) and they should declare his school vacant and send to you to fill it, whether the same objections made against me by any Burgess's son that claims (especially if he should be one of your body) will not have the same weight with you, you only can judge. I thought proper to be thus particular because I wish to be wholly ruled and directed by you. I have and shall always retain the most gratefull sense of your repeated kindnesses, am sorry to break in so much on your time, but hope matters are drawing to a happy conclusion and that then you, and I too, shall have done with this troublesome affair. I desire my most respectfull humble service to the President and all friends and am with due gratitude,  
Dear Honoured Sir

your most obliged  
and most humble servant

Salop  
April 3, 1727.

LEONARD HOTCHKIS.

*Addressed:* To the Revd Dr Lambert.

Reverendo, Doctissimoque Viro Roberto Jenkin S.T.P.  
celeberrimi apud Cantabrigienses Collegii Divi Johannis  
Evangelistae Magistro, Eruditissimisque Sociis, Salutem.

Cum pium sit et officiosum veritati testimonium perhibere praesertim cum apud nos increbuit consuetudo, ut qui ad literarum studium vitae probitatem adjunxerint publica commendatione honestarentur; Nos qui Roberti Phillips, Sacrae Theologiae Professoris per triennium proxime elapsum et amplius mores et vitae novimus institutionem, testamur, se Regiae Majestati obdientem et fidelem semper praestitisse,

nihilque unquam aut tenuisse, aut docuisse quod Ecclesia Anglicana non approbat, et tuetur, ideoque cum et ipse est Burgensis, et Burgensis filius, infra Villam Salopiae natus, Schola libera grammaticali artibus ingenuis instructus, dignum judicamus, qui ad munus Archididascoli Scholae Salopiensis promoveatur. In cujus rei testimonium Sigilla nostra praesentibus apposuimus tertio die Aprilis Annoque Domini 1727.

ROLANDUS TENCH,  
LEONARDUS HOTCHKIS,  
SAM. PEARSON A.M.,  
*Sctae Crucis in Vill.*  
*Salop. Vic.*  
JOHANNES LOWE,  
*Eccliae Sti Alkmundi*  
*in vil. Salopia Vicar*

JOHANNES LLOYD,  
*Ecclesiae beatæ Mariæ  
Virginis apud Salop  
Minister.*

JAC. PEARSON,  
*Sti Juliani in Vil.  
Sal. Minister*

THE. RIDER,  
*Ecclesiae Sti Cedde  
in Vill. Salop. Vic.*

I Robert Phillips, Doctor of Divinity doe hereby promise that if the Reverend Doctor Robert Lambert, Master of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and the Senior Fellows of the sayd Colledge shall thinke fitt to nominate me to the office of Head Schoolemaster of the ffree grammar Schoole in Salop, That in six moneths after I am in quiet possession of the sayd place I will resign eyther the sayd place of head schoolemaster or the vicaradge of Kinlet when I shall be thereto required either by the sayd Colledge or by the Corporation of Salop. Wittnesse my hand the second day of May Anno Domini 1727.

ROBT. PHILLIPS

Witnesses: ROWD. TENCH; LEONARD HOTCHKIS, THO.  
PHILLIPS.

Reverend Sir

I have now sent the note you desired hoping it may fully answer the design, and put an end to the trouble you have met with in this affair. I think it is in substance the same I left with you, only with the alteration of six months etc. instead of

an indefinite time, which was agreed on in our last conversation, this shall be punctually performed if ever there should be any complaint from the Corporation; though I hope you will not make use of it to my prejudice without a real occasion. I must take this opportunity to return my thanks to you, and the worthy gentlemen I saw at your chamber, for the civility I received and at the same time heartily congratulate you upon your success; for I don't in the least doubt, but the election will prove as much to the future advantage of the College as it is to the present satisfaction. Since my return home I have been afflicted with what Physicians call, a healthfull, though a painful disorder, which is generally the consequence of long journeys, but in all other respects, I thanke God, am very well. The gentlemen who are witnesses to the note present their humble services to you and all friends, and earnestly beg for dispatch, there are but two boys now left in the School.

If you please to make my humble service acceptable to the Seniority you will highly oblige, Reverend Sir

Shrewsbury,  
May 3rd, 1727

your very humble servant  
ROBT. PHILLIPS.

*Addressed:* For the Reverend Dr Lambert Master of St John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

May the 9th 1727

Sir

As I acquainted you in my last wee began to tax the Colledge Bill of Costs yesterday, and differing with the Defendants about Mr Phillipps' Bill of Costs as to the Copys of the Grants etc. which the Defendants solicitor did insist was not Costs of suit, therefore not lyable to answer the same, which coming to a great summe of money the Master thought proper to advise vs to have the opinion of the Court vpon that point, which wee intend to doe. Therefore putt of att present the further taxation of the Costs till wee have an order of Court for that purpose. I am affrayd the Master will clipp us of a greate deale of our Counsell's fees which I know is vsuall, but of this and other matters you shall further heare from, Sir

your humble servant  
ROD. LLOYD.

*Addressed:* To the Reverend Dor Lambert Master of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge, these.

June the 24th 1727

Sir

I send herein enclosed my Bill of costs, the costs amounted in all to £391 9s. 10d. and the Deputy Remembrancer struck out of it £204, so that I could not procure any more costs from the Mayor of Salop than £187 9s. 10d., which is not quite half the Bill. I never in my life tooke soe much pains in the taxation, but since I was satisfi'd by our old friend Mr Justice Price wee should have noe more than the bare costs of suit, and of all the coppys that were sent by Mr Phillipps, there was none of them examined from the Records; and the Master of the Office not allowing above £12 of all his Bill, which came in all about £60, with the additional bill sent afterwards to me, and striking out of the Counsell fees above £80; all this considered I came off pretty well. Mr Phillipps did not vse you well by serving 72 of the Corporation with Coppys of Decree, whereas he ought not to have served but the Mayor and six Aldermen, as also in the service of the sequestration of which I shall send him an account by this post. I shall send him the next weeke a sub-poena for the costs which I hope will be payd without further process. I was of oppinion that the Colledge being in the nature of trustees might have larger Costs than ordinary, but I had very good advice to desist, for it was not practicable to goe back to the Master for more costs, and in regard the Coppys of Grants *etc.* were not authentick I was loath to throw away more money. Vpon the whole it cost your Colledge a great deale of money to assert your right and gett nothing else by it.

I have sent my bill of costs separate from my bill vpon account of the Appeale vpon all which you will find the Bill since due me amounts to ... [a blank] besides what you are pleased to send me word that the Colledge had made an order for the extraordinary trouble of, sir

your most humble servant  
ROD. LLOYD.

*Addressed:* To the Revd. Dor. Lambert, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge These.



Reverend Sir

After I had received certain information that the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield was returned from London, I waited upon him at Eccleshall Castle, and when I had undergone a pretty strict examination in Homer and Horace, he was pleased to favour me with the following Testimonial.

Mr Mayor

These are to certifie you, that Dr Robert Phillips hath appeared before me with a Nomination by Dr Lambert, the present Master, and the Fellows of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, for him to be Head-Master of the Freeschool in Salop, and according as the 8th Ordinance of your School appoints, which was made by the Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Town of Salop, with the advice and consent of Thomas, Lord Bishop of Coventre and Lichfield, one of my predecessors, and of Mr Ashton late head school master of the school. I have, after examination, and do allow him to for such, as far as by law I may, and have duely sworn him to the Statutes of the Realm in this case provided. I have only to wish on his behalf that he had many more years still to come, for the continuing of his labors among you, which I pray God may be successfull in pursuance of this pious Institution. Given at Eccleshall Castle this 13th day of June in the 13th year of our Sovereign Lord King George of Great Britain, and in the tenth year of our Consecration.

E. COV. AND LICH.

Upon Munday last I was admitted, and all the Ceremonies appointed by the 13th Ordinance were duly observed, so that in spite of all opposition you have gained your man, as well as your point. Yesterday I went to see the house which I found in a ruinous condition, and one part is so bad, that it must be taken down and rebuilt, if you please to give me an authority to proceed in the work: you may be assured the same care shall be taken of it, as if the inheritance were my own. Mr Johnson was with me about his son, who is now a member of your College, and was nominated by Mr Owen to one of the Exhibitions. Will you please to let me know how that case stands and favour me with your...[letter torn]...you will highly oblige

Shrewsbury  
June 21st 1727

your affectionate brother  
and most humble servant  
ROBT. PHILLIPS.

This morning I shall enter upon duty. My humble service attends all friends. Mr Tench and Mr Hotchkis desire you would accept of their humble service.

*Addressed:* For the Revd. Dr Lambert Master of St. John's College in Cambridge. By way of London,

July the 4th 1727

Sir

I have herein inclosed a Distringas for the costs taxed the Colledge which is £187 9s. 10d. But first there must be a letter of an attorney vnder the Colledge seale directed to Mr Philipps (or to such other person as you can intrust) to empower him to demand and receive the £187 9s. 10d. Costs taxed, for the vse of the Colledge and by vertue thereof he must goe and demand the money of the Mayor and serve him only with a copy of the distringas and if the Mayor does not pay the money in a reasonable time, then the distringas is to be delivered to the Sheriffe who is to return issue and then move the next term for a sequestration, and you are to lett the person that serveth the Mayor to lett him know if he neglects forthwith to pay the costs there will be a further summe to be taxed on them. As to the forme of the Letter of Attorney I thought proper to leave it to Mr Cooke (or any other that is concerned for the Colledge) to draw it and affix the Colledge seale as vsuall to the same.

When this is done I doe suppose they will find out some way to pay the same without any further trouble. I doe believe I did in my last by mistake send you my old as well as my new Bill of Costs (if not I have mislaid it somewhere or other) and also Mr Eyres Bill of costs which was but a small one. I pray see whether he has charged me with 10s. costs payd the Deputy Remembrancer for taxing it. For I did pay him vpon the receipt of the inclosed £10 which Mr Eyres says was not included in his Bill, which if soe must be added to the ballance of my Bill being as I believe £15 1s. which will make it £15 11s. besides what the Colledge pleaseth &c. Desiring a line of the Receipt of the inclosed from, Sir

your most faithfull servant  
ROD. LLOYD.

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

*Endorsed:* Mem. July 2, 1727 I sent down the Distringas to Dr R. Phillips to be served on the Mayor by Tho. Phillips.

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July the 15th 1727

Sir

I have received last post a letter from Mr Phillips to desire me to acquaint you that the Mayor of Salop etc, as soon as they receive a power from the Colledge, they have resolved to pay the costs out of the stock remanet which they cannot doe without your and the Headmasters leave, of which I thought proper to putt in mind, who am Sir

your most humble servant

ROD. LLOYD.

I pray consider whether you had best receive the Costs from the Mayor without taking any notice that it if pay'd out of the Stock Remanet of which if you approve of it, you my give Dr Phillips, or whomsoever receives the costs a precaution.

*Addressed:* To the Revd Dor Lambert Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

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Reverend Sir

I can now tell you with pleasure that I have now settled all the affairs between the College and Corporation. The money to pay off the costs is ready and shall be paid, either here or in London, if it be paid at sight in London you must allow 3d. per pound for the returns, or if you rather choose to stay six weeks for the payment of the bill it will be done without deduction. The account you sent me concerning the Scholarships and Exhibitions is agreed to, and that money will be paid in the same manner, and upon the same terms. If you please to draw a bill upon Mr Joseph Jones the present Mayor payable either to me or Mr Thomas Phillips, he will accept a discharge from either of us, unless he alters his mind. The same may be done for the Scholarships and Exhibitions, or if you please to send the Bursar's receipts I'll take care of it either way.

Upon Friday last the House met and ordered a message to be sent to Mr Tench, whereby they desired him to resign the school in a reasonable time. at the same time they appointed a Committee to inspect the buildings and upon Monday they came to view them, they all concluded that we had done nothing but what was absolutely necessary, they said further that the old kitchen must be taken down, which I formerly hinted to you. I received them in the most friendly and civil manner I could, and gave them an entertainment, but since the Ordinances give the Corporation no power over the Schoolmasters, or the Revenue, I thought myself obliged to tell them, that they came without authority and without precedent, and therefore I paid that respect as friends not as a Committee. What they meant by it I know not, but I am resolved there shall be no encroachments upon the College or School during my continuance amongst them. I shall expect your orders, and am with great sincerity, Reverend Sir

your affectionate brother  
and humble servant

Shrewsbury  
24th October 1727.

ROBT. PHILLIPS.

*Addressed:* For the Reverend Dr Lambert Master of St John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

*Endorsed:* Bills drawn upon the Mayor: For Costs £187 9s. 10d; Scholars and Exhibitions to Michaelmas 1727 £138.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



## THE ELBOW OF TYNEDALE.

**S**OUTH Tyne is born in that remote wilderness of mountain and moorland which contains Cross Fell and his neighbours, and has by some freak of early politics been made a corner of Cumberland: the heart of the north we might almost call it; for a few square miles include the head-springs of the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, besides pouring a tribute of many waters westward to swell the youthful Eden, as he makes his way towards the Solway from the hills and hollows a little further to the south. It is a bleak and sparsely wooded region of moor and moss and sterile pasture-land, and yet it is not so desolate as one might expect: indeed a hundred years ago this was one of the busiest parts of England, the centre of the greatest lead-mining district in the world; and though much of its former prosperity has passed away, perhaps for ever, these barren hillsides are still pierced by many a drift and level, patched with the brighter green of small hill-farms, and dotted with the white walls of tiny homesteads; for in many cases the lead-miner is half a farmer, and his week is divided between two occupations.

But Tyne is soon clear of the county which gives him birth: he hurries northward past the hilly streets of Alston,—the highest market-town in England,—and soon enters the county to which by nature and association he most intimately belongs. Northwards still he runs for many miles through a wild and picturesque

valley, which increases in beauty and interest as it nears the confines of greater Tynedale,—through the wooded gorge of Lambley, where a lofty and graceful viaduct carries the railway high above the stream, past Fetherstonehaugh Castle and the scene of the murder described in the famous ballad which deceived Sir Walter Scott, telling how

“the Riddleys an’ Thirwalls an’ a’  
Ha’ set on Sir Albany Fetherstonehaugh,  
An’ taken his life at the Deadman Shaw”;

and then suddenly into a wider and statelier stretch of valley,—an amphitheatre of hills surrounding a broad expanse of level haugh, through which Tyne wanders for a while almost irresolutely, as he changes the direction of his journey towards the sunrise and the sea.

Bellister Castle stands on a low mound in the centre,—a plain grey border tower, haunted (if tradition speak truth) by the weird spectre of the Grey Man, the ghost of the hapless minstrel whom some old-time lord of the castle hunted to death with his hounds on the mere suspicion that the man was a spy suborned by his neighbour and enemy. Southward rise the bleak heathery heights of Plainmellor Common, and eastward the valley narrows towards the quaint hamlet of Melkridge and the gaunt tower of Willimoteswick: westward the line is broken by the mouth of a tributary dale, through which Tipalt Water enters into Tynedale; and on the northern side the valley flank mounts up in steep steps towards the upland region of the Roman Wall, cleft by the great furrow of a deep and rocky dene, through which Haltwhistle Burn comes pouring down from the wastes and mosses of the north.

At the foot of this slope stands the little town of Haltwhistle, or Hautwessel as it was called in older and more picturesque times,—a long straggling mass of undistinguished buildings with few remarkable features. At the eastern end rises the Castle Hill, a great green

mound with one or two gaunt pine trees on its summit, which possibly was an entrenched stronghold in Saxon times, but never the site of a medieval castle. Behind the Castle Hill is a weather-beaten pele-house which still shows the remains of a square bartizan turret at one corner; and near the centre of the town stands the church,—a good specimen of thirteenth century architecture, but desecrated internally by a tasteless and tawdry profusion of very modern paint. Otherwise the town is largely composed of public-houses and banks; for this is the meeting place of east and west, and the banks of either side of the country have their outposts planted here.

Haltwhistle is mainly prose nowadays; for the little town has its living to make, and it makes it in a variety of unromantic ways: there is a small colliery up the dene yonder, and one of those humble woollen mills which were once so numerous in the north of England; there are tile works nearer the river, and away on the high land to the north is a quarry where the hard basalt of the Great Whin Sill is wrought into paving stones and road metal. But the place can boast something of a history, and that history contains not a little rough 'poetry and wild romance. That bold height to the east of the town was once crowned by a Roman camp, and the ever-living fascination of Hadrian's Wall lies only a little way beyond the crest of the northern hill: not far to the west is the line of the Maiden Way, the Roman road which comes up from Westmoreland over the moorland heights beside Cross Fell, and so passes northward to Bewcastle and Scotland. It is not unlikely that there was a small town here in Roman times; the site is sheltered and convenient, and four cohorts were stationed within easy reach of it: Aesica, immediately to the north, must have been the bleakest and most cheerless station of all the Wall fortresses, and we can readily imagine the Asturians of the garrison seeking relief and perhaps dissipation in this less

ill-favoured spot, whenever the smallest opportunity occurred. However, for the history and even for proof of the existence of a Roman Haltwhistle we must depend solely upon our imaginations: the known romance of the little town dates from the days when Hadrian's Wall was already in ruins, and though much desultory warfare was still waged in its neighbourhood, the combatants were Scotch and English instead of Roman and Briton.

With the earlier and more national struggles of the two countries Haltwhistle had too intimate a connection for its own comfort; it lay directly in the more westerly of the two lines usually chosen by Scotch invaders, and especially by the Picts of Galloway, who as late as the twelfth century were little better than savages. Haltwhistle must have suffered no less than other parts of the north in the terrible days of Stephen's reign, when David of Scotland devastated the country as far south as Yorkshire, until his power was broken by the Battle of the Standard. "They spared neither age, sex, nor position, they butchered children before the eyes of their parents, and husbands in the presence of their wives, maids and matrons they roped together in gangs and drove away, pricking them with their lances, and those who survived unspeakable horrors were made the slaves of their captors or sold like cattle to other barbarians." So, in substance, writes Prior Richard of Hexham, and though he is referring to another part of the country, we can scarcely doubt that the same dreadful scenes were enacted at Haltwhistle. "They did the same in other wars," he adds, "but in this invasion such cruelties were even more common than usual."

Edward the First spent a night here in the course of his last journey towards Scotland. A few years later Robert Bruce "entered England at Solewath (Solway), burnt up all the territory of the Lord of Gilleslande, the township of Hautewysel, and a great part of Tyndal, and eight days later returned into

Scotland, carrying with him a huge quantity of cattle; however, few men lost their lives," says the monkish historian, "except those who wilfully defended themselves." The reign of Edward the Second was indeed a gloomy time for the Borders, and this was only one of many such devastations. In due time victory followed humiliation, but the neighbourhood of Haltwhistle remained the theatre of private warfare for almost three hundred years longer, and even when the Battle of Flodden and other campaigns of the sixteenth century had secured Tynedale against any official invasion, "the limmer thieves o' Liddesdale" and other unlicensed marauders seemed to have raided the country more audaciously than ever. Haltwhistle was peculiarly exposed to their sudden and violent depredations; for the great wastes and mosses of the Middle Marches swept down almost to the confines of Tynedale,—a desolate wilderness of bleak moors and treacherous quagmires, where all but the most cunning and experienced were in constant danger of being engulfed. The Border is nearer to Haltwhistle than to any other part of South Tynedale, and even on the English side there were always many who were not so bigoted as to spare their own countryman, if an apt occasion occurred for relieving him of his cows: Wark and Bewcastle were ominous names to Scotch and English ears alike.

Various methods of procedure for the recovery of stolen property and the remedy of other wrongs were elaborated by custom or by treaties between the two countries, from the primitive system of pursuit—"the Hot Trod with hound and horn, with hue and cry, and all other accustomed manner of fresh Pursuit,"—to the courts for the hearing of complaints and the settlement of claims (Days of Trewes they were called) which were held at regular intervals and in convenient places near the Border; but the outlawed mosstrooper resisted the one and ignored the other, and even amicable

meetings of the officers of the Marches sometimes ended in dispute and sudden battle: from the fact that the Border Laws ordained a special penalty for Reproving or Baughling,—*i.e.* using taunting or provocative language,—we may infer that the hereditary enmity of many generations was only too apt to find its way to the tongues of those who attended the court, and give birth to remarks of a highly exasperating nature: there would be little delicacy about the wit of a sixteenth century borderer.

At any rate the International Law of the Marches, such as it was, did not succeed in repressing the incursions of private forayers. In the reign of King Edward the Sixth an elaborate system of Day Watches and Night Watches was organised, covering the whole of the Marches: fords, bridges, and various points of vantage were to be guarded by men from the adjoining townships, and officers, called Setters and Searchers, were appointed to superintend them, being themselves responsible to higher officials, called Overseers. The plan seems perfect on paper, but in all probability it was inadequately carried out: indeed there is a strong flavour of Dogberry in the instructions which we find set down for the guidance of the watchmen.

"If any person or persons come within any of the Watches, in the time of their watching; if they be true Men known, and that proved, the said Watchers shall suffer them to depart; and if they be unknown, the said Watchers shall bring them to the Baylifs and Constables to be tryed: And if the said Person or Persons so brought afore the said Baylifs and Constables, cannot try or prove them to be true Men, labouring in their true and lawful Business, that then the said Baylifs and Constables bring the said suspect Persons to the King's Highness Goal; there to remain unto such time as he or they be lawfully tryed by due Examinations of the General, the Deputy-Warden, or by the Justices of the Peace of that County."



Haltwhistle itself was surrounded by such Watches, but in spite of all precautions it seems to have suffered damage and to have carried out reprisals to the very end of the sixteenth century. As late as 1598 the town was plundered by the Armstrongs of Liddesdale, and Sir Robert Carey (afterwards Earl of Monmouth), the English Warden of the Middle Marches, demanded satisfaction for the outrage from the King of Scotland. James, however, was a crafty and economical politician: these Armstrongs, he said, were outlaws and no subjects of his, and the English Warden had better go to the trouble and expense of punishing them himself.

Accordingly the good folk of Haltwhistle invaded Liddesdale in force, and recovered their lost property: such, at any rate, was the way in which they described their proceedings, though we may reasonably conjecture that they were not over scrupulous in identifying the exact items of the plunder, so long as they got an equivalent and perhaps something over. The invasion ended with the death of Sim of the Cathill, one of the Armstrong leaders.

“For he cam riding o’er the brae  
As gin he could na steal a cow,”

says the old ballad: resistance being out of the question, Sim seems to have played the part of injured innocent, threatening proceedings in the Warden’s court, no doubt, and endeavouring to pass himself off as a harmless and peaceable farmer. Such hypocrisy, however, was too much for Haltwhistle tempers:

“But and John Ridley thrust his spear  
Right through Sim o’the Cathill’s wame,”

and there was an end of Sim and his cattle-lifting for ever.

Of course these events provoked a counter-foray. Wat Armstrong brought a little army of three hundred

men to plunder and burn Haltwhistle, but the English were ready to receive him: they set an ambush, fell upon the rear of his force, and presently sent Wat Armstrong to go the same gate as Sim of the Cathill.

“Then Alec Ridley he let flee  
A clothyard shaft ahint the wa’;  
It struck Wat Armstrong in the ee’,  
Went through his steel cap, heid and a’.  
I wot it made him quickly fa’,  
He could na rise, though he essayed.”

What a word-picture in eight syllables is this last line!

The Liddesdale men retreated, vowing dire vengeance against Haltwhistle, but the English Warden did not leave them time to prepare another expedition: he marched with a strong company into Liddesdale, and at once laid siege to the Tarras, a marsh-encircled forest to which the principal outlaws of the neighbourhood retired. Carey began his operations by reconnoitring the country, and meanwhile the besieged Armstrongs (so it is said) audaciously despatched a party to harry Carey’s own lands across the Border: they even sent him a present of one of his own cows, so that he might not feel the want of good English beef during his stay in Scotland. Before long, however, Carey had ascertained the various tracks and exits by which it was possible for his enemies to escape from their fastness: these he occupied with strong bodies of horse, while his infantry attacked the place from the south, and in the event the greater number of the Liddesdale thieves were killed or captured.

But these things are among the larger events of Border foraying, and there must have been many minor episodes which our imaginations may endeavour to portray. Sometimes, as we have seen, the Liddesdale men came in battalions, but often they must have come as single spies, or at any rate in companies of two or three daring freebooters, whom the plunder of a single well-stocked farm would amply reward. Sometimes,

no doubt, they would find an outlying homestead ill provided with men, and there the plundering would be open and violent; byre and roof-tree would be set ablaze, and soon the goodman's money and the goodwife's best gown would be making a night journey across the moors into Liddesdale; sometimes subtler and more silent thieving would be necessary, and the expert reiver would use his utmost skill to "convey" the steed from the stable or the beast from the byre without alarming the victims of the robbery.

However, sooner or later the same kind of scene would ensue. Fire attracts attention, and violence is usually accompanied by noise: neighbours and kinsmen would be swift to revenge a disaster which might be their own tomorrow; and even in the case of stealthier depredations, the goodman would miss his horse or his heifers in the morning. Thereupon would follow alarms and excursions, such as the stage directions of old tragedies enjoin,—curses loud, deep, and voluble, hasty buckling of rusty breastplates, hasty saddling of horses,—if any were left,—and hasty seizing of spears and swords: then a hasty clatter of hoofs, and so up the hill to the northward and away over the moors in pursuit.

North of Haltwhistle, beyond the basalt crag line which supports the ruins of Hadrian's Wall, lies a wide expanse of swampy wilderness called Scotchcoulthard Moor, and tradition tells us that this was the critical place for pursuer and pursued. If once the Liddesdale thief could win his way to the further side of this treacherous morass, he might feel fairly secure; but woe betide the tardy fugitive, who was overtaken and forced to turn to bay on the bleak and shelterless moor! Many a reiver must have met his death here, some from misadventure or lack of skill, some from a covetousness which could not part with plunder even to save life. One, perhaps, loses his nerve as the "scry" comes ringing across the moor behind him; in that one moment of alarm he wanders from the safe track, till

suddenly his horse splashes up to his girths into a hidden quagmire, and presently a long Tynedale arrow makes an end of the rider. Another, it may be, has lifted more cows than he can manage, and cannot find it in his heart to abandon the least of them: the cattle are slow travellers, and he goads them with his spear till the tortured beasts break out of all control; before he can get them in hand again, the pursuers are galloping over the ridge of moor to the south, and a few minutes later he loses cattle and life together by one straight thrust of a Border spear.

So much for the earlier chapters of Haltwhistle's history: the latter portion has been of a different character,—a humdrum chronicle of ordinary things with little romance or excitement to enliven it; for since the opening of the seventeenth century Haltwhistle has been happy in having no history to speak of. Hope and fear, joy and sorrow, may have alternated here during the thrilling years of the great Civil War and the brief excitement of Lord Derwentwater's rebellion; but no special circumstance brought the little town into prominence at either period. The old romance has been mellowed to a memory, or rather has been born like a posthumous child after the passing away of the events that fathered it; but so that the child remain to us, we need not distress ourselves over the loss of the parent.

"Not War, nor the tumultuous swell  
Of civil conflict, nor the wrecks of change  
Nor duty struggling with affections strange,—  
Not these alone inspire the tuneful shell;  
But where untroubled peace and concord dwell,  
There also is the Muse not loth to range."

And here, as in most regions of the once turbulent North, the Muse may range with double delight, and feed her fancy with either kind of food.

R. H. F.



## DE CORONATIONE.

**A**NTIQUARIES, historians, liturgiologists, politicians, ecclesiastics, patriots, and even the person Emerson calls "the man in the street" all found so much of absorbing interest in the Coronation that any attempt to deal with it exhaustively would be futile. I can only hope that my readers have studied the accounts of the service which appeared in the *Times* and *Westminster Gazette*, for the descriptions of the ceremony in both these papers were either written or corrected by persons who took a prominent part therein; and what follows will be only a string of disconnected fragments.

It is interesting to reflect on the change in our national ideas which the Coronation emphasises. The days of utilitarianism are gone, and the historical sense is alive in the country once more. We no longer calculate the worth of things by material standards, and almost take a pride in thinking that we have possessions which all the millionaires of America can not buy. In the words of Canon Scott Holland, "Once more we understand why 'a crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name.' We see how slight and thin is that poor surface—life which we can classify and nationalize, and dispose of in boxes. We are not ashamed of dreams and ideals; and therefore we are not ashamed of the bravery, the trappings, the banners, the trumpets, the vestments, as they fling their defiance at drab utilitarianism, and deliver their loud and daring proclamation

of the things that the tongue cannot yet utter, even though the heart may dimly conceive."

It is no exaggeration to say that a sigh of relief and thankfulness went up from the nation when it was known that the King had at last been anointed and crowned. There were so many prophets of evil, and such a widespread feeling at the time of His Majesty's illness that something was being kept back from the public, that at one time many felt that the empire was on the eve of a tragedy unparalleled in history. However, the pessimists have been proved wrong again, and the cry is now, Long live the King.

Few people have any idea of the enormous amount of labour that was expended upon the preparations for the Coronation. Of course the tax-payer knows how much was spent out of the national exchequer, but I refer to the work of the chief state officials and ecclesiastics who were responsible for the proper performance of everything, and who received no payment and often no thanks for their trouble. Repeated rehearsals took place during July, first of parts of the ceremony and then of the whole. The King and Queen were always represented by their deputies, and at the earlier rehearsals some of those taking part who lived at a distance from London were similarly represented. It is very easy to imagine that these rehearsals were full of interest. To see the greatest in the land being stage-managed, if the phrase may be allowed, by the Earl Marshall was most strange. Indeed it felt quite uncanny at first to see people whose faces one had previously seen only in the illustrated papers or the cartoons of F. C. Gould, walking about and doing as they were told like good little boys. The appearance of the Lord Chancellor at a full dress rehearsal with his coronet balanced insecurely on the top of his wig will not easily be forgotten. Every moment one expected him to say that it was only "a sort of a" ceremony. The Chancellor of the University quite maintained his

reputation. Once he said to Lord Salisbury in a drowsy tone, "How much longer is this going on? It isn't much in my line."

This is a democratic age, and Radical newspapers sometimes make disrespectful remarks about the House of Lords, but how much of old aristocratic traditions still linger undisturbed in conservative corners of our minds I never fully realised until I heard a well-known person say of a certain peer, "Oh, but, you know, Lord Z— is such a fool."

During one of the rehearsals some error occurred just before the place for the sermon. The proceedings were stopped, and when the wrong had been put right, the Earl Marshall gave the signal to go on again. "Next comes the Anointing," he said. But someone interposed with the words, "You have left out the Oath." "Left out the Oath," exclaimed the Earl Marshall, "preserve *me* from doing that."

The words of the prayers were not repeated at the rehearsals, but in place of them as a guide to those rehearsing the deputy Archbishop of Canterbury said simply "Next comes the prayer beginning . . . . ."

The music was at first rehearsed separately in the Church House, but at the last two or three rehearsals the choir were present in full in the Abbey.

The man who deserves most credit in connection with the ceremony is the Duke of Norfolk. As a Roman Catholic he must have felt that the service, not being performed by bishops whose orders the Pope of Rome recognises as valid, was unreal and ineffective; but as an Englishman he felt that this was one of the moments when national interests were paramount, and his untiring energy coupled with unbounded kindness and good humour won him golden opinions on every side.

In days of old a certain Prime Minister is reported to have told one of the heralds that everybody knew more about their business than they did themselves. There are capacious critics who would like to make

similar gibes now, but they forget that it is sixty-four years since the last coronation, and that the latter part of the last reign was not distinguished for state pageants. If rumour speaks true the heralds know their work much better now than they did in January 1901.

The Office of Works began the preparations in the Abbey on April 2nd. Huge beams and planks were taken in through the west door until the interior of the Church was like a great carpenter's shop. The utmost care was taken of the fabric. Most of the monuments and statues were carefully protected by wooden cases before any other work was begun. The following notice was posted in conspicuous places throughout the edifice.

#### REMEMBER

#### The SACRED BUILDING IN WHICH YOU WORK.

That the Abbey is the heritage of everyone of you as Englishmen.

Therefore you are earnestly asked to be reverent in your deameanour and regardful of the fabric and monuments.

If there is any one of you to whom these considerations do not appeal, please respect the feelings of your companions.

ESHER.

2nd April 1902.

The large temporary hall in front of the west door of the Abbey, called The Annexe, aroused much interest and admiration. Certainly it was a most successful deception, for many people were unable to tell where the real stone ended and the imitation began. It served its purpose—the marshalling of the processions—excellently, but there are many reasons why it had much better have never been erected. First it was a sham. Secondly it spoilt the finest part of the west front of the Abbey. Thirdly it was unnecessary, and therefore a waste of money. In former days the procession formed in Westminster Hall, and thence

passed to the west door of the Abbey through Palace Yard under a temporary covered-way. Now those people who were seated in the galleries in the nave of the Abbey saw only the procession up the Church at the beginning of the service and down again at the end, and nothing more. Had ancient precedent been followed and the procession started from Westminster Hall, these people (and many more besides) could have seen all they did see in the Abbey from seats in Palace Yard and the Church need not then have been defaced by the erection of horrid galleries. It is true that on the present occasion fewer galleries were put up than had been erected for centuries, for the direct view east and west in the Abbey was almost unimpaired, owing to the fact that no galleries were erected east of the transepts and none over the west door, and the galleries in the side aisles of the nave did not project beyond the pillars. But it would be much better to have no galleries at all, so that the great Church might look as much like itself as possible for the solemn occasion.

Many people do not know that there is a fine peal of bells in the north-west tower of the Abbey, and most of those who are aware of this fact do not know that few living persons have ever heard them rung until this year. In olden times these bells were rung to celebrate all great national rejoicings, such as the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo; but many years ago doubts were expressed as to the strength of the tower, and money not being forthcoming to make all secure it was decided to cease ringing the bells. On the present occasion it was felt that it would be a very great pity were these voices of national joy to hang silent, and so a careful inspection of the tower having been made by competent persons the Dean and Chapter decided in accordance with their opinion that, though costly alterations and repairs were necessary before the bells could be regularly rung, yet there was no danger in ringing them once more for a short time. Accordingly

a trial peal was rung on June 19th, and on August 9th the crowd near the Abbey had the pleasure of listening to these long silent bells. If anyone wishes these bells to be regularly rung again, as they were of yore, he has only to produce the necessary funds and I have no doubt that the Dean and Chapter will carry out his wishes.

When the Abbey is again open to the public some important alterations will be noticed. First, the new rose window in the south transept. Both stone work and glass are new. It is hard to say which is worse—the flaunting, gaudy colours of the old window or the new glass with its background of white and the next most common tint, one closely resembling butter, whilst patches of red and blue here and there feebly proclaim the flowing garment of an inane-looking saint. We miss here those rich deep colours which are the glory of some of the continental cathedrals.

Secondly, a canopy has been hung over the upper part of the Shrine of St Edward to hide the bare desolation of Queen Mary's attempted restoration. The canopy is of crimson and gold, and remedies in a worthy manner one of the chief defects in the Abbey. It was put up last May. Round it are embroidered the following words from the Life of the Confessor, "*Deo Carus Rex Edwardus Non Mortuus Est.*" Coming into St Edward's chapel after his coronation these words were the first thing that would strike the king's eye.

Thirdly, a new door has been made into Henry VII Chapel at its south-west corner. A doorway has been here "whereof the mind of man runneth not to the contrary," but it was only opened to serve as an emergency exit for each coronation, and was walled up again immediately afterwards. As a permanent entrance into the Abbey at this point will be useful, a stone flight of steps has been built up to this doorway from outside and a teak door put in.

Fourthly, an altar has been built at the west end of



the Confessor's Shrine where in former days one stood which was swept away many years ago. On this altar since the Reformation the holy oil for the Anointing has been consecrated. In the middle ages the holy oil used was that given (according to the legend) to Thomas à Beckett by the Virgin, but since the time of James I it has been consecrated afresh for each coronation by a member of the Chapter of Westminster. The Dean most often did this, because he was frequently Bishop of Rochester before the passing of the Pluralities Act, but on the present occasion Bishop Welldon—the only member of the Chapter in episcopal orders—performed the consecration. In 1685 the King's Apothecary received £200 for compounding the anointing oil from the following ingredients:—Oil of Orange Flowers, Oil of Jasmine, Oil of Spanish Bean, Oil of Rose, Oil of Cinnamon, Extract of White Benzoin Flowers, Ambergris, Musk, Civet, Spirit of Rose.

Now to come to the appearance of the Abbey on August 9th. It was splendid. With rare foresight Lord Esher had ordered the front of all the galleries to be draped, not with the scarlet which has always been used hitherto, but with blue and gold. "The colour will be supplied on the day" said Lord Esher to someone who suggested that the colours he had chosen were sombre. It was wonderfully true. In perfect keeping with the grey stone walls and pillars, blue and gold shewed off the brilliant colours of the dresses and uniforms to better advantage than any other colour would have done. I had often tried to imagine what the scene would be like, but it was magnificent beyond all my dreams. Naval and military uniforms, court dresses and peers' robes, bishops in splendid vestments, heralds in flaming tabards, and Eastern princes in many coloured garments combined to form a gorgeous setting for the shimmer and flash of gold and jewels in the plate of the Church and the sceptres and coronets and crowns. There was no appearance of gaudiness, no

sign of vulgar display, but all formed one indescribable picture of splendour and magnificence and glory.

And round and above it all soared up and up and up the pillars and arches of the Abbey till as one gazed at them one wondered what made those monks of old go building on to such a height that peers, prelates, princes and potentates were dwarfed and minished into paltry insignificance by those heaven-seeking columns and that dim distant roof.

"They dreamed not of a perishable home  
Who thus could build."

Here for hundreds and hundreds of years English Kings have come to be hallowed for their office by the ministers of God, and when their work was done to be laid to rest in "the temple of silence and reconciliation." Here came the sainted Confessor to his last home, round which England's best and noblest have been gathered; here was Harold, last of the Saxons, crowned for his brief reign, soon to be followed by Norman William to receive the diadem his sword had won; here came Henry III "drest in hys Royal Robes with the Crowne upon hys Hede and all the Nobilitie attendyng"; came also Edward I "Scotorum Malleus," with great solempnytie conveyed unto Westminster and there buried in the Chapelle of Seynt Edward"; Henry VII also whom "the cardynall didde annoynte, the kynge knelyng on quysshns"; Good Queen Bess; poor Charles I; and last of all a young and lovely maiden came to consecrate her reign to God, and again fifty years later was seen "the most wonderful part of a wonderful ceremony. At the end of the procession a rather stout little woman in a plain black gown."

The strains of Luther's glorious *Ein feste burg* called one back to the present. It was the Abbey choir singing as the Prebendaries of Westminster passed in procession from the Jerusalem Chamber, whence they were bringing the regalia, through the cloisters into

Henry VII Chapel. Here the Litany was sung, and then the Prebendaries moved into St Edward's Chapel, where the restored altar of St Edward was consecrated by Bishop Welldon, who also consecrated the oil for the anointing. Then the procession moved on down the nave to the Annexe, where the Regalia were given to the peers who were to carry them in the royal procession.

In front of the Prebendaries' procession was carried a fine cross of Abyssinian work. This cross came to be used on the Coronation Day in the following manner. When Ras Makonnen, the representative of the Emperor of Abyssinia at the Coronation, heard of the King's serious illness, he sent to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster the offer of a votive cross for the King's recovery. This ancient form of expressing the heart's desire is still common amongst the Abyssinian Christians, though it has been forgotten in England. This cross henceforth will form one of the many interesting things in Westminster Abbey.

The bishops who took no active part in the ceremony sat on the north side of the sanctuary. They did not look at all impressive, and they never seemed to know what to do. Some sat while others stood, some stood when others were kneeling, and most of them were looking far afield when they ought to have been bowing to the Queen. Had they worn copes like the officiating prelates they would have looked much better, and all the bishops would have been improved in appearance by mitres.

Most of the peers seemed to have brought out their ancestral coronets without ever having tried them on, and as a result they did not fit, but the rim came right down on to the eyebrows, giving their lordships the appearance of boys in their father's hats. Some few, among whom was Lord Kitchener, had evidently had their coronets made to fit, and in their case the effect was very fine. Not many years ago we should have

seen nothing but the ludicrous in these and the numerous other people who were arrayed in gorgeous attire; now, however, all the pomp of splendid action appeared familiar and normal, "no remote absurdity, but a real and solemn fact that wove itself into the tissue of our life without surprise or disturbance."

The coronet is, however, a woman's head-dress. The beauty of the peeresses was vastly enhanced by theirs, and the sight of rows of them in their robes with their coronets on their heads was an enchanting vision of fairness. But it was very amusing to see them fitting them on. Not having mirrors they turned to one another to see if they were on straight, until some wise matron produced a hand glass which was in great demand for a few moments.

Owing to the failing sight of the Archbishop of Canterbury special provision had to be made to enable him to read the service. A book in sufficiently large type would have been of insupportable weight, so the service was printed in large letters on several sheets of paper which were then mounted on silk with a roller at each end, after the fashion of a common wall map. These were in charge of the Archbishop's Chaplain, who handed them as required to the Bishop of Winchester, who held them up for the Primate to read.

At one time it was feared by some people, of whom it is needless to say the Archbishop of Canterbury was not one, that had the Coronation taken place in June he would have been unable to perform his full part in the service. There was some discussion whether his deputy should be the Archbishop of York or the Bishop of London. It seems that had the Archbishop of York in the reign of William I been inclined to insist on his own rights and urge his own claims he might have secured to the northern province the right to crown the English sovereigns. For Ealdred of York and not Stigand of Canterbury crowned the Conqueror. But as soon as Lanfranc was set in the throne of St Augustine

he did all he could to aggrandize his see, and he persuaded William that, if it were possible for the Archbishop of York to crown the Kings of England, he might crown one of the Saxon rebels. Consequently William conferred the privilege of crowning the sovereigns of England on the Archbishop of Canterbury as some say, or on the Province of Canterbury according to others. On the present occasion the claims of the Bishop of London were advanced, but it was pointed out that Westminster Abbey, being a Royal Peculiar, is in no diocese and therefore not in the Province of Canterbury. Consequently it was decided that, in case the Archbishop of Canterbury should be unable to stand the fatigue of the long ceremony, the Archbishop of York should take his place.

Of the Kings not crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry I was crowned by the Bishop of London, Henry II by the Bishop of Salisbury, Edward II and Mary I by the Bishop of Winchester, and Elizabeth by the Bishop of Carlisle. The eldest son of Henry II was crowned by the Archbishop of York during his father's lifetime, but he did not survive his father, and Richard I, his younger brother, became the next King.

Several of the newspapers asserted that the Archbishop of Canterbury fainted after doing homage. This was entirely untrue. His Grace found some difficulty in rising from his knees owing to the weight and entanglement of his cope, and he was assisted to rise by the King and the Bishop of Winchester, but he did not faint and he performed all his part of the service.

Everybody was struck with the firm clear voice in which the King took the Oath. There was evident sincerity in the tone in which he said, "The things in which I have here before promised I will perform and keep. So help me God." I was fortunate enough to see the oath with the King's signature attached after the service. The writing was firm and clear, and

to use a common phrase, there was much character in it.

The ceremony of the Girding with the Sword is quaint. At the proper point in the service Lord Londonderry, who carried the sword in the procession, gave it to the Lord Chamberlain, by whom it was deposited in St. Edward's Chapel. Lord Londonderry then received another sword from the Lord Chamberlain, which he gave to the Archbishop to be placed on the altar. This having been done the Archbishop took the second sword to the King, and the Lord Chamberlain girded it on. Next the King ungirded the sword, and offered it at the altar. Finally Lord Londonderry gave as a redemption one hundred shillings for the sword which the Subdean, acting for the Dean of Westminster, gave him from the altar.

It was a touching sight to see the Archbishop of Canterbury do homage. The difficulty he experienced in rising from his knees has already been explained. Not only did the King with that kindness for which he is famous help the Archbishop to rise, but he reverently kissed the aged prelate's hand. That this took place has been doubted by many people, but I know on the authority of the Archbishop himself that it actually happened.

There was evident emotion in the greeting the King gave the Prince of Wales when he came to do homage. Drawing his son towards him as he was moving away from the Throne the King affectionately kissed him and warmly shook his hand.

At former coronations each peer did homage singly, kneeling before the King and swearing allegiance, and afterwards touching the crown and kissing the King's cheek. This was altered on the present occasion, and, instead of each individual peer doing homage, the senior member of each degree in the peerage did homage in the name of the rest, who knelt in their respective places while he knelt before the throne. In this way a marked

gain in impressiveness was obtained, and a good deal of tedious repetition avoided.

One paper said the Prince of Wales was the first to do homage. This was not so. The Archbishop of Canterbury representing the whole episcopate was first, after him came the Prince of Wales, and then the Duke of Norfolk. At previous coronations the two Archbishops and all the Bishops did homage one by one before the Prince of Wales, because they are present at the Coronation as princes of the Church, and not as peers of the realm. As a sign of this in former times they did not put on their mitres when the peers put on their coronets, but they wore them throughout the service. The Archbishop in his mitre set the crown on the King's head. The bishops also, not being temporal peers, did not touch the crown, and did not swear to be "Liege men of life and limb and earthly worship," nor to die for the King "against all manner of folk."

The Crowning and Anointing of the Queen was the most beautiful part of the service. In some particulars it differed from the corresponding ceremony for the King. These differences are partly due to the fact that the Queen Consort derives her dignity from her husband, and partly to the fact that this part of the service is not so old as the corresponding ceremony for the King. The Queen is only anointed once—on the crown of the head "to increase her honour," but the King is anointed thrice, the ancient triple unction, to signify glory (on the head), holiness (on the chest), and strength (on the hands). The Queen receives the sceptres after her coronation, the King holds the sceptres whilst being crowned.

A few words about the music. It was quite worthy of the occasion in point of execution and sweetness. Entirely by English composers, it represented every century from Tallis in the sixteenth down to Bridge in the twentieth. The Offertorium, "Let my prayer come up," set to a composition of Purcell's for the third psalm,

was most beautiful. Equally fine was the final Amen by Orlando Gibbons. Stainer's sweet sevenfold Amen was in its proper place after the Prayer of Consecration. There was one criticism an ordinary person could not help making on the vocal music. It lacked strength and volume. Numerically the choir was large enough, so that the only conclusion possible is that the sound was deadened by the arches under which they sat. The instrumental music was powerful enough, but there was a disappointing weakness about the singing of "Zadok the priest," and the national anthem, which ought not to have occurred on such an occasion.

Amongst the recollections of the service which remain most prominent in the memory may be enumerated these. The beautiful figure of the venerable Dean of Westminster. The fine old Duke of Cambridge, now present for the third time at the coronation of an English sovereign. The natural grandeur of the scene as the Archbishop of Canterbury sat, facing the west door, with his back to the Coronation Chair, waiting the arrival of the King he was to crown. The kingliness of the King. Few people in the Abbey looked as fine, and none more manly and regal. There was no appearance of having passed through a dangerous illness. Nothing could be more calculated to convince everyone that the sinister rumours about the condition of His Majesty's constitution were wholly and entirely false, than the sight of his excellent health a little more than six weeks from the time he was at the point of death. Not many people in the prime of youth could have done the same, and very few people who had reached the age of three score.

In the records of Westminster Abbey is to be found a quaint addition to the title of the six Kings of the name of Edward. We read of "Edward from the Conquest the First," and so on. There is only one "King Edward" in Westminster Abbey—the sainted founder who lies buried behind the high altar, and so all the other kings of that name have to have a dis-

tinguished addition to their titles. May I commend this to those Scotchmen who see reason to object to the title Edward VII for their present King, but whose ancestors saw no reason to object to the title of William III or William IV. They cannot have the title of the sovereign of a world-wide empire altered to suit local prejudices, but they can adopt this simple formula when they feel very Scotch indeed.

In many most interesting ways the Coronation is closely connected with St Edward. All our Kings except Edward VII have been crowned with what is known as St. Edward's crown, putting on the Imperial Crown, as it is called, for the procession from the Abbey. The original crown of St Edward, as there is good reason for believing, was really King Alfred's crown, but this together with most of the regalia was "totallie broken and defaced accordinge to ord<sup>r</sup>. of Parlam<sup>t</sup>." in 1649. The only remnants that escaped were the golden eagle-shaped ampulla for the holy oil, and the spoon for the anointing, which were kept, not with the other regalia in the Tower, but in the Abbey. At the Restoration a new "St Edward's Crown" was made, but it is not a very magnificent piece of work. Being therefore not the original crown, nor so fine as the Imperial Crown which His Majesty will wear on State occasions, the King expressed a wish to be crowned with the crown he would afterwards use. Accordingly, though St Edward's Crown was carried in the procession, it was not put on the King's head.

In the Imperial crown are two famous jewels, the sapphire which was in St Edward's ring—of which more hereafter—and the ruby presented by Pedro King of Castile to the Black Prince, and worn by Henry V at Agincourt.

The other portions of the regalia are called by their original names, though they are only three hundred years old. The Sceptre with the Dove is St Edward's Staff. The Curtana or pointless Sword of Mercy is St.

Edward's Sword. The King formerly swore to observe St Edward's Laws. If the King's hair was ruffled after the anointing, then "there was Seynt Edward's combe to set it straight." The coronation took place within a few feet of St Edward's body in the Abbey he founded. And lastly the Ring was St Edward's Ring, about which there is the legend that the Confessor being on one occasion without money gave his ring to a beggar. Many months later pilgrims from Palestine brought the ring back to the King saying that St John had appeared to them and had given them the ring with strict injunctions to return it to the king of England and say that the beggar was St John the Evangelist.

Most of the pictures of the coronation in the illustrated papers were lively fictions with very little accuracy in them. Several of these pictures were drawn a considerable time before the Coronation took place. Many depicted the Archbishop of Canterbury in the cope worn by Archbishop Manners Sutton in 1838. In several the Dean of Westminster appeared holding the Crown on a cushion, which was in fact done by the Subdean owing to the Dean's great age. One shewed the king taking with his own hand the bread off the paten at the Communion. Several others represented occurrences which never took place at all. I have not yet seen one picture which has any claim to accuracy in the matter.

It is interesting to notice the close parallel between the Coronation Service and that for the consecration of a bishop. If anyone will take the trouble to compare the services he will find that in word and structure they are much alike. Formerly bishops were anointed, vested with gloves, and presented with a ring. The sceptre corresponds to the crozier, the crown to the mitre, the Colobium Sindonis to the Alb, the Supertunica to the Dalmatic, the Armilla to the Stole, the Imperial Mantle to the Cope. The Presentation of the Bible to the King was added to the Service after the Reformation, no doubt for the reason that a Bible is presented



to a bishop at his consecration. In short, as the chronicle says of Henry VI, "they rayde hym lyke as a byshop shuld saye messe with dalmatyck and a stole about hys neke. And also as hosyn and shone and copys and gloves lyke a byshop."

Amidst all this that is old the main features of the Coronation Order are older still. There are people who say that ours is the oldest Coronation Order in the world, but on the other hand the French Coronation Order puts forth a similar claim. Certainly from one or other of these two are derived all the other Coronation Orders. Originally the only kings who had a right to be crowned and anointed were those of England, France, Jerusalem, and The Empire. The earliest existing English Coronation Order is that of Archbishop Egbert of York, which is eleven hundred years old, and probably represented what was the established custom of the period. Now that Kings of France are no longer crowned at Rheims there is no other country that can shew the like of Westminster Abbey, where our kings have always been crowned since Harold the last Saxon sovereign.

The long delay between the death of Queen Victoria and the Coronation of Edward VII was bad. If the Coronation is not to become first a meaningless pageant, and then a thing of the past, it must take place early in the reign. The delay is an entirely unnecessary modern innovation. Richard III was crowned ten days after his accession, Edward III eleven days, Henry IV a fortnight, Henry V and Edward VI three weeks, and so on. Queen Anne only waited ten days after William III's funeral. Obviously it is not easy to realise the use of "sacring" a king who has exercised his regal functions for more than a year. And yet, if the service is not a mere show, it is a solemn ceremony of deep religious import for the blessing of the new king and the hallowing of him for his office,

Finally consider some of the actual words of the service. In the order for this Coronation some excellent omissions were made, but it was a pity to leave out the beautiful prayer used at Queen Victoria's Coronation at the time of the Oblation beginning, "O God who dwellest in the high and holy place with them also that are of an humble spirit." The Benediction of the King was undoubtedly weakened by the omission of the paragraph, "The Lord make your days many, your reign prosperous, your fleets and armies victorious; and may you be revered and beloved by all your subjects, and ever increase in favour with God and man." What on the other hand could be finer than the words at the delivery of the Orb, "And when you see this Orb set under the Cross remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer." Or the words when the Archbishop gives the King the Sceptre of Mercy, "Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not Mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go." Or after the crowning, "Be strong and play the man." And lastly the famous words, "Our Gracious King; we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing this world affords. Here is Wisdom; This is the Royal Law; These are the lively Oracles of God."

J. W. R.



### DIPSYCHIA.

Two stars presided at my birth,  
Diverse as Heaven and Hell:  
One boded gloom, the other mirth,  
With interwoven spell.

One bade to austere virtues turn,  
And rigid codes of right:  
One made the wanton senses burn  
To prove all earth's delight.

One lured me o'er the dreaming foam  
To isles of far romance:  
One bound me in the narrow home  
Of trivial circumstance.

And still, when fancy longs to make  
Of life what life might be,  
And prison'd nature pines to break  
Her fetters and be free.

This mask of custom veils my face,  
And scruple chains my will:  
The burden of the common place  
Is on my spirit still.

DIPSYCHUS.



### BALBUS.

**B**ALBUS was building a wall.' There are few men, I think, who are unfamiliar with that little sentence. Most of us perhaps have painful recollections of it. It is connected in our minds with a difficult language, constructed on principles diametrically opposed to the rules of common sense; which was forced into our unwilling brains by uncomprehending tyrants, who did not blush to back up moral suasion by physical violence; whose minds were innocent of logic, and their eyes incapable of seeing things in their true proportions.

But does it suggest to no man any other thought? Is there none who will pause to think: Who was Balbus? What did he do to obtain to such fame? What sort of wall did he build?

I have never heard the question asked. Yet surely there must be some who are interested. Some gentler souls who will be glad to linger for a little to hear the story of a simple heart; that lived a simple life, with but one thought, one purpose, one aim; and which was rewarded at the last with a fame, of which it had never dreamed.

Where Balbus dwelt has never been exactly ascertained. But it was somewhere in sunny Italy; the land that he loved so well, and never left even for a day. Here he had a little cot and a vineyard; and he kept a couple of goats, and some bees, and of course a few fowls. And here he dwelt in perfect content all his peaceful life and here he built his wall.

No one has yet discovered why Balbus built the wall. Hardly for himself; for his little farm required no wall, and he would have been better employed milking his goats, or feeding the pig, or pressing his grapes, or even kissing Mrs Balbus for that matter. Nor does it seem likely that anyone else in the neighbourhood wanted a wall either, and if they had, it would not have been one of Balbus' fancy walls, but an ordinary workaday wall, which they would run up themselves in a couple of days. However, doubtless he had his reasons.

Each morning Balbus would set out through the blazing sunshine—for he took his time over breakfast, and did not start as a rule till the sun was well up—to the place where his wall was building. And when he arrived, he would sit down on a patch of soft moss, that he knew well, and carefully scrutinize his handiwork, to see how it had stood the night; or if anyone had leaned against it; or, in short, if any of the misfortunes that lie in wait for walls had overtaken it. And when his anxious soul was satisfied that all was well, he would take a stone—not too heavy a one—and balance it in his hand, and look at it with his head on one side. Then with his hammer, he would chip a bit off one end; then he would examine it again. When he had it to his mind, he would get up and try it on the wall, this way and that; and then upside down, and bottomside up; now on one end, then on the other; and in fact in every way in which it is possible to put a stone on a wall. And at last he would be satisfied; and would proceed with equal care to plaster it in its place.

So that you will see at once that there was nothing ramshackle or slipshod about this wall that was being built; but that everything was done orderly, with due deliberation.

And then perhaps a wayfarer would pass by, and stop to speak to Balbus. And Balbus would greet him

heartily; and then discourse very wisely of walls. How, if you would build a wall, first you must set up a stone, and upon it then lay another, and so on, till the wall was finished. But contrariwise, if you would pull down your wall, you first take away the top stone, and afterwards that which is beneath, and so till all is done. With much other converse of the same kind.

Then, when the stranger had recollected that he had business elsewhere and had gone away, thinking that Balbus was a very shrewd fellow, Balbus himself would remain for a time gazing at the wall, and thinking what a noble wall it would be when it was finished. This pleasant reverie was always broken into by the little Balbi, who came every day with their father's dinner, which Balba had cooked herself, and wrapped up neatly in a blue handkerchief with large yellow spots on it, of which Balbus was very proud.

I do not know what Balbus used to have for lunch. Probably it was *panem et circenses*, of which the Roman people were very fond—as you will see if you turn to your Roman histories—so much so, that they used to go about the streets shouting for them. And I have no doubt that both would be of the very best; home-made of course, and prepared with loving care by Balba's plump and clever fingers.

And while he ate these good things, slowly and carefully you may be sure, and chewing each mouthful thirty-two times—and that's not so easy as you might think—the little ones rushed off to the wall to admire it, with their little mouths wide open, wondering if they would ever be able to build walls like father could. Then they would go and play at building walls; and Balbus, after he had had a good nap, would resume his work.

And so the day passed peacefully and happily; and in the evening, as the sun was going down with his red face—like a jolly old gentleman who has done his work, and is enjoying his leisure and his port—Balbus

and the little ones would be met by Balba at the garden gate, and she always kissed him, and hung on his arm and adored him, because she thought he was the best fellow in the world, and built such splendid walls, better than anybody else round those parts.

I can tell you little more about Balbus' daily life. For it was so peaceful, and happy, and monotonous, that the breezy go-a-head people of to-day would find it very dull to read about. But he went on from day to day, and year to year in the same way, thinking more and more about his wall; until at last it was finished; and then poor Balbus was so lost without it, that he went and died straight away; and Balba buried him, with ham you may be sure, and did everything in the most genteel way. And then, when it was all over, she suddenly found that she wasn't wanted any more, and so she died too. And after that the little Balbi went away, so that only the Wall was left.

Well, all this time the wall had stayed in the same place, and grown stronger and stronger. For the stones settled down; ivy and lichens grew on them and bound them together—for Balbus, though he had had a splendid eye for a wall, never seemed to get the trick of mixing mortar—and, what with one thing and another, it became quite a solid wall, that you could lean on for hours together and be quite safe. And little lizards came and lived in it, and basked in the sunshine on it, and at night went into the crannies of it to sleep. And if they did not think it a very fine wall, it was because lizards never think of anything at all, except their stomachs. But as time went on, people forgot Balbus and his building; and ceased to think about his wall; and in a few more years, it was just looked upon as an old wall, of no use to anyone, no better than any other walls. And so though it may be standing to this day, it is lost, irrecoverably lost. And we think of it just as we think of the ten tribes of Israel, or the missing books of Euclid, except that we are sorry about

it. And so a splendid model of wall building and a shining example of single hearted perseverance is lost to the world.

But strange to say, the children of Balbus had talked and boasted so much, in the places they had gone to, about their father's wall, that it had become quite proverbial. And a man would say 'I am going to have a dinner like the wall of Balbus,' not meaning to impute want of skill to his cook, but merely that it was to be the very best dinner that could be cooked. And the ones that had travelled, used to pretend they had seen it, and used to talk about it with very long words, and shake their heads, and roll their eyes, so that everybody, who heard them, was inflamed with admiration of the wall, and curiosity to see it. But no one of course had really seen it; for the Balbi used to change the subject, when they were asked, and pretend that they couldn't bear to talk about it.

Their reason was, that, though they almost believed their own stories by this time, they were not quite sure; and they thought they would look so foolish if it turned out to be only an ordinary wall. But really they need not have been afraid, for everybody had gone so far in admiration of the wall, that they would have been obliged, for their own sake, to find it perfect; even if it were no better than a wire fence.

And so the fame of it grew, and grew, and spread all over the world; and at last it was put into the Latin grammars, that all men might read; and know who Balbus was and what a great wall he built.

And this is the true story of Balbus and his wall; and if you don't like it you had better write a truer one yourself.

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[The Rev Canon McCormick has kindly sent to the Editors some examples of the Undergraduate Skits of the late Mr Samuel Butler, author of *Erewhon*, whose obituary appears in this number. We give two specimens of these efforts and hope to give others in future numbers of *The Eagle*.]

#### NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

I see a warrior 'neath a willow tree;  
His arms are folded, and his full fixed eye  
Is gazing on the sky. The evening breeze  
Blows on him from the sea, and a great storm  
Is rising. Not the storm nor evening breeze,  
Nor the dark sea, nor the sun's parting beam  
Can move him; for in yonder sky he sees  
The picture of his life: in yonder clouds  
That rush each towards other he beholds  
The mighty wars that he himself hath waged.  
Blow on him mighty storm; beat on him rain;  
You cannot move his folded arms nor turn  
His gaze one second from the troubled sky.  
Hark to the thunder! To him it is not thunder:  
It is the noise of battles and the din  
Of cannons on the field of Austerlitz.  
The sky to him is the whole world disturbed  
By war, and rumours of great wars.  
He tumbled like a thunderbolt from Heaven  
Upon the startled earth, and as he came  
The round world leapt from out her usual course

#### *Napoleon at St Helena.*

67

And thought her time was come. Beat on him rain  
And roar about him Oh! thou voice of thunder.  
But what are ye to him? Oh! more to him  
Than all besides. To him ye are himself  
He knows it and your voice is lovely to him.

The storm is over: one terrific crash  
Hath brought the warfare to a close,  
Now, now he feels it, and he turns away.  
His arms are now unfolded, and his hands  
Pressed to his face conceal a warrior's tears.  
He flings himself upon the springing grass  
And weeps in agony.

See again he rises.

His brow is calm and all his tears are gone  
The vision now is ended, and he saith,  
"Thou storm art hushed for ever. Not again  
Shall thy great voice be heard. Unto thy rest  
Thou goest, never, never to return.  
I thank thee, that for one brief hour alone  
Thou hast my bitter agonies assuaged,  
Another storm may scare the frightened Heavens.  
Another like to me may rise and fill,  
The elements with terror. I alas!  
Am blotted out as though I had not been;  
And am become as though I was not born.  
My day is over and my night is come—  
A night which brings no rest, nor quiet dreams,  
Nor calm reflections, nor repose from toil,  
But pain and sorrow, anguish never ceasing,  
With dark uncertainty, despair and pain,  
And death's wide gate before me.

Fare ye well!

The sky is clear and the world at rest  
Thou storm and I have but too much in common."



## THE SHIELD OF ACHILLES.

*With variations.*

And in it he placed the Fitzwilliam, and King's College Chapel, and the lofty towered church of the Great Saint Mary which looketh towards the Senate House, and King's Parade and Trumpington Road, and the Pitt Press, and the divine opening of the Market Square, and the beautiful flowing fountain which formerly Hobson laboured to make skilful art; him did his father beget in the many publichoused Trumpington, from a slavey mother, and taught him blameless works: and he on the other hand springing up like a young shoot, and many beautifully matched horses did he nourish in his stable, which used to convey his rich possessions to London, and the various cities of the world; but oftentimes did he let them them out to others, and whensoever anyone was desirous of hiring one of the long tailed horses he took them in order, so that the labour was equal to all; wherefore do men now speak of the renowned Hobson: and in it he placed the close of the divine Parker and many beautiful undergraduates were delighting their tender minds upon it playing cricket with one another; and a match was being played, and two umpires were quarrelling with one another; the one saying that the batsman who was playing was out, and the other declaring with all his might that he was not, and while they two were contending, reviling one another with abusive language, a ball came and hit one of them on the nose, and the blood flowed out in a stream and darkness was covering his eyes, but the rest were crying out on all sides, "shy it up," and could not for him; him then was his companion addressing with scornful words: "Arnold, why dost thou strive with me, since I am much wiser? Did not I see his leg before the wicket and rightly declare him to be out? Thee then has Zeus now punished according to thy deserts, and I

will seek some other umpire of the game equally participated in by both sides." And in it he placed the Cam, and many boats equally rowed on both sides were going up and down on the bosom of the deep rolling river, and the coxswains were cheering on the men, for they were going to enter the contest of the scratched fours, and three men were rowing together in a boat, strong and stout, and determined in their hearts that they would either first break a blood vessel or earn for themselves the electroplated-Birmingham-manufactured-magnificence of a pewter to stand on their hall tables in memorial of their strength, and from time to time drink from it the exhilarating streams of beer whensoever their dear heart should compel them, but the fourth was weak and unequally matched with the others, and the coxswain was encouraging him and called him by name and spake cheering words—"Smith, when thou hast begun the contest be not flurried nor strive too hard against thy fate, look at the back of the man before thee and row with as much strength as the Fates have given thee, neither loose thine oar, but hold it tight with thy hands."

. . . . .

FATHER WILLIAM.

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,  
"And your hair has become very white;  
"And yet you incessantly stand on your head—  
"Do you think, at your age, it is right?"

"In my youth," Father William replied to his son,  
"I feared it might injure the brain;  
"But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,  
"Why, I do it again and again."

"You are old," said the youth, as I mentioned before,  
"And have grown most uncommonly fat;  
"Yet you turned a back-somersault in at the door—  
"Pray, what is the reason of that?"

"In my youth," said the sage, as he shook his grey locks,  
"I kept all my limbs very supple  
"By the use of this ointment—one shilling the box—  
"Allow me to sell you a couple."

"You are old," said the youth, "and your jaws are too weak  
"For anything tougher than suet;  
"Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the beak—  
"Pray, how did you manage to do it?"

"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law,  
"And argued each case with my wife;  
"And the muscular strength, which it gave to my jaw,  
"Has lasted the rest of my life."

"You are old," said the youth, "one would hardly suppose  
"That your eye was as steady as ever;  
"Yet you balanced an eel on the end of your nose—  
"What made you so awfully clever?"

"I have answered three questions, and that is enough,"  
Said his father; "don't give yourself airs!  
"Do you think I can listen all day to such stuff?  
"Be off, or I'll kick you downstairs!"

—Alice in Wonderland

IDEM LATINÉ REDDITUM.

"Jamdudum, Gulielme pater, grandævus es," inquit  
Filius, "et nimium candida facta coma'st;  
"At capiti persæpe soles insistere summo—  
"An mos ætati congruit iste tuæ?"

"Ne quid forte mali cerebrum juvenile timebam  
"Ex positu tali tunc pateretur," ait;  
"Nunc mihi quum cerebri constet nihil esse, quid obstat  
"Haud intermissâ quominus arte fruar?"

"Factus es," ille refert, "grandævus, ut ante notavi,  
"Et par prodigio jam tibi crevit adeps;  
"Attamen aversus saluisti in tecta rotanti  
"Corpore; quæ facti, dic age, causa fuit?"

"Membra," pater dixit jactans per tempora canos,  
"Mollia curabam semper habere puer;  
"Ecce unguen!—sunt hæc obolis narthecia senis—  
"Da mihi jam causâ vendere bina tuâ."

"Firma parum'st tibi mala, senex," respondit Iulus,  
"Ut nihil arvinâ durius esse queas;  
"Ossa comedisti tamen et simul ansere rostrum—  
"Dic age, quî facti, callide, compos eras?"

"Rhetoricis studui," dixit pater, "artibus olim,  
"Omnia cum nuptâ disseruique meâ;  
"Hactenus ætatem nervi valuerè per omnem,  
"Quos usus malis addidit ille meis."

"Numne, senex, eadem constantia," dixit Iulus,  
"Restat adhuc oculis, quæ fuit ante, tuis?  
"Attamen anguillam librâsti in vertice nasi—  
"Unde potens tantæ calliditatis eras?"

"Ter tibi respondi, nec opus jam plura," locutus  
Est pater; "hinc fastus, improbe, pone tuos;  
"Mene diem totum nugis consumere? abito  
"Ne per præcipites dejiciare gradus"

J. II. L.



## A VISIT TO A BOER CAMP IN INDIA.

**I** HAVE seen in recent copies of *The Eagle* letters from men at the front descriptive of their experiences in the now closed South African campaign. A few weeks ago I spent a few days at Trichinopoly, and whilst there I took advantage of the opportunity to visit the Boer Camp. The country round Trichy is flat with here and there masses of rock rising from the plain. The camp is situated on this plain about three and a half miles to the south of Trichy on the Puducottah road. The camp is oblong in shape. The Puducottah road forms the eastern boundary, and on the northern side are the barracks of the British troops (Lincolns) forming the escort; on the western side are the officers' quarters and on the southern side are the lines of the native regiments that are on duty. Within this outer camp is the enclosure, the Boer camp proper. This is fenced in with a wire entanglement about eight feet high, and it looked as if he would be a clever or a daring man who attempted to get over it or through it. All round this enclosure at a distance of about three yards from the wire fencing is a raised pathway on which sentries tread day and night. All round too is a series of powerful arc lights, which make night like day. It seemed to me that the men there must have felt some difficulty in going to sleep at night owing to the intensity of the light, but I suppose they got used to it. The pathway round the enclosure goes by the name of "Birdcage Walk." The streets between the

Boer quarters and the quarters of the escort have also received names, such as Victoria Parade, King Edward Street, and Alexandra Square. The buildings for the troops and prisoners are made of matting and thatch. They are in the form of long huts, the sides of which are made of plaited grass mats, the supports being bamboos. The roof is made of thatch. The sides or walls are about seven feet high: the roof comes over the side of the wall and forms a small verandah all round, and the roof is built at such a height that between the wall and roof there is a clear space of a couple of feet. Inasmuch as the roof projects over to form a verandah this space lets in air but does not let in sun and rain. The officers' quarters are rather better in that the walls of most of their houses are of brick, and in some cases the roofs are of corrugated iron. Store-rooms and cook-houses are built of brick and roofed with corrugated iron. Personally I should think that the thatched houses are cooler than those roofed with corrugated iron. The buildings are of course of a temporary nature, but it seems to me that no one ought to grumble at the nature of them considering the purpose for which they were intended. The enclosure for the prisoners is about 1550 yards long and 350 broad: it contains twenty large huts, each of which will accommodate 50 prisoners, three huts for officers, a large corrugated iron shed and a large plot for a recreation ground. The iron shed is used as a church, school, and recreation room. At the time I visited the camp there were almost 1000 prisoners in residence. For some time the Boer prisoner was better treated in the way of rations than the British soldier who formed his escort, for in addition to the ordinary ration of a British soldier he drew extra bread and such luxuries as coffee, jam and milk; of late the same rations have been served to troops and prisoners alike. Water for the camp is supplied from the Trichy main. About three-quarters of a mile nearer Trichy is the central jail, and this is

supplied with water from the Trichy main. At the entrance to the jail the main was tapped and the water for the camp pumped from there to the camp. The camp was lighted throughout by electricity, *two* powerful engines being used to generate the supply.

There can be little doubt that the prisoners found time hang heavy on their hands, but considerable trouble and effort was taken to keep them from dying of ennui. A large plot of ground was allotted within the enclosure for a football ground and the necessary apparatus was provided for the games. Many indoor games were provided, and a school-master was appointed to teach such as wished to learn. In the hotter part of the day when they could not go out and play, the prisoners spent their time in wood carving and in making models and toys. The commonest form of toy made was a puzzle box, the opening of which caused a cobra to dart out and prick the opener. Some of these were very cleverly made, but the quality deteriorated, those made latterly being much inferior to those made just after the prisoners had arrived. Was this the result of the depressing effect of imprisonment? A rough kind of photo frame was also a common form of ornament made by the Boers. When I visited the place peace had been declared and the men were no longer strict prisoners within the enclosure. All were allowed to go out as they wished, and they wandered over the neighbourhood and into Trichy itself. They had of course to be in at night, but if they went away it was at their own risk. If they stayed Government would provide a free passage back to South Africa, if they escaped they did not know what might happen to them.

The prisoners seemed a rough set of men on the whole. The majority of them were farmers or farm hands, and very few of them were pure Dutch, far the greater portion of them having mixed blood in their veins. Most of them had been in captivity for over a

year and the enforced idleness had had its effect upon them. A chaplain told me that many of the men had told him they were sick of doing nothing, and they wanted to get back home and to work again. They seemed very listless and indifferent. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that nine out of every ten Boers that one met were dressed in their pyjamas, and it gave them a most disreputable appearance. Tommy Atkins was as smart and spruce as could be and the Boer by comparison looked most disreputable. It was quite a study to behold them, for they were of all ages from 14 to 70 and there were many different casts of countenance. There were a goodly number who had the typical stolid Dutch face, and their complexion was as pasty as could be. These men were as a rule heavy in build too. Another common type of face was a face resembling that of the well-known Captain Kettle; the beard and moustaches were not kept so neatly trimmed as that gentleman's are usually represented to be, but his is the type of face. Some were ruddy in countenance and others were swarthy. They certainly did not look a happy lot, but under the circumstances one can make allowance for that. The prisoners at Trichy had not been too well behaved before the declaration of peace and so their confinement had been somewhat strict. Freedom has, however, made a difference to them, and the thought of going home soon to join their families in South Africa has cheered them considerably. A number of these Boers passed through Madras on their way to South Africa a week ago, and they seemed altogether a different set of men from the Boer in confinement. They were as happy and as rollicking as could well be and their joy was unmistakeable and unbounded. Not all of those who came as prisoners will return to their own land again, for some are buried here in India. It was pathetic to see in a little cemetery stones erected to the memory of those who had died, here a Botha, there a Villiers, prisoners of war,

away from home and kin, dead in the prime of their youth.

There were not wanting those who, when the question of sending Boer prisoners to India was first mooted, declared that it was a shameful and barbarous proceeding. A good deal of that outcry was hysterical and misleading. The men who came to India have been well treated and they will go back to South Africa with a much better idea of the power of the British raj than they have ever had before, and I expect that in a few years time they will boast of the world-wide empire to which they now belong. It has also been a revelation to the native of this country. The ordinary native does not know much of what is taking place outside his own village, but the presence of these camps has been a source of information, wonder and *profit* to the native, and he too will have a clearer idea of the power of empire.

P.



## THE CHAPEL ORGAN.

**S**INCE the end of the Summer Term our organ has been in the hands of the builders: it is now completed, and was re-opened on November 4th. Before we proceed to an account of the ceremony on that day, it may be of interest to our readers to know the history of the fine instrument now standing in our College Chapel.

The list of College Benefactors drawn up in 1528 tells us that "Sondry and diuers marchauntes in London gave emongst theyme X<sup>li</sup> (£10) towards the buyeing of the newest orgaynes." This organ was placed in the room over Bishop Fisher's chantry, which was built between 1525 and 1533. That room, when secularised, was described in the Prizing Books as "called the organ chamber." Moreover, when the organ is referred to in our Audit book of 1557, it is called the "orgaines in the queere." Baker tells us that in the Mastership of one of the Pilkingtons, 1559-1564, this room was converted into an 'apartment for the advantage of the Master.' Either the organ then displaced the Rood, or the College was for a time without one.

In 1635 the famous Robert Dallam, of Westminster, built a new "payre of orgaines," the specification of which comprised

"one principall of tynne in sight  
 „ recorder of wood  
 „ fourth principall of tynne  
 „ two and twentieth of tynne,"



and for this work he was "well and truly paid nine score and five pounds of lawful money of the realm."

In 1839, for a cost of about £800, Messrs Hill built a new organ (some of the Dallam organ may have been incorporated\*): the scheme is given in Rimbault and Hopkin's work on the Organ, and included 10 stops on the Great organ, 6 on the Choir, 9 on the Swell, one Pedal Open Diapason (to FFF, 24ft.), and 3 manual couplers.

In 1869 Messrs Hill and Son rebuilt and considerably enlarged the organ of 1839, to make it suitable for the new chapel, which was consecrated on May 12th of that year: the list of stops was very much as it remains now, and consisted of Great organ 16 stops, Swell 13, Choir 10, Pedal 9, Tremulant and 6 couplers, and 8 combination pedals. Messrs Hill again made a few additions in 1889, which cost £590: these included the Pedal Dulciana (a most useful, and comparatively rare, open metal stop of 16ft. pitch), and considerable alterations to the action, comprising the application of the pneumatic lever to the Great and Swell, tubular pneumatic action to the Pedal and drawstop work: one combination pedal was also added to the Swell, and finally a new hydraulic engine to supply the wind for the pneumatics. In the Christmas vacation of the same year, by the munificence of a distinguished member of the College, the present double oak front was erected: further additions to the lower part of the case work were made in 1892, with a view to checking 'sundry groanings and noises' which issued from the inside of the organ.

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\* The two oldest stops in the present organ (both beautiful in tone, though very fragile) are the Choir Open Diapason and Dulciana (8ft.). A sample of metal taken from the former, on chemical analysis, shewed the following composition { lead: 86.5 per cent : If this stop was from Dallam's original  
tin: 13.5 " " organ, then Mr Dallam's "principall of tynne" must be pronounced decidedly 'leaden': if on the other hand, it belongs to Messrs Hill's organ of 1839—then comment is needless!

For some time past Hill's action was felt to be intolerably noisy, and destroyed all pleasure in playing the instrument, especially in soft passages: indeed the 'sundry groanings and noises' referred to above were indications that this grave defect was noticed at least as far back as 1892: the reeds also were harsh and uneven, though the magnificent acoustic properties of the chapel largely cloaked these and other defects: it is fair, however, to add that most of the soft flue stops and the diapasons were of beautiful tone. In addition to these disadvantages, the larger of the two hydraulic engines was getting worn out, and—perhaps the most pressing of the organ's needs—a thorough cleaning of the whole instrument was wanted, the latter process not having been indulged in for 33 years. At the beginning of the summer term 1902, therefore, the College Council decided that these evils must be remedied, and at the same time, to make the work complete, it was resolved entirely to revoice the organ, to put the more powerful reeds on heavy pressure wind, to enlarge the swell box (in which the pipes were so crowded as to make proper tuning impossible), and to improve the general balance of tone. Finally, in addition, to the new tubular pneumatic action throughout, the organ was to have new manual and pedal keyboards, one or two more combination pedals, and 10 pneumatic pistons—the last a most useful addition to so large an organ.

Immediately, then, after the last service in the summer term, Messrs Norman and Beard set to work, and their staff worked hard for about five months, the Chapel choir meanwhile, to their great advantage, having to sing without accompaniment all through the long vacation and during several weeks of the Michaelmas term. These unaccompanied services have proved so satisfactory that it has been decided to continue them for the future on alternate Saturday evenings during term.

The work of rebuilding the organ took rather longer than was anticipated, owing to the unexpected difficulties arising from time to time, but the instrument was at last ready for use by Tuesday, November 4th, when Sir Walter Parratt, Master of the King's Musick, most kindly consented to give an inaugural recital, preceded by a short service, the details of which are here given.

### Order of Service.

#### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

(The Responses, to Tallis's festal setting.)

PSALM CXXII. Chant: Dr. Garrett.

PSALM CL. Chant: Pelham Humphreys.

LESSON. Revelation v. 6.

ANTHEM. Psalm xcvi.

"Ascribe unto the Lord." S. S. Wesley.

#### COLLECTS.

### Organ Recital

By SIR WALTER PARRATT, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.,

*Master of the King's Musick,*

- |  |      |      |      |   |
|--|------|------|------|---|
| 1. ANDANTE RELIGIOSO                             | .... | .... | .... | <i>Liszt</i>                            |
| 2. PRELUDE AND FUGUE in C major                  | .... | .... | .... | <i>J. S. Bach</i>                       |
| 3. MUSETTE                                       | .... | .... | .... | <i>Dandrieu</i>                         |
| 4. PASTORALE: Nun danket alle Gott               | .... | .... | .... | <i>Herzogenberg</i>                     |
| 5. FANTASIA in G major                           | .... | .... | .... | <i>Hubert Parry</i>                     |
| 6. CHORAL VORSPIEL: O Welt, Ich muss dich lassen | .... | .... | .... | <i>Brahms</i><br>(his last composition) |
| 7. FANTASIA AND TOCCATA                          | .... | .... | .... | <i>Professor Stanford</i>               |

### The Organ.

[Originally built in 1635 by Robert Dallam, of Westminster: re-built in 1839 by Messrs Hill (some of Dallam's work was incorporated and still remains): further alterations and additions made by the same firm in 1868 and also in 1889: finally rebuilt in 1902 by Messrs Norman and Beard.]

#### GREAT ORGAN.

(16 sounding stops)

- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Double Open Diapason   | ... 16 ft.  |
| 2. Open Diapason (large)  | ... 8 "     |
| 3. Open Diapason (medium) | ... 8 "     |
| 4. Open Diapason (small)  | ... 8 "     |
| 5. Stopped Diapason       | ... 8 "     |
| 6. Hohl Flûte             | ... 8 "     |
| 7. Quint                  | ... 6 "     |
| 8. Harmonic Flute         | ... 4 "     |
| 9. Gemshorn               | ... 4 "     |
| 10. Principal             | ... 4 "     |
| 11. Twelfth               | ... 3 "     |
| 12. Fifteenth             | ... 2 "     |
| 13. Full Mixture          | ... 3 ranks |
| 14. Sharp Mixture         | ... 4 "     |
| 15. Posaune (harmonic)    | ... 8 ft.   |
| 16. Clarion (harmonic)    | ... 4 "     |
| 17.* Great Reeds to Choir | .....       |

#### SWELL ORGAN.

(14 sounding stops).

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 18. Lieblich Gedackt | ..... 16 ft.  |
| 19. Open Diapason    | ..... 8 "     |
| 20. Stopped Diapason | ..... 8 "     |
| 21. Pierced Gamba    | ..... 8 "     |
| 22. Echo Dulciana    | ..... 8 "     |
| 23. Vox Angelica     | ..... 8 "     |
| 24. Flute            | ..... 4 "     |
| 25. Principal        | ..... 4 "     |
| 26. Fifteenth        | ..... 2 "     |
| 27. Sesquialtera     | ..... 4 ranks |
| 28. Double trumpet   | ..... 16 ft.  |
| 29. Horn             | ..... 8 "     |
| 30. Hautboy          | ..... 8 "     |
| 31. Clarion          | ..... 4 "     |
| 32. Tremulant        | .....         |

\*By this contrivance the Great organ reeds, which are voiced on heavy pressure wind, can be transferred to the Choir organ for solo Tuba effects.

#### CHOIR ORGAN.

(10 sounding stops).

- |                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 33. Double Dulciana               | ..... 16 ft. |
| 34. Open Diapason                 | ..... 8 "    |
| 35. Dulciana                      | ..... 8 "    |
| 36. Stopped Diapason              | ..... 8 "    |
| 37. Viol di Gamba                 | ..... 8 "    |
| 38. Suabe Flute (open wood)       | ... 4 "      |
| 39. Gedackt Flute (stopped metal) | ... 4 "      |
| 40. Principal                     | ..... 4 "    |
| 41. Flageolet                     | ..... 2 "    |
| 42. Cornet                        | ..... 8 "    |

#### PEDAL ORGAN.

(11 sounding stops).

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 43. Great Stopped Bass      | ..... 32 ft.  |
| 44. Great Bass (open wood)  | ... 16 "      |
| 45. Violon (wood)           | ..... 16 "    |
| 46. Double Dulciana (metal) | ... 16 "      |
| 47. Lieblich Bourdon        | ..... 16 "    |
| 48. Flute Bass              | ..... 8 "     |
| 49. Principal               | ..... 8 "     |
| 50. Fifteenth               | ..... 4 "     |
| 51. Mixture                 | ..... 3 ranks |
| 52. Great Trombone          | ..... 16 ft.  |
| 53. Trumpet                 | ..... 8 "     |

#### COUPLERS.

- |                    |
|--------------------|
| 54. Swell to Great |
| 55. Choir " "      |
| 56. Swell Choir    |

- |                    |
|--------------------|
| 57. Swell to Pedal |
| 58. Great " "      |
| 59. Choir " "      |

There are 11 composition pedals, and 10 pneumatic pistons: 5 to the Great organ, 4 to the Swell, and a reversible piston to No 58. Messrs Norman and Beard's tubular pneumatic patent is applied to all the mechanism, except the manual to pedal coupling action. The reeds, except the Hautboy,

Cremona, and Pedal Trumpet, are on heavy pressure wind. The wind pressures are :—

|  |       |                     |
|--|-------|---------------------|
| Manual flue work, Cremona, and Hautboy | ..    | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins |
| Pedal flue work and Trumpet            | .. .. | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "   |
| Swell Reeds                            | .. .. | 6 "                 |
| Great Reeds                            | .. .. | 8 "                 |
| Action and Pedal Trombone              | .. .. | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "   |

The Organ is blown by 3 hydraulic engines, two of which are new. The pedal board is Willis's pattern. There is a balanced swell pedal.

We may now fairly congratulate ourselves on possessing a fine instrument, worthy of our Chapel. Practically every stop may be used with good effect, singly or in any combination: the purity, brilliancy, and evenness of the reeds especially (largely due to the heavy wind pressure now supplied to them) places our organ first of the older organs in Cambridge, and the tone throughout, from the softest and most delicate stop to the loudest combinations, is uniformly beautiful. The six stop-knobs that are actually new are :—the Hohl Flöte on the Great organ, a most useful and delightful 8ft. solo stop; the Lieblich Bourdon on the Pedal, a very soft stop of 16ft. tone, which has been also utilised to complete the bass of the Choir Double Dulciana; the Echo Dulciana on the Swell (the softest stop in the organ), which has been obtained by dividing the two ranks of the old Voix Célestes; the Tremulant, before worked by a pedal; the coupler Great reeds to Choir; and the Choir to Great coupler, which has been substituted for the old Swell octave coupler. It will be seen at once that, though our organ possesses but three manuals, nevertheless most of the desirable effects of a four-manual instrument can be obtained, without the expense of a fourth key-board. The unusual completeness of each department, Great, Swell, Choir, and Pedal, which we owe to the late Dr Garrett's scheme, is now brought into due prominence by the signal success of the revoicing carried out by Messrs Norman and Beard, who by their artistic work during recent years have placed themselves in the front rank of English organ-builders.

C. B. ROTHAM.

## Obituary.

### SAMUEL BUTLER B.A.

Samuel Butler, who died on the 18th of June 1902, at a nursing home in St John's Wood, London, was born on the 4th of December 1835, at the Rectory, Langar, near Bingham in Nottinghamshire. His father was the Rev Thomas Butler, then Rector of Langar, afterwards one of the Canons of Lincoln Cathedral, and his grandfather was Dr. Butler the famous Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. His mother was Fanny Worsley, daughter of a sugar-refiner of Bristol.

His childhood and early youth were spent at home among the surroundings of an English country rectory, and his education was begun by his father who was a pupil of Dr Butler, a Johnian, seventh classic and twentieth Senior Optim a learned botanist. In 1843 the family, consisting of his father and mother, his two sisters, his brother and himself, went to Italy. The South Eastern Railway stopped at Ashford, whence they travelled to Dover in their own carriage, using it afterwards wherever the railway failed, and in all Italy there was only one—from Naples to Castellamare. They passed through Cologne to Basel and on through Switzerland to Italy; then through Parma, where Napoleon's widow was still reigning, Modena, Bologna and Florence to Rome. Beggars would run after the carriage all day long, and when they got nothing would cry "Eretici." They spent half the winter in Rome, where in the Sistine Chapel they saw the Cardinals kiss the toe of Pope Gregory XVI, and in the Corso, in broad daylight, saw a monk come rolling down a staircase like a sack of potatoes, bundled into the street by a man and his wife. These things made a great impression on him, and he remembered being taken up to the top of St Peter's to celebrate his father's birthday, 28th November 1843. He was thus early introduced

to that land which he always thought of, and often referred to as his second country.

In January 1846 he went to school at Allesley, near Coventry, under the Rev E. Gibson, remaining there till 1848, when he was sent to Shrewsbury under the Rev B. H. Kennedy. In October 1854 Cambridge.

As an undergraduate he showed no aptitude for any particular branch of academic study, but impressed those who knew him as likely to make his mark. He steered the Lady Margaret boat when head of the river, and amused himself and others by writing various undergraduate verses; but his most decided tastes were a passion for Handel's music and a strong liking for drawing. He worked hard with Mr Shilleto, and was bracketed 12th in the Classical Tripos of 1858.

It had always been an understood thing that he was to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and go into the Church; accordingly he went to London after taking his degree, and began to prepare for ordination, living and working among the poor as an amateur lay assistant under the Rev P. Perring, Curate of St James's, Piccadilly, though never being officially connected with the parish. Placed among such surroundings he felt bound to think out for himself many theological questions, which at this time were first presented to him, and the conclusion being forced upon him that he could not take the teaching of the church as seriously as he thought a clergyman ought to take it, he declined to be ordained.

It was now his desire to become a painter; this, however, did not meet with the approval of his family, and he decided on emigrating. He paid his passage to sail for New Zealand in the *Burmah*, but some of his friends received information about this ship which caused him, much against his will, to exchange his berth for one in the *Roman Emperor*, in which he sailed from Gravesend on 30th September 1859. The *Burmah* was never heard of again.

He remained in New Zealand about four years and a half, chiefly in the upper Rangitata district of the province of Canterbury, where he had a sheep run which he called Mesopotamia, because it was situated between two rivers. He lived much in the open air and ascribed to this the good health he afterwards enjoyed. The following, taken from a note-book

he kept in the colony, will serve as a kind of snapshot of one side of his life there:—

"April 1861. It is Sunday. We rose later than usual. There are five of us sleeping in the hut. I sleep in a bunk on one side of the fire; Mr Haast,\* a German who is making a geological survey of the province, sleeps upon the opposite one; my bullock-driver and his residence was at St John's College the far end of the hut, along the wall, while my shepherd lies in the loft among the tea and sugar and flour. It was a fine morning and we turned out about seven o'clock.

"The usual mutton and bread for breakfast with a pudding made of flour and water baked in the camp oven after a joint of meat—Yorkshire pudding, but without eggs. While we were at breakfast a robin perched on the table and sat there a good while pecking at the sugar. We went on breakfasting with little heed to the robin and the robin went on pecking with little heed to us. After breakfast Pey, my bullock-driver, went to fetch the horses up from a spot about two miles down the river where they often run; we wanted to go pig-hunting.

"I go into the garden and gather a few peascods for seed till the horses should come up. Then Cook, the shepherd, says that a fire has sprung up on the other side the river. Who could have lit it? Probably some one who had intended coming to my place on the preceding evening and has missed his way, for there is no track of any sort between here and Phillips's. In a quarter of an hour he lit another fire lower down and by that time, the horses having come up, Haast and myself—remembering how Dr Sinclair had just been drowned so near the same spot—think it safer to ride over to him and put him across the river. The river was very low and so clear that we could see every stone. On getting to the river-bed we lit a fire and did the same on leaving it; our tracks would guide anyone over the intervening ground."

He did very well with the sheep, sold out in 1864 and returned *via* Callao to England, arriving in August of that year in London where he took chambers, consisting of a sitting-room, a bed-room, a painting-room and a pantry, at 15, Clifford's Inn, 2nd floor, North. In New Zealand he had made more than enough to live in the very simple way that suited him best, and life in the Inns of Court resembles life at Cambridge in that it reduces the cares of housekeeping to a minimum. It suited him so well that he never changed his rooms, remaining there 38 years till his death.

He now set to work painting, studying at the South Kensington Museum, at the late Mr F. S. Cary's, and at Mr. Heatherley's School of Art in Newman Street; he described

\* The late Sir Julius von Haast, K.C.M.G. who was appointed Provincial Geologist in 1860.



himself as an artist in the Post Office Directory, and exhibited about a dozen pictures at the Royal Academy from 1868 to 1876.

In 1863 his family had published in his name "A First Year in Canterbury Settlement," which, as the preface states, was compiled from his letters home, his journal and extracts from two papers contributed to *The Eagle*. We have seen that he had perpetrated some youthful literature at Cambridge; he had also occasionally written in *The Press*, a Christ Church journal. In 1865 he printed anonymously a pamphlet entitled "The Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ as given by the Four Evangelists critically examined." This embodies the principal considerations which led to his giving up the Church.

In November 1869, having been overworking, he went abroad for four months, and on his way back met, at a hotel in Venice, an elderly Russian lady, in whose company he spent most of his time there. She was no doubt impressed by his versatility and charmed, as everyone always was, by his conversation and original views on everything that interested him. We may be sure he told her all about himself, and what he had done and was intending to do. At the end of his stay, when he was taking leave of her, she said, "Et maintenant, Monsieur, vous allez créer," meaning, as he understood her, that he had been looking long enough at the work of others, and should now do something of his own. This sank into him and pained him, for he was thirty-five, and hitherto all had been admiration, vague aspiration and despair. In spite of his education he had produced in painting nothing but a few sketches and studies, and in literature only a few ephemeral articles, a collection of youthful letters and a pamphlet on the Resurrection: moreover, to none of his work had anyone paid the slightest attention. He returned home dejected, but resolved that things should be different in the future. While in this frame of mind he received a visit from one of his colonial friends, the late Sir F. Napier Broome, afterwards Governor of Western Australia, who incidentally suggested his re-writing his New Zealand articles. The idea pleased him; it might not be creating, but at least it would be doing something. So he set to work on Sundays and in the evenings, as relaxation from the serious work of painting, and taking his New Zealand articles on "The World of the Unborn" and "Darwin among the Machines" as a starting

point, and helping himself with a few sentences from "A First Year in Canterbury Settlement," he gradually formed the book which he published anonymously in 1872 as "Erewhon."

The opening is based upon his colonial experiences, and the walk over the range as far as the statues is descriptive of the geography of the Upper Rangitata district, with some alterations; but the walk down from the statues into Erewhon is taken from the Leventina Valley in the Canton Ticino. There are now two places in New Zealand named Erewhon, one of which, a township 30 or 40 miles West of Napier in the Hawke Bay Province (North Island), is marked on the large maps. Among other traces of "Erewhon" may be mentioned Butler's Stones on the Hokitika Pass, so called because of a legend that they were in his mind when he described the statues. The great chords which are like the music moaned by the statues are taken from the prelude to the first of Handel's "Trois Leçons"—he used to say "One feels them in the diaphragm—they are, as it were, the groaning and labouring of all creation travailing together until now." The book was translated into Dutch in 1873 and into German in 1879.

It is possible that we might have had something not unlike "Erewhon" sooner or later, even without the Russian lady and Sir F. N. Broome, to whose promptings, owing to a certain diffid

attribute too much importance. However this may be, by the light of subsequent events it is easy to see that he was now fairly launched on a career of literature; but this was not his own view at the time. He considered that he had written himself out and was happy to think that for the future there would be nothing to interrupt his painting. Nevertheless he found himself again drifting towards literature, and in 1873 published "The Fair Haven," which is his pamphlet on the Resurrection, enlarged and preceded by a realistic memoir of the supposed author. To have published this book as by the author of "Erewhon" would have been to give away the irony and satire; he remembered also that "Erewhon" was successful so long as its authorship was unknown, but as soon as curiosity was satisfied on this point the weekly sales fell from fifty to two or three; try as he would, however, he could not keep the secret as to the authorship of "The Fair Haven," and soon thought it better to put his name to a second edition. In the meantime

the painting was getting on and his most successful picture "Mr Heathcley's Holiday," representing that well-known teacher surrounded by studio properties and mending the school skeleton, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1874.

About this time he began to be aware that there was growing up in his mind a theory about evolution which ultimately took shape as "Life and Habit"; but the writing of this very remarkable and suggestive book was delayed and the painting interrupted by absence from England on business in Canada. He had been persuaded by a college friend, a member of one of the great banking families, to put the money he had brought back from the Colony into several new companies. One of these was a Canadian undertaking of which he was made a Director, and it was necessary for someone to go to headquarters and investigate its affairs. This occupied him very fully for about two years and a half, from Midsummer 1873 to December 1875. By the beginning of 1876 he had returned finally to London, but most of his money was lost and his financial position from this time until the death of his father in December 1886 caused him very serious anxiety. His personal expenditure was already so low that it was hardly possible to reduce it and he set to work at his profession more industriously than ever, hoping to paint something that he could sell, his spare time being occupied with "Life and Habit" which appeared in 1877.

"The theory contained in this work," (he wrote in 1883) "turns upon four main propositions: Firstly, that there is a *bonâ fide* oneness of personality existing between parents and offspring up to the time that the offspring leaves the parent's body; Secondly, that in virtue of this oneness of personality the offspring will remember what has happened to the parent so long as the two were united in one person, subject of course to the limitations common to all memory; Thirdly, that the memory so obtained will, like all other memory, lie dormant until the return of the associated ideas; Fourthly, that the structures and instincts which are due to the possession of this memory will, like every other power of manufacture or habit due to memory, come in the course of time to be developed and acted upon without self-consciousness. The phenomena of heredity, with its exceptions such as reversion to a remote ancestor and sports, the principle underlying longevity, the infecundity of hybrids, the phenomena of old age, the resumption of feral characteristics and the fact that the reproductive system is generally the last thing to be developed are then connected and shown to be explicable and indeed to follow as matters of course under the joint operation of the four principles contended for. There has been no attempt to meet this work, and I observe the theory it contains to be frequently but always tacitly adopted by men of science."

After "Life and Habit" he recognised that writing had become his main business and painting was relegated to the position of relaxation or holiday amusement. He published three more books amplifying, justifying, and illustrating his theory, viz.—"Evolution Old and New" in 1879, "Unconscious Memory" in 1880, and "Luck or Cunning" in 1886. It has been thought in some of these later works the personal question between himself and the late Mr Charles Darwin was permitted somewhat to obscure the importance of the theory he was advocating: Time alone can show whether or not this was so.

It was while he was writing "Life and Habit" that I made his acquaintance. For several years he had been in the habit of spending six or eight weeks of the summer in Italy and the Canton Ticino, generally making Pardo his headquarters. Many a page of his books was written while resting by the fountain of some sub-alpine village or waiting in the shade of the chestnuts till the light came so that he could continue a sketch. Every year he returned home by a different route and thus gradually became acquainted with every part of the Canton and North Italy. There is scarcely a town or village, a point of view, a building, statue or picture in all this country with which he was not familiar. In 1878 he happened to be on the Sacro Monte above Varese at the time I took my holiday: there I joined him, and nearly every year afterwards we were in Italy together. He was always a delightful companion and perhaps at his gayest on these occasions: "A man's holiday," he would say, "is his garden," and he set out to enjoy himself and to make all about him enjoy themselves too. I remember once telling him the old school-boy muddle about Sir Walter Raleigh introducing tobacco and saying, "We shall this day light up such a fire in England as I trust shall never be put out." He had not heard it before and, though amused, appeared pre-occupied during the rest of the evening. Next morning when he was pouring out his coffee his eyes twinkled and he said, with assumed carelessness, "By the bye, do you remember?—wasn't it Columbus who bashed the egg down on the table and said: 'Eppur non si muove'?"

He was welcome wherever he went, full of fun and ready to play while doing the honours of the country. Many of the peasants were old friends and every day we were sure to meet someone who remembered him. Perhaps it would be an old

woman labouring along under a burden; she would smile and stop, take his hand and tell him how happy she was to meet him again and repeat her thanks for the empty wine bottle he had given her after an out-of-door luncheon in her neighbourhood four or five years before. There was another who had rowed him many times across the Lago di Orta and had never been in a train but once in her life when she went to Novara to her son's wedding. He always remembered all about these people and asked how the potatoes were doing this year and whether the grandchildren were growing up into fine boys and girls and never forgot to inquire after the son who had gone to be a waiter in New York. At Civiasco there is a restaurant kept by a jolly old lady known for miles round as La Martina; we always lunched with her on our way over the Colma to and from Varallo-Sesia. On one occasion we were accompanied by two English ladies and one being a teetotaller he maliciously instructed La Martina to make the *sabbaglione* so that it should be *forte* and *abbondante* and to say that the Marsala with which it was more than flavoured was nothing but vinegar; La Martina never forgot that when she looked in to see how things were going he was pretending to lick the dish clean. These journeys provided the material for "Alps and Sanctuaries" which was published in December 1881, though dated 1882.

In the Spring of 1883 he had begun to compose music and in 1885 we published together a small collection of gavottes, minuets and fugues. He had always been devoted to music but liked Handel best and most of the music he wrote is as near as he could make it in the Handelian manner, indeed, he spoke of himself, not as a musician but as a Handelian. He remembered Mr. Brooke Rector of Gamston North Notts. who had been present at the Handel Commemoration in 1784, and his great-aunt, Miss Susannah Apthorp of Cambridge, had known a lady who had sat upon Handel's knee: he often regretted that these were his only links with "the greatest of all composers." He had tried to like the music of Bach and Beethoven, but found himself compelled to give it up—they bored him so intolerably. Nor was he more successful with the other great masters: Mozart, for instance, must have loved Handel for he wrote additional accompaniments to the Messiah, yet Mozart's music failed to move him: Haydn was a sort of Horace, an agreeable, facile man of the world. He did not for a moment dispute the

greatness of any of these composers but never could quite forgive the last two for having led music astray from the Handel tradition and paved the road from Bach to Beethoven, and he much preferred playing Handel by himself to sitting Richter Concert or an opera. Handel had gone straight to his heart when as a boy of 13 he first heard some of his music, and remained there, persisting like a tonic pedal, throughout his whole life. Almost the last thing he ever asked me to do for him, within a week of his death, was to bring "Solomon" that he might refresh his memory as to the harmonies of "With thee th' unsheltered moor I'd tread."

In December 1886 his father died and his financial difficulties ceased; he engaged Alfred Emery Cathie as clerk, but made no other change in his mode of life, except that, as he often said, he bought a pair of new hair brushes and a larger wash-hand basin. Any change in his mode of life was an event. When in London he got up at 6.30 in the summer and 7.30 the winter, went into his sitting room, lighted the fire, put the kettle on and returned to bed. In half an hour he got up again, fetched the kettle of hot water, emptied it into his bath, refilled it and put it back on the fire. After dressing he came into his sitting-room, made tea and cooked in his Dutch oven something he had bought the day before. His laundress was an elderly woman and he could not trouble her early in the morning: on the other hand he could not stay in bed until he thought it right for her to go out; so it ended in his doing a great deal for himself. He then got his breakfast and read the *Times*: at 9.30 Alfred came with whom anything requiring attention, and soon after his laundress arrived. Then he started to walk to the British Museum where he arrived about 10.30, every alternate morning calling at the butcher's in Fetter Lane to order his meat. He sat at block B and spent the first hour "posting his notes"—that is reconsidering, rewriting, amplifying, shortening and indexing the contents of the little note-book he carried in his pocket. The rest of the morning till 1.30 he devoted to whatever book he happened to be writing. On three days of the week he dined in a restaurant on his way home and on the other days he dined in his chambers where his laundress had cooked his dinner. At two o'clock Alfred returned (having been home to dinner with his wife and children) and made tea for him; he then wrote letters and

attended to his accounts till 3.45, when he smoked his first cigarette. He used to smoke a great deal, but, believing it to be bad for him, took to cigarettes instead of pipes and gradually smoked less and less, making it a rule not to begin till some particular hour and pushing this hour later and later in the day till it settled itself at 3.45. There was no water laid on in his rooms and every day he fetched one can full from the tap in the court, Alfred fetching the rest. At 5.30 he got his evening meal, he called it his tea and it was little more than a fac-simile of breakfast. Alfred left in time to post the letters before six: he then wrote music till about 8 when he came to see me in Staple Inn returning to Clifford's Inn by 9.30 or 10. After a light supper, latterly not more than a piece of toast and a glass of milk, he played one game of his own particular kind of Patience, prepared his breakfast things and fire ready for the next morning, smoked his seventh and last cigarette and went to bed at 11 o'clock.

He was very fond of the theatre but avoided serious pieces; latterly he became slightly deaf and found that listening to any kind of piece was too much of an effort, nevertheless he continued to the last the habit of going to one pantomime every winter. There were about twenty houses where he visited but he seldom accepted an invitation to dinner—it upset the regularity of his life: besides he belonged to no club and had no means of returning hospitality. When a colonial friend called unexpectedly about noon one day soon after he settled in London he went out to the nearest cook-shop in Fetter Lane and returned carrying a dish of hot roast pork and greens. This was all very well once in a way but hardly the sort of thing to be repeated indefinitely.

On Thursdays, instead of going to the Museum, he often took a day off, going into the country sketching or walking, and on Sundays, whatever the weather, he nearly always went into the country walking; his map of the district for 30 miles round London is covered all over with red lines showing where he had been. He sometimes went out of town from Saturday to Monday and for over twenty years spent Christmas at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

When anyone expostulated with him about cooking his own breakfast and fetching his own water he replied that it was good for him to have a change of occupation: this was partly the

fact but the real reason, which he could not tell everyone, was that he shrank from inconveniencing anybody: he always paid more than was necessary when anything was done for him and was not happy then unless he did some of the work himself.

On the death of his father he came into possession of a mass of documents formerly belonging to his grandfather, whose personality so charmed him that he determined to write his memoirs: he could not, however, begin at once, because he felt bound to write a book about the Sacro Monte at Varallo-Sesia. He had visited this sanctuary repeatedly, and was a great favourite with the townspeople who knew that he was studying the statues and frescoes in the chapels, and intending to write about them. It was they who brought matters to a head by giving him a civic dinner on the Sacro Monte in August 1887. Everyone was present, nearly everyone made a speech, and when we were coming down the slippery mountain path after it was all over he realised that he had no choice but to begin the book at once. On returning home he took up photography, and immediately after Christmas went back to Varallo to photograph the statues and collect material. Much research was necessary, and many visits to out-of-the-way sanctuaries which might have contained work by the sculptor Tabachetti, whom he was rescuing from oblivion and identifying with the Flemish Jean de Wespín. The book, "*Ex Voto*," appeared in 1888, and an Italian translation by Cavaliere Angelo Rizzetti was published at Novara in 1894.

As soon as this book was off his mind he took in hand Dr Butler's *Life* which occupied him, though not fully, till 1896. In 1891 we were engaged in composing "*Ulysses*," a secular oratorio, and this induced him to re-read and translate the "*Odyssey*." We had already published "*Narcissus*" in 1888, each doing about one-half, and before his death he had completed his half of "*Ulysses*." He adding these two halves together he could say he had written and composed one whole oratorio. His theory that the "*Odyssey*" was written at Trapani and by a woman was arrived at exactly in the manner stated in Chapter I. of "*The Authoress of the Odyssey*," published in 1897. It is not the case that he started the theory as a paradox, and then argued himself into believing it. Nor is it true, as has been said of him in a general way, that the fact of an opinion being commonly held



was enough to make him profess the opposite. It was enough to make him examine the opinion for himself if it affected any of the many subjects that interested him, and if, after giving it his best attention, he thought it did not hold water, then no weight of authority could make him say that it did. But there were very many commonly accepted opinions which he examined for himself and found no reason to dispute, and on these he considered it unnecessary to write.

His first visit to Sicily was in August 1892—a hot time of the year, but it was his custom to go abroad in the autumn. After this he went every year to Sicily and made as many friends there as in North Italy.\* Later on he became convinced that he must avoid the heat, and in 1895, started in March, visiting also Greece and the Troad in order to see the country described in the “Iliad,” where he found nothing to cause him to disagree with the received theories.

It is characteristic of his passion for going to the root of a matter that he learnt nearly the whole of both the “Odyssey” and the “Iliad” by heart; he was, however, disappointed to find that he could only retain a few books at a time, and that on learning more he could not remember what he had learnt first: but he was about sixty when he made the experiment. Shakespeare’s Sonnets, on which he published a book in 1899 gave him less trouble in this respect; he knew them all by heart and also their order, and found this knowledge more useful for his purpose than reading commentaries by those who were less familiar with the poems. “A commentary on a poem,” he would say, “is very useful as material on which to form an estimate of the commentator, but the poem itself is the most important document you can consult, and it is impossible to know it too intimately if you want to form an opinion about it and its author.”

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\* Since writing the above I have received a letter from Sicily, saying that on 9 November the Communal Council of Calatafimi (a town about 25 miles South East of Trapani, where he was very well known), resolved by acclamation that the street leading from the *Nuovo Mercato* towards the famous ruins of Segesta shall henceforth be called *Via Samuel Butler*, “thus ‘honouring a great man’s memory, handing down his name to posterity, and ‘doing homage to the friendly English nation.’” The name of the principal hotel in the town has also been changed, and the proprietor will in future call it not *Albergo Centrale*, but *Albergo Samuel Butler*.

It was always the author, the work of God, that interested him more than the book, the work of man; the painter more than the picture; the composer more than the music. “If a writer, a painter, or a musician makes me feel that he held those things to be loveable which I myself hold to be loveable I am satisfied; art is only interesting in so far as it reveals the personality of the artist”: and while grumbling at the complexities and forms of modern music he knew very well that, if Handel had been living now and had adopted them, he would still have recognised the same Handel behind the work, and that the music, however different, would not therefore have ceased to charm him. Among the painters he chiefly loved Giovanni Bellini, Carpaccio, Gaudenzio Ferrari, Rembrandt, Holbein, Velasquez and De Hooghe; in poetry Shakespeare, Homer, and the Authoress of the Odyssey, and in architecture the unknown giant to whom we owe the Temple of Neptune at Pæstum. Life being short he did not see why he should waste any of it in the company of inferior people when he had these. And he treated those he met in daily life in the same spirit: it was what he found them to be that attracted or repelled him; what they had done was only interesting as an indication of character.

His last book “Erewhon Revisited” was finished about a year before his death, and published in the Autumn of 1901. He had been contemplating this sequel for years, and had collected many notes which, however, he did not refer to, he did not even re-read “Erewhon” to see what he could use, but wrote the book straight off and with greater facility than any of his previous works.

His health had already begun to fail, and when he started for Sicily on Good Friday 1902 it was for the last time: he knew he was unfit to travel, but was determined to go, and was looking forward to meeting some English friends whom he was to accompany over the Odyssean scenes at Trapani. On reaching Palermo he was so much worse that he had to take to his bed; in a few weeks, however, he was considered well enough to be removed to Naples, and Alfred went out and brought him home to London.

There was still a great deal he intended to do, a book on Tabachetti, a novel to be published, more music, his “Universal Review” articles to be re-written, a new edition of “Ex Voto”



corrected and enlarged, etc. While lying ill, within a few days of the end, and not knowing whether it was to be the end or not, he said, "I am much better to-day; I don't feel at all as though I were going to die; of course, it will be all wrong if I do get well, for there is my literary position to be considered. First I write 'Erewhon'—that is my opening subject; then after modulating freely through all my other books, and the music and so on I return gracefully to my original key and publish 'Erewhon Revisited.' Obviously now is the proper moment to come to a full close, make my bow and retire; but I believe I am getting well after all. It's very inartistic, but I cannot help it."

Some of his readers have complained that they cannot tell whether he is serious or jesting. "Earnestness was his great danger, but if he did not quite overcome it (as indeed who can? it is the last enemy that shall be subdued), he managed to veil it with a fair amount of success." When he wrote thus of Lord Beaconsfield he was thinking of himself, and to veil his own earnestness he turned most naturally to humour, employing it in a spirit of reverence, as all the great humourists have done, to express his deepest and most serious convictions. He was aware that he ran the risk of being misunderstood by some, but he also knew that it is useless to try to please all, and, like Mozart, he wrote to please himself and a few intimate friends.

There is no room, and this is perhaps hardly the place, to speak at length of his kindness, consideration and sympathy; nor of his generosity the extent of which was very great and can never be known—it was sometimes exercised in unexpected ways as when he gave my laundress a shilling because it was "such a beastly foggy morning"; nor of his slightly archaic courtliness—unless among people he knew well he usually left the room backwards, bowing to the company; nor of his punctiliousness, industry and painstaking attention to detail—he kept accurate accounts not only of all his property by double entry but also of his daily expenditure which he balanced to a halfpenny every evening, and his handwriting, always beautiful and legible, was much more so at 66 than at 26; nor of his patience and cheerfulness during years of anxiety when he had few to sympathise with him; nor of the strange mixture of simplicity and shrewdness that caused one who knew him well to say: "Il sait tout; il ne sait rien; il est poète." I should

never have finished if I were to tell of all this and of much more that won the affectionate devotion of those who had the happiness to know him.

Epitaphs always fascinated him and formerly he used to wish to be buried at Langar and to have on his tombstone the subject of the last of Handel's "Six Great Fugues." He called this "The Old Man Fugue" and said it was like an epitaph composed for himself by one who was very old and tired and sorry for things. But he left off wanting any tombstone long ago and by his will directed that his body should be cremated and the ashes not preserved. Yet I believe he would not have disapproved of my quoting here those lines which, thinking of himself, he wrote for Mr Higgs to copy in "Erewhon Revisited":—

I FALL ASLEEP IN THE FULL AND CERTAIN HOPE  
THAT MY SLUMBER SHALL NOT BE BROKEN;  
AND THAT THOUGH I BE ALL-FORGETTING,  
YET SHALL I NOT BE ALL-FORGOTTEN,  
BUT CONTINUE THAT LIFE IN THE THOUGHTS AND DEEDS  
OF THOSE I LOVED,  
INTO WHICH, WHILE THE POWER TO STRIVE WAS YET VOUCHSAFED ME,  
I FONDLY strove TO ENTER.

HENRY FESTING JONES.

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REV ANDREW HALLIDAY DOUGLAS M.A.

Professor Halliday Douglas, who died somewhat unexpectedly in Edinburgh on the 15th of June last was for some years a well known personality in Cambridge. He was born in Edinburgh 6 February 1864, and was the son of Dr Andrew Halliday Douglas, a former President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. His mother was a daughter of Mr Kenneth McKinnon. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the University of Edinburgh. As a student he attained considerable distinction in 'a good year' and was first English medallist in 1883; in the succeeding year he was medallist in the Advanced Metaphysics class. About this time he came under the influence of the late Henry Drummond, and like many of his contemporaries was carried away by the fervour of the religious movement among Scotch students associated with the name of Henry Drummond.

He became a missionary among young men and was an effective worker in connexion with Henry Drummond's Holiday Mission. He proceeded to New College, Edinburgh, for his theological training, completing his student career by being elected to the First Cunningham Fellowship.

After being licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in the Free Church of Scotland, he acted as assistant to the late Dr Alexander Macleod at Birkenhead; he then had for six months full charge of Benfield Church, Glasgow, and afterwards assisted Dr Whyte at St George's Church, Edinburgh. In 1890 he was ordained Minister of the Free Church Congregation at Huntley, Aberdeenshire. In 1893 he came to Cambridge as the first Minister of the newly opened St Columba's Presbyterian Church in Downing Street, the induction service taking place on 10 March 1893. He joined St John's 9 October 1893 and obtained the B.A. degree in 1898 as an Advanced Student with a certificate of research for a dissertation on *The Psychology of Pomponatius*. In this he gave a lucid critical statement of the views of Pomponatius and traced the transmission of the root ideas of the Aristotelian philosophy into Scholasticism and the modification these ideas underwent in the labours of the representative Scholastic writers. This dissertation, in accordance with the regulations, was deposited in the University Library. In due course he proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1901. In 1899 the Theological College of the Presbyterian Church of England was transferred from London to Cambridge; to this foundation—Westminster College—Mr Douglas rendered valuable service as a member of the Council, and after its opening in 1899 published a history of the institution. He was Chaplain to the Mayor of Cambridge (Mr Tillyard) in 1899-1900, and was a Governor of the Perse School for Girls.

In 1901 he was a candidate for the Chair of Church History in New College, Edinburgh. His candidature received influential support, not only from Scotch theologians, but also from his friends in Cambridge. It is interesting to note that among those of his Cambridge friends who bore testimony to his sympathies, attainments and character were not only his colleagues at Westminster College, but also Dr Ryle, Bishop of Exeter; Dr Butler, Master of Trinity; Dr Moule, Bishop of Durham; Prof H. M. Gwatkin, and others.

In this candidature he was not successful, but later in that

year he was appointed to the Professorship of Apologetics in Knox College, Toronto, one of the most important theological Colleges in Canada. He conducted his classes there during the Session 1901-2 with conspicuous success. He returned to England in the spring, and was in Cambridge during the months of April and May, intending to return to Canada in the autumn. He died in Edinburgh rather suddenly after an operation.

Professor Halliday Douglas married a daughter of Mr William M'Naughton Love of London. Mrs Douglas is left with one child, a little daughter. His brother Mr Charles Mackinnon Douglas is M.P. for the N.W. Division of Lanarkshire.

#### EDWARD JOHN CHALMERS MORTON M.A.

Mr E. J. C. Morton, M.P. for Devonport, died 3 October at Amberley in Gloucestershire after a lingering illness. Mr Morton was the only son of Mr John Chalmers Morton, an active journalist and politician; he was born at West Mousley in Gloucestershire in 1856. He claimed to have Scotch blood in his veins and to be a descendant of Leslie, who commanded the troops at Dunbar; while his father's uncle was a nephew of Dr Thomas Chalmers, the famous theologian, who was practically the founder of the Free Church of Scotland.

Mr Morton entered St John's in 1876 from Harrow School. He was admitted a Foundation Scholar 14 June 1879 and took his degree as first Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1880. While an undergraduate he was a prominent speaker and became President of the Union. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 28 April 1880 and was called to the Bar 29 April 1885, but never practised.

After leaving the University he engaged to a certain extent in journalism, and he was an able and successful University Extension Lecturer. He usually took Astronomy as his subject; in this he was well informed, and, in spite of all the distractions of an active political career, kept his knowledge abreast of the latest developments of the subject. He had great powers of oral exposition and was able thoroughly to interest his hearers in the Science. It was also whispered that in spite of the abstract nature of the subject he managed by deft allusion to play the part of an apostle of science and politics simultaneously, suggesting rather than stating that the stars in their courses

were fighting the battles of the Liberal Party. He had made a special study of the history of the House of Commons and one of the most popular of his lectures was one treating of the quaint and picturesque phrases, customs, traditions and survivals that connect the Westminster of to-day with the dawn of constitutional history. Always an effective speaker he was perhaps more at home on the platform addressing a sympathetic audience than on the floor of the House of Commons, in the rough and tumble of debate with more dexterous combatants than himself.

From the time he left College to the end of his life he was always in the full stream of political controversy. He was a member of Mr. Albert Gray's committee of twelve formed to combat 'Jingoism' before the General Election of 1880. He travelled a great deal in Ireland and was a convinced Home Ruler before Mr Gladstone took up that cause, and he remained so to the end, even when at times the creed found little favour with his friends.

When the Home Rule split took place in the Liberal Party, Mr Morton originated, and acted as Secretary to, the Home Rule Union, a body which played a large part in the controversies of the day, and in a few years he had established a reputation as one of the most useful party speakers in the United Kingdom.

In 1892 Mr Morton entered Parliament as M.P. for Devonport. Almost at once he gained for himself a prominent place in the House of Commons, by a speech on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill. The speech had its defects in the eye of the critic; it had a good deal of the exaggerated style of the platform, but it revealed the remarkable capacity and knowledge of the man, and was well received by the House. The occasion is thus described by an eye-witness: "Mr Morton was then 36. It was a day for rising young men, and the new member for Devonport, in his maiden speech on the Home Rule Bill, made what was generally admitted to be the finest contribution from the Radical side to the opening debate. I well remember the occasion. The veteran Premier, though the hour was late in the afternoon and the calls of dinner had taken most of the Ministers and ex-Ministers out of the House, paid the newcomer the great compliment of remaining in his seat and listening attentively to the speech throughout. Mr Morton spoke from the floor, rising from the front bench below the

gangway at the place beloved of Mr Labouchere. The speech was, if anything, unduly long, but its manner was excellent. Mr Gladstone's hearing was then failing, but he moved up along the Treasury Bench to the corner seat, sitting in characteristic attitude, with his hand to his ear to catch every word, and, as the speech closed, stretched forward and warmly shook the young orator by the hand, at the same time complimenting him upon his performance. It was a signal mark of approval, for which there are few, if any, precedents, and the pleased Radicals cordially cheered, while the Irish Nationalists, from their old places across the floor, which they still retained, indulged in noisier demonstrations."

Perhaps Mr Morton never recaptured the first careless rapture of that speech, and never quite fulfilled the promise which his friends thought they saw in it. A sneering allusion to Mr Chamberlain was not forgotten by that doughty fighter. Many months afterwards he caught the Member for Devonport in one of those errors of fact, the result of careless preparation, which pass unnoticed on the platform, and administered a tremendous castigation, which created quite a scene at the time.

The misfortunes of the Gladstonian Party had their effect also on Mr Morton's career, and while he was at one time looked on as one of the rising lieutenants of his side his chance never really came. Like all mankind he had his limitations, he was more of a politician than a statesman. Owing perhaps to his training he held his own views so strongly and fervently that as a rule he was almost incapable of understanding how anyone could honestly differ from him on a political subject.

He was in great request as a speaker at by-elections. Fervent, ready, and eloquent, with a fine voice and an earnest manner, he rose on occasion to considerable heights of eloquence. It is, we believe, a fact that some years ago at a Trades' Union Conference held in the North of England, it was resolved that no one not a member of a Union should address the Congress, except Mr Bradlaugh and Mr Morton.

He worked hard for his party; dockyard constituencies are notoriously exacting and fickle, and though Mr Morton retained his seat at Devonport to the last, it is probable that he overtaxed his energies by unfailingly responding to all calls from his constituents. He had a real care for the efficiency of the Navy,

and though to some his views seemed distorted, it was a distinct advantage to have the criticisms of a man who could express the ultra civilian point of view with the weight which knowledge gives.

Socially Mr Morton was in great request and he had many friends. The party for which he worked so unostentatiously and well will be the poorer for his loss.

#### JEDEDIAH PRENDERGAST MERRITT.

By the death of Mr J. P. Merritt of Oak Hill, St Catharine's, Ontario, Canada, on 18 November 1900, there was removed a most interesting and unique character, a man whose rare intelligence and simple Christian nature exerted a strong and uplifting influence on the community in which he lived, and on his family in particular. Mr Merritt was the eldest surviving son of the Hon William Hamilton Merritt M.P., and Catharine Rodman Prendergast, only daughter and heiress of Dr Prendergast of Mayville, N.Y., for some time member of the legislature in New York; a man of great erudition, whose library, and fondness for scientific research were justly celebrated in the early years of the nineteenth century.

The Hon William Hamilton Merritt, the only son of Major Thos. Merritt, was a descendant of the sturdy United Empire Loyalists, that noble band of men and women who forfeited the comforts and prosperity of their homes in the United States, after the Revolutionary War, rather than submit to a form of government of which they disapproved. He was the well-known pioneer of the most important part of the peninsula of western Canada, and the originator and principal actor in obtaining the completion of the Welland and St Lawrence canals, now connecting the upper lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

The subject of this sketch was born at St Catharine's 1 June 1820, and the whole of his life was devoted to the material and aesthetical occupations which make history for the western hemisphere. His early education was received from tutors and masters in St Catharine's and Toronto, and on 10 March 1842 he entered St John's as a Pensioner, with the intention of studying for Holy Orders, but his eyesight giving out he was never ordained. He resided in St John's in 1842, 3, 4; his name was removed from the College boards 14 July

1846 without graduating. After an extended tour on the continent he returned to Canada and devoted himself to assimilating the requirements of the newer western society with English and Continental conditions, chiefly as it is associated with scholastic and political economy. His father, by the force of daily events, was engaged in promoting public important Canadian interests, whether included in commercial, political, or educational enterprises; and his son, being well qualified by natural and acquired attainments, gave these enterprises the advantage of his presence both at the desk and by his advice in the halls of the legislature. In 1860 he was appointed by a vote of Parliament to a position now known as Archivist. He collected the ten thousand folio pages of historical matter as put upon record by the lives of pioneers in Canada prior and subsequent to the Revolutionary War. Whether, accordingly, information of large or small moment to families of the United Empire class or its government, or to families generally of Canada or the United States be required, it is derivable through the labors of the gentleman whose name is before us. Such a task as this brought into requisition various talents and an unceasing industry for a number of years, and so profitable was his report that Parliament renewed an engagement with him. The qualities of patriotism and generosity characterised his proceedings, for he not only gave his assistant the appropriation made for the purpose, but without opposition he permitted the adoption of a title which directs a searcher after knowledge, formulated under his guidance, to go to the "Coventry Documents." On 1 May 1845 he was appointed postmaster at St Catharine's, an office which he retained for a period of eighteen years. Mr Merritt distinguished himself both in poetry and prose. At an early age a taste for literature and science distinctly spoke out. And subsequently his poetical genius shone out in many effusions relating to his own and other countries. A poem written as a memento of the visit of the Duke of Kent to Canada received a distinguished acknowledgement from the Prince of Wales, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of St Germans.

The public journals of the day, for many years past, evidenced by their columns that Mr Merritt's study and influence upon subjects of administrative policy and scientific economy have given to the public both instruction and benefit.

But the most important and longest work undertaken by Mr Merritt was a "Biography of the Hon William Hamilton Merritt," published in 1875, being valuable chiefly as a record of the public works and Parliamentary debates during the earliest years of Canada's political life. An ingenious historical chart published by Mr Merritt met with the approval of the British North American Historical Society, and commendation from the Prince of Wales, who sent him an appropriate medal. When decimal currency was introduced into Canada in 1870, Mr Merritt brought before the legislature a system of weights and measures known as the "metric." The government voted in its favour 50,000 dollars, which, however, it saw fit to withdraw at the next session of Parliament.

Mr Merritt's life was an unceasing application of advantages derivable from a patrimony for the promotion of plans equal to the dignity and character of Canada; and his family promise to wear his mantle. He married on the 17 August 1864 Emily Alexandrina, the eldest daughter of the late George Prescott, for many years Secretary and Treasurer of the Welland Canal, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. The eldest son, William Hamilton Merritt M.D., L.R.C.P., and S. Edin., is a Surgeon of more than local repute and Major of the 7th Field Battery.

C. W. M.





## THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1902.

In our May Term number (*Eagle* xxiii, 377) we mentioned the institution of a dinner to members of the College on the Boards.

The first of these dinners was held on Thursday, June 19th. Invitations were sent out to three groups of Johnians: (i) a group consisting of those who took the B.A. degree in 1851 and earlier; (ii) a group consisting of those who took the B.A. degree in the years 1869 to 1872 inclusive; (iii) a group consisting of those who took the B.A. degree in the years 1883 to 1887 inclusive. The gathering was a very pleasant one. Many who were unable to attend on this occasion expressed a hope that they might have another opportunity of being present.

The Senior Bursar requests us to remind Members of the College of the importance of notifying to him any change of address. All possible care is taken to make the College Address Book an accurate record, but with something like one thousand names on the boards the task is not an easy one. On this occasion several invitations were returned by the Post Office.

The following is a list of those present at the dinner, with the date of the B.A. degree. The names with an asterisk are those resident in the University.

The Master  
The President  
Mr E. Ackroyd, B.A., 1883  
Dr E. C. Andrews, 1884  
Mr J. B. Anstice, 1850  
Dr H. Bailey, 1839  
\*Dr H. F. Baker, 1887

Mr F. G. Holmes 1851  
Mr T. F. Howell, B.A., 1887  
Mr H. Howlett, 1869  
Viscount Inaba, 1892  
Mr G. Jones, 1886  
Mr J. Kerr, 1884  
Mr P. Lake, 1887

- Dr H. F. Banham, 1869  
 Mr H. T. E. Barlow, 1885  
 Mr R. Barry, 1848  
 \*Mr W. Bateson, 1883  
 Mr S. F. Bishop, 1871  
 \*Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891  
 Mr C. Brereton, 1886  
 Mr H. H. Brindley, 1887  
 Mr T. G. Carver, 1871  
 Mr J. S. ff. Chamberlain, 1869  
 Mr J. B. Charlesworth, 1843  
 Mr J. R. Charlesworth, 1847  
 Mr J. M. Clarke, 1846  
 Mr P. Clementi-Smith, 1871  
 Mr R. W. Close, 1870  
 Mr H. F. J. Coape-Arnold, 1872  
 Mr J. Collin, 1887  
 Mr J. E. Cooper, 1846  
 Sir Algernon Coote, 1872  
 \*Mr W. A. Cox, 1867  
 Mr. R. D. Cumberland-Jones, 1886  
 Mr T. Darlington, 1886  
 Mr G. D. Day, 1883  
 Mr H. C. Dodson, 1884  
 Mr C. B. Drake, 1869  
 Mr C. E. Drew, 1870  
 Dr. J. H. Drysdale, 1884  
 \*Mr F. Dyson, 1877  
 Mr L. H. Edmunds, K.C., 1883  
 Mr H. J. Elsee, 1885  
 \*Mr T. R. Glover, 1891  
 Rt Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1857  
 \*Mr C. E. Graves, 1862  
 Mr C. H. Griffith, 1870  
 Mr G. H. Hallam, 1869  
 Mr F. Hammond, 1883  
 Mr J. T. Hathornthwaite, 1870  
 Mr F. W. Hill, 1886  
 \*Professor A. Macalister, 1883  
 \*Dr D. MacAlister, 1877  
 Mr A. Mackintosh, 1883  
 Mr J. A. Macmeikan, 1871  
 Mr F. T. Madge, 1872  
 Mr H. M. Mansfield, 1869  
 Mr J. B. Marsh, 1884  
 Mr G. A. Marshall, 1871  
 \*Professor J. E. B. Mayor, 1848  
 Mr E. F. Miller, 1871  
 Mr W. J. Morrison, 1886  
 Mr F. L. Muirhead, 1883  
 Mr. J. Oliver, 1872  
 Mr J. A. Percival, 1869  
 Mr E. J. Rapson, 1884  
 Mr C. T. Y. Robson, 1884  
 \*Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897  
 Mr W. N. Roseveare, 1885  
 Mr J. S. Salman, 1869  
 \*Dr J. E. Sandys, 1867  
 \*Mr R. F. Scott, 1875  
 \*Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889  
 Mr A. C. Seward, 1886  
 \*Dr L. E. Shore, 1885  
 Mr A. Shears, 1851  
 Mr E. H. Shears, 1872  
 Mr W. H. H. Steer, 1885  
 \*Mr A. J. Stevens, 1867  
 Mr. T. Stone, 1884  
 Mr G. F. Stout, 1883  
 \*Mr J. R. Tanner, 1883  
 Mr P. E. Tooth, 1887  
 Dr G. S. Turpin, 1887  
 Mr R. K. Vinter, 1869  
 Mr J. Watkins, 1869  
 Mr F. W. Whale, 1849



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Michaelmas Term 1902.*

In September last the Rev Canon Henry Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Huddersfield, was elected Bishop of Melbourne as successor to Dr F. F. Goe. *The Times* of September 15 in announcing the appointment has the following note :

"The Rev Henry Lowther Clarke is a son of the late Rev W. Clarke, of Firbank, Westmorland, and was educated at Sedbergh School. Like many of its ablest pupils he passed to St John's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and he graduated as Seventh Wrangler in 1874. He was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Archbishop of York (Dr Thomson) and was licensed to the curacy of St John's, Hull. In 1876 the Archbishop nominated him to the vicarage of Hedon, and in 1883 he became for a short time Assistant Master at St Peter's School, York. In 1884 the Dean and Chapter appointed him to the vicarage of St Martin, Coney Street, York. He made a considerable mark as Vicar of Dewsbury—a post which Bishop Walsham How conferred on him in 1890, and only a few months ago became Vicar of Huddersfield. He has been an Honorary Canon of Wakefield Cathedral since 1893, and is Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the Huddersfield Archdeaconry.

"There is no doubt that the electors have made a good choice. Canon Lowther Clarke is a Moderate Churchman. The late Bishop Perry, if he had been alive to take his wonted part in the selection of the Melbourne Bishop, would perhaps have worked for a more decidedly Evangelical nomination, and the new Bishop is nearer in Churchmanship to Bishop Moorhouse than to Bishop Goe. But he takes a keen interest in education, having been for some years a member of the examining board of training colleges, and this will stand him in good stead as an Australian Bishop.

"Yesterday morning, after the ordinary service at St Peter's Church, Huddersfield, Canon Lowther Clarke announced that he had been offered the Bishopric and had consulted with trusted friends. He sent on Saturday his final answer that he would go, and he asked the congregation to believe that only

the sense of obedience had led him to that conclusion. In laying aside the work of the parish priest and taking that of a ruler in the Church he hoped to carry with him memories of twenty-five long years which might help him in his future diocese to be sympathetic with the clergy. He would never forget the confidence and kindness of his Huddersfield friends."

The Public Orator spoke as follows on October 23, in presenting the Bishop designate of Melbourne, for the complete degree of Doctor in Divinity *honoris causa* :

"Unum ex alumnis nostris, episcopum Melburnensem nuper designatum, non sine gaudio hodie et salvere et valere iubemus. Scholae Sedbergensis ex umbraculis egressus, Divi Ioannis in Collegio disciplina mathematica excultus in comitatu Eboracensi plus quam quinque et viginti per annos in laboribus sacris spectatus, munera sibi credita omnia, summa cum fide, summa cum dignitate, obivit. In provinciam autem oceanum propediem profecturus, habebit ante oculos Collegii sui alumni insignis, episcopi olim Melburnensis, nunc Mancuniensis, exemplar. Viri talis, intervallo quodam interposito, successor constitutus, et provinciae tantae regendae destinatus, praeceptorum academicorum ambagibus longis hodie non indiget. Etenim, ut Senecae verbis utar, 'longum iter est per praecepta, breve et efficax per exempla.'"

We take the following account of the Bishop's Consecration from *The Times* of November 3 :

"On Saturday, All Saints' Day, the Rev Henry Lowther Clarke, Vicar of Huddersfield and Hon Canon of Wakefield Cathedral, was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne, in succession to Bishop Goe, the ceremony taking place in St Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who arrived shortly before 10 o'clock, attended by four of his chaplains—Dr Wace, the Rev J. A. Reeve, the Rev Arthur Carr, and the Rev W. J. Conybeare—was received at the West Door by the Dean and other members of the Cathedral clergy. The assistant Bishops were the Bishops of Rochester, Bath and Wells, Manchester, Wakefield, and Brisbane, and Bishops Montgomery and Goe. After the opening part of the ceremony had been concluded, in the South-West Chapel, a procession was formed consisting of the choristers and gentlemen of the choir, Minor Canon Gilbertson, Minor Canon Tapsfield, Prebendary Ingram, then the Bishop Designate, the Assistant Bishops, Canon H. S. Holland, the Archdeacon of London, the Dean, the Apparitor-General (Sir John Hanham), the Secretary (Mr Hugh Lee), and the Primate. As the procession passed up the nave to the choir the hymn 'O Heavenly Jerusalem' was sung. The Bishop of Bath and Wells read the Epistle, the Gospel was read by the Bishop of Manchester, and the Sermon—which was based on Hebrews xiii., 8, 'Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to-day,

and for ever'—was preached by the Archdeacon of Manchester (the Venerable J. M. Wilson). After the Sermon the Anthem 'The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them' (Goss) was sung while the Bishop Designate was putting on his rochet. Dr Clarke was presented by the Bishops of Manchester and Wakefield. The King's mandate for the Consecration was produced and read by Mr Lee, and the oath of canonical obedience was afterwards administered. The Archbishop of Canterbury put the questions of examination, and the Bishop Designate retired and assumed the rest of the episcopal habit, the choir during his absence singing the Anthem 'For He shall give His angels charge over thee' (Mendelssohn). On his return Dr Clarke again knelt on the step in front of the Primate's chair, and the *Veni Creator* was sung over him, this being followed by the laying on of hands. After the service the procession returned in the reverse order, the Archbishop of Canterbury having the Bishop of Melbourne on his right hand."

Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) has been appointed First Commissioner of Works in the reconstituted Ministry of Mr A. J. Balfour. Lord Windsor held the office of Paymaster General from 1891 to 1892. He is Lord-lieutenant of Glamorganshire and Hon. Colonel of the Worcestershire and Glamorganshire Yeomanry. In 1895 he was Mayor of Cardiff, and has for some years been a trustee of the National Gallery. He is president of the South African Association. A London newspaper commenting on his appointment concludes as follows: "Nor would it be possible to have picked out a better First Commissioner of Works than Lord Windsor. Few, if any, members of the House of Lords have more fully acted on the principle that 'noblesse oblige' than he has. Quietly, even shyly, he has from early manhood striven, and striven with success, to follow the path pointed out by duty. Whether as landlord, or as social reformer, or as watchful guardian of British interests in South Africa, he has acquired honour without ostentation, and distinction without courting it."

On the 22nd August 1902 the King was pleased to appoint Rear Admiral William Hawkesworth Fawkes (formerly Fellow Commoner of the College) to be a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order.

Dr D. MacAlister, Senior Tutor, has received from the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Duke of Devonshire, a letter of thanks for his services as the representative of the British Government at the International Conference on dangerous drugs, held in Brussels in September.

In October last the King was pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir William Lee-Warner K.C.S.I. to be a member of the Council of India. Sir William Lee-Warner

(B.A. 1869) is a former Scholar of the College and an ex-Editor of *The Eagle*. He was appointed to the Bombay Civil Service after the examination of 1867. He had a distinguished and varied career in India, he was sometime Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Secretary to the Commission on Public Education, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, an additional member of the Viceroy's Council, and Agent or Resident in various Native States. He retired from the Civil Service in 1895 to take up the duties of Secretary in the political and secret department of the India Office in London. He is the author of *The Protected Princes of India*, and other works.

The Rev Prof John E. B. Mayor (B.A. 1848) and Prof A. Marshall (B.A. 1865) are named in the charter of the new British Academy as among its first Fellows. Prof Mayor is a member of the Council of the Academy.

On the occasion of the Bodleian Tercentenary at Oxford on October 9, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887), G.C.M.G., Chancellor of McGill University, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, and High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

At a meeting of the Bradford City Council, held on September 9, it was decided to confer the freedom of the City upon Sir Francis S. Powell, M.P. (B.A. 1850). The presentation took place on October 24.

On 22 March 1902 a Civil List Pension of £100 per annum was granted to Dr A. Jessopp (B.A. 1848), "In recognition of his services to Archæology and Literature."

Mr Philip Baylis (B.A. 1872), of Whitemead Park, Coleford, has been elected Prime Warden of the Worshipful Company of Blacksmiths for the ensuing year.

At a quarterly court of the Worshipful Company of Glovers held on October 22, Sir Ernest Clarke (M.A. 1894) was elected a Warden for the ensuing year.

At the annual Fellowship Election on November 3 Mr John Henry Arthur Hart (B.A. 1898) was elected a Fellow of the College. Mr Hart was placed in the first class of the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1898, and in the first Class of the Theological Tripos, Part II, 1900. He was elected Allen, University, Student in 1901. Mr Hart submitted a dissertation intitled: *Studies in the History and Textual Criticism of Ecclesiasticus*.

Two other Fellows have been elected under the provision of Statute 24 of the College Statutes, the Fellowships being tenable during residence for a period of three years.

(a) On June 6, Mr G. B. Mathews (B.A. 1884), formerly Professor of Mathematics in the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

(b) On November 3, Mr W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898, M.D. London), University Lecturer in Physiological and Experimental Psychology.

On October 10th the Council of the College elected the Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons (B.A. 1877) to be an Honorary Fellow of the College. Mr Parsons was eleventh wrangler in his year. He is well known in the scientific world for his improvements in the steam turbine. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1898.

Mr R. Horton Smith, K.C., (B.A. 1856) has been elected Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn; he enters on the duties of his office on 11 January 1903.

Mr Ernest Carpmael, K.C. (B.A. 1867) and Mr T. W. Brogden (B.A. 1867) were elected Benchers of the Middle Temple on November 21st.

Mr A. R. Pennington (B.A. 1893) Barrister at Law, who has been a Police Magistrate in Lagos, has been appointed to a Judgeship in the Gold Coast Colony.

The Rev Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures on Religious Thought in the 19th century during the month of November. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: 1. William Makepeace Thackeray and his teaching; 2. The Life and Genius of Charles Dickens; 3. Dickens as a Prophet of his time; 4. George Eliot and her Philosophy of Life.

A course of lectures on "The Wisdom of Egypt in Greek Tradition" was delivered by Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) during November and December in the Lecture Room of the Theosophical Society. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: November 11, The Mind's Initiation; November 18, The Cup the Gnostic drinks of; November 25, The Son of God; December 2, The Key of the Candidate.

The Royal Society has awarded the Rumford Medal for 1902 to the Hon Charles Algernon Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College, "for his success in the application of the steam turbine to industrial purposes and for its recent extension to navigation."

The De Morgan medal of the London Mathematical Society for 1902 has been awarded to Professor A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870).



The Council of the Royal Society for 1903 includes the following members of the College: *Secretary* Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); members of the Council: Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883); Sir John Gorst, M.P. (B.A. 1857); Prof G. D. Liveing (B.A. 1850); Prof A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885).

At the annual general meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday 27 October the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing Session: *President*, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887); *Vice-Presidents*, Prof A. Macalister (M.A. 1883) and Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886); new members of the Council, Mr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880).

At the annual general meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on Thursday November 13, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1885), Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887); *Treasurer*, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); *Secretary*, Prof A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885); Member of the Council, Mr A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870).

The following members of the College are among the officers of the Royal Asiatic Society for the current year: Vice-President—Sir W. Lee Warner, K.C.S.I.; Member of the Council, Mr E. J. Rapson.

Mr H. S. Foxwell (B.A. 1871) was in June last appointed Teacher of Banking and Currency in the University of London.

Mr S. L. Hart (B.A. 1881), formerly Fellow of the College, is now Principal of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College. Mr Hart is really the Founder of this new institution, intended to give young China the opportunity of acquiring Western knowledge.

Mr F. J. Moss (B.A. 1886) has been appointed Headmaster of the District School, Bareilly, India.

Mr. J. Percival (B.A. 1887), Vice-Principal of the Wye Agricultural College, Kent, has been appointed Lecturer in Agriculture at the University College, Reading.

Mr R. R. Cummings (B.A. 1893) has been appointed Naval Instructor on board H.M.S. *Ariadne*, for service on the North American Station.

The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) has been appointed to the Chair of History in the University of Birmingham, tenable for three years.

Mr H. H. Davies (B.A. 1894) has been appointed Principal of the Colvin School, Lucknow.

The President of the Board of Education has appointed Mr H. T. Holmes (B.A. 1896), Chemistry Master at Merchant Taylors' School, to be a Junior Inspector.

Mr W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896), Fellow of the College and Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Liverpool, has been appointed an Inspector under the Ministry of Education in Egypt.

Mr R. W. H. T. Hudson (B.A. 1898), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Liverpool.

Mr J. H. Beith (B.A. 1898) has been appointed a Master at Durham Grammar School.

Mr D. R. Harris (B.A. 1898), who has been Assistant Master in Mathematics and Lecturer on Education at Aberystwith University College, was in July last appointed by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council to be Normal Master at the London Day Training College, in connexion with the University of London.

The Rev W. L. Walter (B.A. 1898), Curate of Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, was in July last appointed Tutor and Chaplain of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

Ds L. Lewton Brain (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Mycologist and Lecturer in Agriculture to the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies in succession to Ds. A. Howard (B.A. 1899).

Ds J. H. Towle (B.A. 1900), one of our Editors, has been appointed to a Professorship in Aligarh College, United Provinces, India.

Ds J. C. Crocker (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at the South Western Polytechnic, Chelsea.

Ds R. P. Gregory (B.A. 1901) has been appointed an additional University Demonstrator in Botany for five years from Michaelmas 1902.

Ds B. P. Waller (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a Mastership at Felsted School.

Ds B. E. Mitchell (B.A. 1902) has been appointed a Science Master at the Perse School, Cambridge.

Ds A. M. C. Nicholl (B.A. 1902), late Choral Scholar, has been appointed to a Science Mastership at Abingdon School.

Ds B. F. Woods (B.A. 1902) has been appointed to a Mastership at Giggleswick School.

J. M. Gaskell has been appointed to a Mastership at Dunstable School.

The following members of the College have been appointed Examiners in the University of London: Mr G. B. Mathews F.R.S. (B.A. 1884) in Mathematics; Mr G. S. Turpin (B.A. 1887) in Chemistry; Mr V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895) in Botany; and Mr W. C. Sumners (B.A. 1892) in Latin.

Sir F. S. Powell (B.A. 1850) was in June last elected a member of the Council of Selwyn College, Cambridge.

The "Electoral Roll" of the University for the year 1902-3 contains 626 names; of these 78 are members of St John's.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford, the Rev G. C. Allen (B.A. 1878), Headmaster of Cranleigh School; and at Hatfield, the Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Junior Dean.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, October 12; The Bishop of Sheffield, October 26; Dr Watson, November 9; and by Mr W. S. Kelley of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, November 23.

From the annual report for the Session 1901-2 of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry*. Mr G. C. Moore Smith (B.A. 1881) lectured at University College, Sheffield, in the Michaelmas Term on *Shakespeare and Milton*, and in the Lent Term on *Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Tennyson*. The Rev J. H. B. Masterman, (B.A. 1893) lectured at Southport in the Michaelmas Term on *Tennyson and Browning*, and on the same subject at Shrewsbury in the Lent Term; at Market Drayton and Shrewsbury in the Lent Term on *Social Teachers on the Victorian Era*; he also gave a short course of Lectures at Ludlow in the Lent Term on *Makers of Europe*; and at Leicester in the Michaelmas Term on *Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Browning—Three prophets of the Romantic Revival*. Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured at Southport in the Lent Term on the *History of the English Novel*; at Colchester, Hastings, Worthing, Earls Colne, and Swaffham in the Michaelmas Term, on *Shakespeare*; at Yarmouth in the Michaelmas Term, and at Sunderland in the Lent Term on the *History of the English Novel in the 19th century*, and at Newcastle in the Lent Term on *Four English Novels*; in the Michaelmas Term at Lowestoft on *Victorian Poets and Novelists*, and at Hull and Middlesbrough in the Lent Term on the *History of English Architecture*. Mr J. H. Vincent (B.A. 1899) lectured at Newcastle and Sunderland in the Lent Term

on *Photography and its relation to the Science of Light*. The late Mr E. J. C. Morton (B.A. at Margate in the Michaelmas Term on *Formal Astronomy*.

In the recent Civil Service Open Competition for 1902 the following scholars of the College obtained the third, fourth, and nineteenth places respectively. All have chosen posts in the Home Civil Service:

Ds L. D. Wakely (B.A. 1901), India Office. Ds P. J. G. Rose (B.A. 1901) Scottish Office. Ds A. R. Kidner (B.A. 1901), Post Office. Mr Wakely, who was first of the Cambridge and third of the whole number of candidates, obtained the highest aggregate number of marks in Natural Science; and he was also first in four subjects: Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and English Law. Mr Rose was second in Mathematics, first in Physics, and first in Geology. There were twenty-one Cambridge men in the list of those obtaining appointments.

In the final examination of the candidates selected in 1901 for the Civil Service of India Mr A. C. A. Latif (B.A. 1901) is placed first; Mr R. Casson (B.A. 1900) is thirty-second, and Mr P. B. Haigh (B.A. 1900) is thirty-fifth. The total number of candidates is forty-four.

Ds W. M. Royds (B.A. 1900) has obtained a Student Interpretership in the Consular Service, and has been appointed to Japan.

Ds F. W. Marrs (B.A. 1902) has received an appointment in the Postmaster-General's Office in Capetown.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S., who has been officiating as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector at Midnapore, Bengal.

Mr W. N. Maw (B.A. 1891), I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, has been transferred to the Chandha District, Central Provinces, India.

Mr F. X. D'Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish, Bombay.

Mr W. Gaskell (B.A. 1895) I.C.S., united provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been transferred from Azamgarh to Garwhal.

Mr C. W. Tudor-Owen (formerly an Exhibitioner of the College, afterwards of Trinity Hall), I.C.S., was in July last appointed Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar.

Ds A. C. A. Latif (B.A. 1901) was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on 11 June 1902. The Barstow Law Scholarship at Gray's Inn was awarded to Mr Latif at the same time.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on the 17th November 1902; at Lincoln's Inn, M. H. Visram (B.A. 1898); at the Inner Temple, J. H. B. Fletcher (B.A. 1902); at the Middle Temple, O. E. L. Sharples (B.A. 1899).

The following members of the College passed the Final Examination of the Incorporated Law Society held in June last, and thereby became entitled to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme Court: A. W. J. Groos (B.A. 1899), J. L. Moore (B.A. 1899). A. W. Lymbery (B.A. 1900) passed in the first class of the Intermediate Examination held at the same time.

The second active service company of the Westmorland Rifle Battalion of the Border Regiment returned to Carlisle on Thursday, June 19th. Lieutenants A. C. Scoular (B.A. 1896) and G. H. Shepley (B.A. 1900) have been the two subalterns. Mr Scoular had a great reception at St Helen's Colliery from the officials and staff.

We understand that Mr G. W. Williams, late scholar of the College and sometime a Lieutenant in the 43rd company of Imperial Yeomanry, has obtained a scientific appointment in connection with the mining operations on the Rand.

Mr G. Burnside Buchanan (B.A. 1890), M.B., C.M., F.F.P.S.G., was in June last appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow.

Mr Norman G. Bennett (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., Eng., has been appointed Assistant Dental Surgeon to St George's Hospital.

Mr F. A. Rose (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Junior Demonstrator in Pathology at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), M.B., B.C., has been appointed a public Vaccinator in South Australia.

Mr John Wharton, B.C. (B.A. 1891), has been appointed House Surgeon to the Manchester Eye Hospital.

Ds H. J. Gauvain (B.A. 1902), Foundation Scholar of the College, has been awarded the first Senior Science Scholarship at St Bartholomew's Hospital. He has also been appointed Assistant Demonstrator in Biology at that Hospital.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians of London held on Thursday, July 31st, the following members of the College, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: G. A. Kempthorne (B.A. 1898), St Thomas',

I. Orton (B.A. 1896), St Bartholomew's. A Diploma in Public Health by the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons was granted to J. A. H. Brincker (B.A. 1895), M.B., B.C., St Mary's and University College.

The following members of the College, having passed the necessary examinations and conformed to the by-laws and regulations, were in August last admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: G. A. Kempthorne (B.A. 1893), St Thomas'; Loraine Orton (B.A. 1896), St Bartholomew's.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians of London held on Thursday, October 29, a licence to practice physic was granted to H. Bently (B.A. 1897), Guy's Hospital.

Dr J. H. Drysdale (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Medical Registrar to St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Ds H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901), Scholar of the College, has gained a University Scholarship at Guy's Hospital, London.

T. Stuart, advanced Student of the College, who passed Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in June last, has been elected to a Junior Fellowship in the Royal University of Ireland.

C. C. Carter has been elected to a (Tenor) Choral Studentship.

The Technical Education Board of the London County Council in July last awarded a grant of £20 for three years to A. E. Stansfeld, Foundation Scholar of the College.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev Canon Augustus Jessopp (B.A. 1849), Rector of Scarning, Norfolk, and Honorary Fellow of the College, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty,

The Bishop of Llandaff has appointed the Rev John Thomas (B.A. 1868), Vicar of Dyffryn, near Neath, to be Rural Dean of Groneath Upper (Western Division).

The Rev M. F. Hilton (1871 did not graduate), some time Rector of Southwick, Sussex, was in June last presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Welton, Northants.

The Rev H. T. Wood (B.A. 1872), Rector of Aldbury near Tring, has been appointed Rural Dean of Berkhamstead.

The Rev T. W. Windley (B.A. 1873), organizing secretary of the S.P.G. for the diocese of Southwell, has been appointed Vicar of All Saints, Nottingham.

The Rev George Hodges (B.A. 1874), Vicar of St James', Bury St Edmunds, has been appointed Archdeacon of Sudbury.

The Rev C. H. Fynes-Clinton (B.A. 1871), Rector of Blandford Forum, Dorset, has been appointed Rural Dean of Blandford.

The Rev T. Russell (B.A. 1881), missionary at Allahabad, has been appointed Rector of Littledean, Gloucestershire.

The Rev T. E. Cleworth (B.A. 1883), Rector of Middleton near Manchester, was in June last appointed an honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral. Canon Cleworth has been offered and declined the Bishopric of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Bishop of Carlisle has conferred an honorary Canonry in his Cathedral upon the Rev H. T. E. Barlow (B.A. 1885), Rector of Lawford, formerly Junior Dean of the College and an Editor of *The Eagle*. Canon Barlow has been an examining chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle since 1892.

The Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer (B.A. 1885) has been appointed Acting Chaplain to the 3rd Middlesex R.G.A. Volunteers.

The Rev C. H. Salisbury (B.A. 1888), R.N., has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S. *St George*.

The Rev W. J. L. Phillips, (B.A. 1894), R.N., has been appointed Chaplain to the *Sanspareil*.

The London Gazette of 3 October states that the King has appointed the Rev W. H. Ashton (B.A. 1894) to the newly created living of St John, Old Trafford. Mr Ashton has been Curate of Whalley Range since 1898. His new parish has been constituted by incorporating parts of the parishes of St Margaret, Whalley Range; St Matthew, Stratford; and St Hilda, Old Trafford, into a new ecclesiastical district.

The Rev F. W. Walker (B.A. 1894), who has been curate of St John's, Coventry, for the last five years, has been appointed to the curacy of North Petherton, and he is also expected to hold the small country rectory of St Michael Church, both parishes being near Bridgewater, in Somerset.

The Rev M. Mullineux (B.A. 1896), who was for some time with the forces in South Africa as Chaplain, has been appointed Chaplain in H.M. Fleet.

The Rev W. S. Bowdon (B.A. 1899), formerly Choral Student of the College and Curate of Aston Brook near Birmingham since 1900, has been accepted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Assyrian Mission.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

| Name.             | B.A.   | From   | To be                                 |
|-------------------|--------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Cavis-Brown, J.   | (1878) | V. Shifnal                                   | V. Selsey, near Chichester            |
| Parcks, C. G. W.  | (1879) | C. Green Street Green, Dutton                | R. Hartley, Kent                      |
| Eustace, J. M.    | (1869) | Master at Weymouth College                   | R. Challacombe, Barnstaple            |
| Wiseman, A. R.    | (1878) |  | R. Seale                              |
| Ryder, A. C. D.   | (1870) | R. Trowbridge                                | R. Maresfield, Sussex                 |
| Marsh, J. B.      | (1884) | C. Upton with Chalvey                        | R. Belchamp St Paul, Essex            |
| Windley, T. W.    | (1873) | Sec. S. P. G.                                | V. All Saints', Nottingham            |
| Bell, E. H.       | (1877) | V. All Souls, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell     | V. All Saints', South Wimbledon       |
| Nicholl, L. H.    | (1887) | C. Ludlow                                    | R. Ribblesford, Bewdley               |
| Ainger, W. H.     | (1888) | C. S. Nicholas, Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne | P. C. Prudhoe-on-Tyne                 |
| Chester, F. E.    | (1884) | C. Ashby-de-la-Zouch                         | V. Willesley, Leicestershire          |
| Dixon, J.         | (1878) | C. St Mary Magdalene, Paddington             | V. Willesden                          |
| Mowbray, J. R. W. | (1887) | V. Little Hinton, Wilts.                     | V. St Mathias on the Weir, Bristol    |
| Raby, E. W.       | (1884) | C. St Marylebone                             | R. Jacobstow, Cornwall                |
| Greeves, P.       | (1896) | C. Whitby                                    | V. St Sepulchre, Cambridge            |
| Atherton, E. E.   | (1886) | C. Bradninch                                 | V. Rockbeare, Devon                   |
| Smith, H. G.      | (1881) | R. Halewood, Liverpool                       | V. All Hallows, Allerton              |
| Burland, W.       | (1888) | R. Compton Martin, Bristol                   | R. Langridge                          |
| Poynder, A. J.    | (1883) | V. St Michael's, Burleigh Street, Strand     | R. Whitechapel                        |
| Stobart, W. J.    | (1864) | V. St Augustine's, Bermondsey                | V. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight         |
| Mackie, E. C.     | (1882) | V. Glaisdale                                 | V. Stockton in the Forest             |
| Bowers, J. P. A.  | (1877) | Canon of Gloucester                          | V. Sandhurst, Gloucester              |
| Hartley, E.       | (1876) | C. St John's, Isle of Dogs                   | V. Christ Church, Isle of Dogs        |
| Goodacre, E. E.   | (1887) | C. All Saints', Hamer, Rochdale              | P. C. St John's, Atherton, Manchester |

The following were ordained on St Matthew's day, September 17th:

*Deacons:* By the Bishop of Ely, F. A. Hannam (B.A. 1901) licenced to St Matthew's Cambridge; C. A. L. Senior (B.A. 1900) licenced to St Mary the Great, Cambridge.

By the Bishop of St David's, Jenkin Evans (B.A. 1902) licenced to Llansadwrn with Llanwrda.

A tablet has been placed in the church of St Mark, Wolverhampton, as a memorial to the late Rev George Everard (B.A. 1851), who was for many years Vicar of the Parish. The inscription is as follows: "To the Glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of the Rev George Everard, M.A., Vicar of this parish 1868-1884, this tablet is erected as a loving tribute by his fellow-helpers in the ministry, T. Oliver, J. Powell, H. H. Dibben, W. T. Milligan. 'For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much people was added to the Lord (Acts xi, 24).'"

St Michael's Church, Compton Martin, near Bristol, was reopened in July last, after a process of repair extending over twelve months. The work was carried out under the personal supervision of the rector, the Rev W. Burland (B.A. 1887), without the intervention of a contractor.

The 'Ely Diocesan Remembrancer' for July—August 1902, has an account of the church of Marston Morteyne, Beds, which is in the gift of the College. There is also a view of the church reproduced from the summer number of 'Country Life.'

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Mendel's principles of heredity, A defence. With a translation of Mendel's original papers on hybridisation*, by W. Bateson, F.R.S. (University Press); *Educational Sloyd, in Theory and Practice*, by G. Sanderson Hodson, M.A.; *The Century Bible: Revelation*, by C. Anderson Scott M.A. (Edinburgh, Jack); *Modern Science and Modern Thought*, by the late S. Laing (6d. edition issued by the Rationalist Press Association) with a biography of the author (Watts); *Mechanics; A text Book of Mechanics and Hydrostatics*, by Herbert Hancock, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R. Met. Soc., Lecturer on Geometry to the Architectural Association, London (Sampson Low); *The Sabbath, a delight*, by the Rev. W. A. Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street (S.P.C.K.); *Corpus of Ugham Inscriptions*, by R. A. S. Macalister (Nutt); *The Fenland Soils*, by the Rev. E. A. W. Peacock, Vicar of Codney (The Naturalist); *The Scientific Writings of the late George Francis Fitzgerald*, edited by J. Larmor (Longmans); *Elementary Geometry*, by W. C. Fletcher (Arnold); *A Junior Chemistry*, by E. A. Tyler, Science Master at Framlingham College (Methuens); *History of the Cambridge University Cricket Club 1820-1901*, by W. J. Ford (Blackwoods); *A Tyndale Comedy*, by R. H. Forster (Gay and Bird); *Waves and Ripples in water, air and ether. Being a course of Christmas Lectures, delivered at the Royal Institute of Great Britain*, by J. A. Fleming, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (S.P.C.K.); *The History of Jakmak, Sultan of Egypt*, by Ibn Arabshah, by Prof. S. A. Strong (Royal Asiatic Society); *The general treatment of Fungoid Pests*, by A. Howard, Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer, Imperial

Department of Agriculture, West Indies (official Publication; of *Three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in the Long Vacation of 1902 on the occasion of the Summer Meeting of University Extension Students*) (University Press), two are by members of the College: The transference of the grounds of Religious Belief by the Ven. J. M. Wilson, Archdeacon of Manchester, and, *Walking with Christ* by the Rev H. E. J. Bevan, Prebendary of St Paul's; *A Text-book of Physics*, by R. A. Lehfeldt (Arnold); *Caesar's Gallic War*, by A. S. Wilkins (Dent).

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Dr D. MacAlister to be Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic for the ensuing year; Dr H. F. Baker to be an additional Pro-Procter for the ensuing year; Dr T. G. Tucker represented the University on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration of the University of Sydney; Mr R. F. Scott to be an Almoner of Christ's Hospital; Mr A. I. Tillyard and Mr H. Lee-Warner to be Members of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Mr. J. Larmor and Mr A. E. Love to be Examiners for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1903; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Examiner for Part I of the Classical Tripos in 1903; Dr Sandys to be an Examiner for Part II of the Classical Tripos in 1903 and to be an Elector to the Prendergast Studentship; Mr W. J. Brown to be an Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1903; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry; Prof. A. Macalister to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for Medical Degrees in 1903; Mr F. F. Blackman and Mr T. T. Groom to be Examiners in Elementary Biology; Mr N. B. Harman to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for the Natural Science Tripos in 1903; Dr Watson to be an Examiner for the Maitland Prize in 1903.

#### JOHNIANA.

The following glimpse of the habits of our predecessors occurs in a 'Turnover' on Trousers in *The Globe* for Tuesday, August 19th:

From 1794 to half-way through the second decade of the nineteenth century the battle trousers versus breeches was a fierce one. If ridicule could have killed, trousers would have gone under at once, but they, or, rather, their exponents, were impervious to the shower of chaff, squibs, and caricatures, and so carried the new style of clothing the nether limbs to unequivocal victory. At the universities the change created a great commotion. At Oxford, in 1810, a proctor, named Rigaud, who winked at trousers in the streets, was compelled to resign because his laxity of discipline as to costume gave offence to the dons. At Cambridge, in 1812, orders were made at Trinity and St John's Colleges that students appearing in hall or chapel in trousers should be considered as absent. A year or so later, however, this rule was not only relaxed at St John's, but the authorities themselves took to trousers, whereupon a wag remarked that "the college was going to ruin inasmuch as the masters and seniors had contracted the loose habits of the undergraduates." Gunning's "Reminiscences of Cambridge" states that



when the master of another college appeared in the article of dress alluded to he was greeted with—

"Gadzoons! Gadzoons!  
There's Lowther Yates in pantaloons."

[The following entry is taken from an 'Ordination Book' in the Episcopal Registry at Ely]:

Appositions made and taken before the Right Worshipfull Thomas Ithell, Doctor of Lawes, and Mr John Parker, clerk, in the Cathedrall Church of Elye the xvth daye of Aprill Anno domini 1568 of all such as intend to receyve holy orders the daye following.

Lawrance Washington of thage of xxiiij yeares abydyng in St John's Colledg in Cambriddg Mr of Art exhibythyth his testimoniall vnder the hands of the Master and certayn fellows of the same Colledg for his good conuersation, he redythyth and vnderstandeth the Latyn tong very well. He desyreth to be Decon and myndeth by God his gras to proceed in the mynistry. He sayth he is legitimat and able to prove the same, he is well exercised in the Scripture. He wrythyth as followythyth:

"Quicumque potestate resistat, dei ordinationi  
resistat, ad. Rom. 13."

In the margin is written "Admissus in diaconum."

[Laurence 'Wasshington' was admitted a Fellow of the College 11 April 1565. There appear to have been more of his name alive at that time. A Laurence Washington was instituted Rector of Colmer 30 January 1565-6 and Rector of Fawley 27 October 1575, both livings, which are in Hampshire, were vacant about the end of 1609. A Laurence Washington was instituted Rector of Purleigh, Essex, 14 March 1632-3. He was ejected for loyalty to the King in 1642 (Newcourt's, *Repertorium*). The Hampshire incumbent was instituted before the Fellow of the College was ordained. And the Rector of Purleigh, if he was the Fellow, must have been nearly 100 years of age in 1642.]

The works of St John's College Chapel go on steadily. The main timbers are on from the apse within a couple of bays from the tower, and give an idea of the bold outline that may be expected. We observed workmen on the organ-chamber roof, on the north side of the chapel, which is a detached roof, the same pitch as the chapel. The carvers are cutting away at the apse windows and windows adjoining; some of these are completed and look very rich: the arcade caps and other carving works already finished show that this department will be thoroughly carried out. Masons are turning the tower arches of the ante-chapel, and setting the window tracing and arches of the ante-chapel aisles—the mullions and jambs of the great west window are up to the tracery springing. The aisles of this ante-chapel will have ceiling of groined stonework; and so will the roof of the organ-chamber. The tower stands in the centre of the ante-chapel, and will be open for two stories, giving an elevation of about 100 feet to the groined floor of the belfry. Most of our readers are aware the main entrance is from the first court of the college into the south aisle of the ante chapel; the sides of this doorway are of great depth, and with the arched head, will be full of elaborate sculpture and carving. It is the intention, we understand, to fill the windows with stained glass, some of which are already ordered of Messrs Clayton and Bell.

*The Guardian*, 25 April 1866.

The exterior of St John's College Chapel has arrived at completion so far as its altitude is concerned. The final of the last pinnacle of the tower was fixed on Thursday (*i.e.* 11 December 1867) by Mr Powell, M.P. for the

borough of Cambridge, and formerly Bye-Fellow of the college. The hon member was accompanied by Professor Adams and the Rev G. F. Reyner, Senior Bursar of the college.

*The Guardian*, 18 December 1867.

Thomas Gray, the poet, in a letter to Horace Walpole from Cambridge 13 December 1765, writes as follows:

"I must tell you, that upon cleaning an old picture here at St John's Lodge, which I always took for a Holbein, on a ring which the figure wears, they have found H. H. It has been always called B. V. Fisher; but it is plainly a layman, and probably Sir Anthony Denny, who was a benefactor to the College" (*The Works of Thomas Gray*, Gosse's edition, vol iii, 227; *The Eagle*, xi, 118).

The College Library has recently been enriched by the gift of a MS. of great value from Dr Alexander Peckover, Honorary LL.D. of the University and member of the College. It formerly belonged to the Foundress of the College, the Lady Margaret, mother of King Henry VII, and was given by her to Lady Shyrley\* with the following inscription in her autograph:

*My good Lady Shyrley pray for  
Me that geuythe you this booke  
And hertely pray you (Margaret)  
Modyr to the Kyng.*

The MS. is of the 15th Century, and is written on exceptionally fine vellum and contains 176 leaves. It is entitled *HORÆ BEATÆ MARIE VIRGINIS, CUM CALENDARIO*, the Calendar being written in blue and gold letters, and the first page of each month having a delicate border of leaves in gold. The miniatures, which are extremely beautiful and surrounded with delicate borders composed of leaves and flowers, are thirteen in number and comprise the following subjects: The Four Evangelists (in four initial letters); The Annunciation; Birth of Our Saviour; Adoration of the Magi; David praying; Death striking a man, the same man dead, and received by Angels who rescue him from Devils; The Burial of the Dead; St John the Baptist and St George and the Dragon (in two initial letters); Our Saviour judging the World.

The Lady Margaret, it is to be remembered, was the patroness of Caxton, our first printer, and his successor, Wynkyn de Worde, styles himself "*Her Printer*." The Compiler of the Catalogue of the Fountaine Collection, at the Sale of which the MS. was purchased, supposes the volume to have been written and illuminated by the Lady Margaret's command in the reign of King Henry VII.

An important change has been made in a benefice closely connected with the College. By an Order in Council dated 11 August 1902, and published in the *London Gazette* of August 15th, the Rectories of Fornett St Peter and Fornett St Mary in the County of Norfolk are united into one benefice. These two parishes were presumably at one time separate, but for some hundreds of years were held by one incumbent. They were in bygone days of some importance as being the head of the Duke of Norfolk's manors in the County. By the effect of a deed dated 23 November 1723, and the Will dated 17th October 1726 of the Right Honourable and Reverend Richard Hill (formerly Fellow of the College and a noted diplomatist), the legal owner of the advowson is bound to present a Fellow of the College on a vacancy. From 1730 to 1844 the united benefice was held by a Fellow so presented. In 1845 under the Plurality Abridgement Act an Order in Council dated 10 December 1845 was obtained, and under this the benefice

\* The wife of Richard Shirley, bailiff of Lady Margaret's Manor at Ware.

was divided into two, Forncett St Peter and Forncett St Mary. The Rev. J. W. Colenso, afterwards Bishop of Natal, was the first incumbent of the newly created benefice of Forncett St Mary.

Recent experience has shewn that the parishes might with advantage be reunited again under one Rector, who could work the larger parish with the aid of a Curate. This has now been done by the first mentioned Order in Council. The Rectory of Forncett St Peter was recently vacated by the appointment of Mr Radford to Holt and the Rev J. E. Cooper, Rector of Forncett St Mary was duly presented by Lord Effingham, obtained a dispensation to hold both livings, and was instituted on the 8th October, which act again reunited the two benefices.

On Monday, November 17th, the Church of S. Mary, North Stoke was re-opened. The generous help of the College (as impropiators), and large subscriptions from many interested in the work enabled the Committee to take all preliminary steps before the end of March. The work was entrusted to Mr W. Weir, who, in the interest of the Society for the preservation of ancient buildings, is constantly endeavouring to stem the tide of destruction which has ruined so much that is beautiful in England. Almost every day present to superintend and direct, helping in some of the more delicate operations with his own hands, and giving the full advantage of his experience and judgment, he has made this fine old church one of the notable features of Oxfordshire. The whole floor has been firmly relaid, the beams and lead-work of the tower made good, the curious frescoes on the walls have been carefully uncovered, the great beauty of the six chancel windows has been brought out by clearing away unsightly plaster, etc. The Altar rails have been removed several feet westward, the old oak work in the chancel has been cleaned and made good, the fine old pulpit transferred to the North side of the chancel arch, and the decayed old pews are replaced by finely shaped benches almost entirely of Oxfordshire oak. Much more has been done, but the main points are those enumerated. Sir A. Condie Stephen placed his house at the Vicar's service for the day, and thus it became possible to receive the Bishop of the diocese with due honour. Robing at 'The Springs' his Lordship accompanied by his chaplain and the Vicar, was met by many of the neighbouring clergy at the churchgate. The service was a shortened form of Evensong, the Vicar reading the prayers, the lessons being read by the Rural Dean and the Rector of Checkendon. The Bishop in his sermon touched most happily on many features of the church which he admires heartily, and his visit gave intense satisfaction to the whole parish. About half-an-hour was left for tea, and for a few words of kindly greeting to as many as could possibly be introduced in so short a time. A little later the Vicar, in the name of the committee presented Mr Weir with a handsome old silver cup. The Bishop of Reading and some of the neighbouring clergy who much wished to be present were unavoidably absent.

We subjoin a hymn written by the Vicar (the Rev C. Stanwell) for use after the third collect.

#### S. MARY'S, NORTH STOKE,

November 17, 1902.

And on the sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made.

Here, by the peaceful river side,  
Here, where our fathers prayed,  
With us, their children, Lord, abide,  
Our Light, our Strength, our Aid.

Swiftly the changeful waters flow,  
Life's changes soon are o'er;  
But Thou unchanged Thine own dost know,  
Here, and on yonder shore.

Where this Thine ancient temple stands,  
More meet henceforth for Thee,  
Take, Lord, our lives, our hearts, our hands,  
Thy sacrifice to be.

Be with us in the daily strife,  
Till all its turmoil cease,  
Grant us Thy grace to crown our life,  
And then, with Thee, Thy peace.

Amen.

By permission of the College Council, the oak-pannelled room on the ground floor of the First Court, formerly known as Lecture Room I, has been converted into a Reading Room for the use of Bachelors and Undergraduates. The room above this, formerly Lecture Room II, is now Lecture Room I, and a new Lecture Room II has been provided on the Library Staircase by refurnishing a set of undergraduates rooms, and by substituting for the common 'oak' of daily life a highly ecclesiastical looking door. The administration of the new Reading Room has been placed in the hands of a Committee, consisting of a Treasurer appointed by the Council, three members nominated by the Committee of the Amalgamated Clubs, and one member appointed by the Committee of the College Debating Society. The Committee for this Term is as follows:—Mr J. R. Tanner, *Treasurer*; H. Sanger B.A., E. Booker and M. F. J. McDonnell (appointed by the Amalgamated Clubs); J. C. Arnold (appointed by the Debating Society).

#### UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1902.

##### MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

| <i>Wranglers.</i>               | <i>Junior Optimes.</i>         |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cunningham, E.                  | 45 Hough, J. F. ( <i>br</i> )  |
| ( <i>Senior Wrangler</i> ).     | 58 Horton, C. T. ( <i>br</i> ) |
| 2 Slator, F.                    |                                |
| 6 Goddard, H. ( <i>br</i> )     |                                |
| 13 King, G. K. ( <i>br</i> )    |                                |
| 19 Kennett, W. H. ( <i>br</i> ) |                                |

##### MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS PART II.

*Class I, Division 2.*

Ds Cama, C. B. N.

The following Advanced Student attained the standard required of Advanced Students for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos.

Stuart, T.

##### CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

| <i>First Class.</i> | <i>Second Class.</i> | <i>Third Class.</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Division 2.</i>  | <i>Division 1.</i>   | <i>Division 2.</i>  |
| Horowitz, S.        | Marrs, F. W.         | Dickson, R. St J.   |
| <i>Division 3.</i>  | <i>Division 2.</i>   |                     |
| Laver, L. S.        | Lasbrey, P. U.       |                     |
|                     | Robinson, T. H.      |                     |
|                     | <i>Division 3.</i>   |                     |
|                     | Gartlett, H. L.      |                     |

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

| First Class.     | Second Class.    | Third Class.        |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Balls, W. L.     | Gledhill, W. G.  | Ashe, G. H.         |
| Beacall, T.      | Grabham, G. W.   | Brown, S. R.        |
| French, R. T. G. | Ds Kidner, A. R. | Fergusson, J. N. F. |
| Gauvain, H. J.   | McDonald, S. G.  | Grundy, M.          |
| Laidlaw, P. P.   | Priston, S. B.   | Moxon, H. W.        |
| Parnell, T.      |                  | Nicholl, A. M. C.   |
|                  |                  | Patel, R. B.        |

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

| First Class.      | Second Class.     |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Ds Gregory, R. P. | Mitchell, B. E.   |
|                   | Ds Rose, P. J. G. |

## LAW TRIPOS Part I.

| Second Class.  | Third Class. |
|----------------|--------------|
| Lewis, H. G.   | Singh, K.    |
| Wheldon, W. P. | Meivale, B.  |

## LAW TRIPOS Part II.

| First Class.       | Second Class.      |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Ds Latif, A. C. A. | Fletcher, J. H. B. |

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part I.

| Second Class.       | Third Class.   |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Garle-Browne, J. B. | Sleight, A. B. |
| Harding, W. J.      |                |

## HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part II.

| First Class.   | Second Class. | Third Class.    |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Benians, E. A. | Teakle, S. G. | Dodgshun, E. J. |
|                |               | Tunell, C. M.   |

## ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

| First Class.        |
|---------------------|
| Ds Senior, C. A. L. |

## MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

| Third Class. |
|--------------|
| Woods, B. F. |

## COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1902.

## MATHEMATICS.

| Third Year (Dec. 1901). | Second Year.          | First Year.     |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| First Class.            | First Class.          | First Class.    |
| Slator                  | Phillips } <i>Æq.</i> | Leathem         |
| Cunningham E.           | Gold }                | Beckett         |
|                         |                       | Taylor, D. G.   |
| Kennett                 | Wood                  | Johnston, D. V. |
| Goddard                 | Jenkins, H. B.        | Trachtenberg    |
| King, G. K.             |                       | Johnson, E. W.  |

## CLASSICS.

| Third Year.  | Second Year. | First Year.   |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| First Class. | First Class. | First Class.  |
| Norwood      | Horowitz     | Wakely, H. D. |
|              |              | Sands         |
| Laver        | Baxter       | Crees         |
| Mans         |              | Tiddy         |

## THEOLOGY.

| First Year.  |
|--------------|
| First Class. |
| Leadman      |
| Pope         |

## LAW.

| First Year.  |
|--------------|
| First Class. |
| Yeoh         |

## NATURAL SCIENCES.

| Second Year. | First Year.  |
|--------------|--------------|
| First Class. | First Class. |
| Foster       | Cutting      |
| Ticehurst    | Jolly        |
| Webber       | Row          |

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>m</i> Ds Cama C. B. N.   | <i>m</i> Leathem, G.          |
| <i>ns</i> Balls, W. L.      | <i>c</i> Marrs, F. W.         |
| <i>ns</i> Beacall, T.       | <i>ns</i> Mitchell, B. E.     |
| <i>m</i> Beckett, J. N.     | <i>c</i> Norwood, G.          |
| <i>h</i> Benians, F. A.     | <i>ns</i> Parnell, T.         |
| <i>m</i> Cunningham, E.     | <i>mech</i> Ds Paton, A. M.   |
| <i>m</i> Goddard, H.        | <i>m</i> Phillips, S. H.      |
| <i>ns</i> Ds Gregory, R. P. | <i>th</i> Pope, N. C.         |
| <i>m</i> Ds Havelock, T. H. | <i>h</i> Reece, M. G. B.      |
| <i>c</i> Horowitz, S.       | <i>c</i> Sands, P. C.         |
| <i>ns</i> Jolly, L. J. P.   | <i>mor</i> Ds Sen, P. K.      |
| <i>m</i> Kennett, W. H.     | <i>or</i> Ds Senior, C. A. L. |
| <i>m</i> King, G. K.        | <i>ns</i> Simpson, G. C. E.   |
| <i>l</i> Ds Latif, A. C. A. | <i>m</i> Slator, F.           |
| <i>c</i> Laver, L. S.       | <i>c</i> Wakely, H. D.        |

## FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>c</i> Baxter, A. H. Y.  | <i>ns</i> Laidlaw, P. P. |
| <i>ns</i> Cutting, E. M.   | <i>mor</i> Manohar Lal   |
| <i>ns</i> Foster, W. H.    | <i>ns</i> Row, V. P.     |
| <i>ns</i> French, R. T. G. | <i>m</i> Taylor, D. G.   |
| <i>ns</i> Gauvain, H. J.   | <i>ns</i> Webber, H. N.  |
| <i>m</i> Gold, E.          | <i>m</i> Wood, E.        |
| <i>ns</i> Jenkins, H. B.   | <i>l</i> Yeoh, G. S.     |

## EXHIBITIONERS ELECTED.

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| <i>c</i> Booker, E.        |
| <i>c</i> Crees, J. H. E.   |
| <i>th</i> Leadman, W. M.   |
| <i>ns</i> Ticehurst, C. B. |

*c* classics; *m* mathematics; *l* law; *h* history; *mech* mechanical science; *mor* moral science; *ns* natural science; *th* theology; *or* oriental languages.

## PRIZEMEN.

## WRIGHTS PRIZES.

| Third Year. | Second Year. | First Year.   |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Norwood     | Foster       | Jolly         |
| Slator      | Horowitz     | Leathem       |
|             | Phillips     | Pope          |
|             |              | Wakely, H. D. |

## HUGHES PRIZES. HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.

| Third Year.    | (for research in Physics.) | (for Moral Philosophy.) |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cunningham, E. | Ds Vincent, J. H.          | Manohar Lal             |
| Benians        |                            |                         |

## HOCKIN PRIZE.

| (for Physics).   |
|------------------|
| French, R. T. G. |
| Parnell, T.      |

## ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

| (Additional Prizes.) |
|----------------------|
| Cunningham, E.       |
| Goddard              |
| King, G. K.          |

## COLLEGE PRIZE.

| (Research Students.) |
|----------------------|
| Cunningham, J. A.    |
| Humphrey             |
| Ds Sutherland, D. G. |

HEBREW PRIZES. GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE. ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

How  
Leadman

Bennett

*Third Year.*  
Cameron, H. C.  
*Second Year.*  
Dodgshun  
*First Year.*  
Garle Browne.

MASON PRIZE.  
(for Hebrew).  
Ds Senior

READING PRIZES.  
Booker }  
Hatten } *Æq.*  
Sleight }

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.  
Latif, A. C. A.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1901.

*Foundation Scholarships of £80 :*

(for Mathematics)  
(for Mathematics)

Sears, J. E. (Mill Hill School).  
Stansfeld, A. E. (Central Foundation School,  
London).

*Foundation Scholarships of £60 :*

(for Mathematics)  
(for Mathematics)

Gough, H. J. (Woodbridge School).  
Hardy, G. S. (Mill Hill School).

*Foundation Scholarships of £40 :*

(for Natural Sciences)  
(for Natural Sciences)  
(for History)

Crowther, J. A. (Sheffield Royal Grammar  
School).  
Templeman, W. H. (Hymers College, Hull).  
Rose, H. C. (Harrow School).

*Minor Scholarships of £60 :*

(for Classics)  
(for Natural Sciences)  
(for Classics)  
(for Classics)

Brooke, Z. N. (Bradfield College).  
Cullen, A. E. (Nottingham High School).  
Harris, H. W. (Plymouth College).  
Shannon, G. C. (Bath College).

*Open Exhibitions of £30 :*

(for Classics)  
(for Classics)

Sharp, W. H. C. (King Edward's School,  
Birmingham).  
Hamilton, K. L. B. (Tonbridge School).

*Exhibitions (open pro hac vice) :*

(for Classics)  
(for Mathematics)  
(for Mathematics)  
(for Classics)  
(for Natural Sciences)

Taylor, J. N. (Rossall School), £50 for three  
years.  
Hulme, T. E. (Newcastle (Staffs.) School),  
£40 for four years.  
Balcomb, H. F. G. (St Paul's School), £33½  
for three years.  
Bell, R. E. T. (St Paul's School), £33½ for three  
years.  
Hill, J. R. (Bradford Grammar School), £30  
for four years.

## ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

(For the Subjects see Vol. xxiii, p. 395).

Third Year : E. J. Dodgshun.

Second Year : J. C. Arnold.

First Year : M. F. J. McDonnell.

Honourably mentioned H. L. Clarke.

## EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS.

Elected 1 October 1902.

| Exhibition.        | School.    |                  |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| Munsteven :        | Oundle     | C. W. E. Tiddy.  |
| Somerset :         | Manchester | W. Coop.         |
|                    | Hereford   | H. S. K. Grimes. |
| Vidal              | Exeter     | R. M. Moore.     |
| Marquis of Exeter. | Stamford   | H. Edmonds.      |

## Open Exhibitions.

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| L. Cullis.    | D. Kingdon.     |
| T. G. Strain. | S. Roston.      |
| H. K. Finch.  | R. D. D. Brown. |
|               | A. Hyams.       |

## RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We have had a very successful term, considering the extraordinary amount of injuries. On no single occasion have we been able to put a full side in the field; and against Jesus—our heaviest defeat—no fewer than nine men were off. E. D. Evans, W. T. Ritchie, W. Barradell-Smith and S. H. Scott, have all played at one time or other for the 'Varsity; H. Lee was also asked, but was unable to play. Colours have been given to W. J. Hawkes (forward), C. A. Cummins (half) and K. L. B. Hamilton (half).

The result of our Matches are as follows:

| Date.       | Opponents.          | Ground.        | Result. | For |       | Against. |       |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|-----|-------|----------|-------|
|             |                     |                |         | G.  | T. P. | G.       | T. P. |
| Oct. 20.... | Queens' .....       | St John's....  | Won     | 2   | 1 13  | 0        | 1 3   |
| " 22....    | Christ's .....      | St John's....  | Lost    | 0   | 1 3   | 2        | 2 16  |
| " 24....    | Sidney .....        | St John's....  | Won     | 2   | 0 10  | 0        | 2 6   |
| " 27....    | Trinity .....       | Trinity .....  | Won     | 1   | 1 8   | 0        | 0 0   |
| " 29....    | King's .....        | King's .....   | Draw    | 3   | 0 15  | 3        | 0 15  |
| " 31....    | Jesus .....         | Jesus .....    | Lost    | 0   | 0 0   | 7        | 2 41  |
| Nov. 3....  | Trinity Hall .....  | St John's....  | Won     | 1   | 1 8   | 1†       | 1 6   |
| " 5....     | Pembroke.....       | St John's....  | Won     | 2   | 1 13  | 1        | 0 5   |
| " 10....    | Trinity .....       | St John's....  | Won     | 2   | 0 10  | 0        | 0 0   |
| " 14....    | Brasenose, Oxford.. | Oxford .....   | Lost    | 1   | 0 5   | 4*       | 1 22  |
| " 25....    | Clare .....         | Clare .....    | Lost    | 1*  | 1 7   | 3        | 0 15  |
| " 27....    | Christ's .....      | Christ's ..... | Won     | 1*  | 0 4   | 0        | 0 0   |
| Dec. 3....  | Pembroke.....       | Pembroke.....  | Won     | 3†  | 1 16  | 0        | 1 3   |

\* Dropped Goal.

† Penalty Goal.

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S

"BABE."





In the Pairs neither of the crews were successful. Leighton and Allen fouled their opponents accidentally near the start, while Walker and Sanger ran into the bank after a short distance. Several members of the club rowed in the Scratch Eights, but the only crew without an L.M.B.C. man eventually proved the winner.

The College was not represented in the University Fours, which were eventually won by Third Trinity in the record time of 10 mins. 8½ secs.

The weather this term has been remarkably good for practice, and the six trial crews which raced on Wednesday, November 26, were well up to the average. There was somewhat a lack of Freshers rowing, but the second and third year men shewed up well. There were two Senior Trial Eights. No. 1, which was originally intended to be a Freshers' Eight, degenerated through illness into only containing three freshmen. A good race was witnessed between this boat and No. 2 stroked by J. Stokes, No. 1 winning by a length.

In the first heat for the Juniors the boat stroked by A. G. Walker won easily from the Rugger boat, stroked by H. L. Clarke. In the second boat the Mathematical boat, stroked by E. Cunningham, won from the Soccer boat, stroked by G. C. E. Simpson by 40 yards.

In the final Walker's crew were again successful, winning by 20 yards, Number 2 in the Mathematical boat having discarded his oar in the Plough Reach.

Appended are the names of the winning crews:—

| Seniors.      |                | Juniors.      |                  |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>bow</i>    | H. C. Rose     | <i>bow</i>    | E. Gold          |
| 2             | J. N. Taylor   | 2             | W. H. Wrenford   |
| 3             | J. F. Spink    | 3             | J. J. Whitehouse |
| 4             | J. C. H. How   | 4             | N. D. Pringle    |
| 5             | J. E. P. Allen | 5             | A. L. Watson     |
| 6             | J. S. Collins  | 6             | C. W. Reynolds   |
| 7             | J. Fraser      | 7             | O. Bruce         |
| <i>stroke</i> | M. Henderson   | <i>stroke</i> | A. G. Walker     |
| <i>cox</i>    | A. G. L. Hunt  | <i>cox</i>    | F. R. Saberton   |
| <i>coach</i>  | H. G. Frean    | <i>coach</i>  | H. G. Frean      |

On Friday, November 21st, there was a Lady Margaret Concert in aid of the Boat House Fund, held in the College Hall, at 8.30. It was in every way a success. The Hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and maiden-hair ferns, and draped with scarlet cloth. The success of a similar Concert last year acted as an incentive, and we were pleased to see a good number of ladies present. The programme was an excellent one and offered great variety; encores were numerous. One event only was a disappointment to us; Mr B. W. Attlee was unable to appear in his Ventriloquial Sketch, which caused so much amusement last year. It should be mentioned that the entire performance was given by Johnians Past and Present. About £30 was the nett profit taken.

Appended is a programme of the Concert:

#### PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET.....No. 2, Op. 21 .....*Moszkowski*  
G. C. CRAGGS, R. D. WALLER.
- 2 SONG....."I'll sing thee songs of Araby" .....*Clay*  
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 3 SONG....."Varmer Jan" .....  
O. V. PAYNE.
- 4 VOCAL QUARTET....."Maiden listen" .....*Adams*  
H. J. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
- 5 SONG....."The Perfect Oar" .....  
H. SANGER.
- 6 MUSICAL SKETCH...."A Village Concert" .....  
J. C. H. HOW.
- 7 SONG....."Going to Kildare" .....*Molloy*  
R. TURNER.
- 8 VENTRILOQUIAL SKETCH .....  
B. W. ATTLEE.

#### PART II.

- 9 SONG....."The Song of the Past".....*G. A. Ticehurst*  
G. A. TICEHURST.
- 10 PIANOFORTE SOLO...."Caprice Espagnol" .....*Moszkowski*  
R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
- 11 SONG....."Come into the Garden Maud" .....*Balfé*  
J. F. SPINK.
- 12 BARRACK ROOM BALLAD.. "Ford o' Kabul River" .....*Cobb*  
(by request) C. B. ROTHAM.
- 13 VOCAL TRIO....."Multiplication" .....*Weber*  
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW.
- 14 SONG....."The Poet" .....*West*  
H. H. H. HOCKEY.
- 15 SOLO & CHORUS.. "Lady Margaret Boating Song" .....*Garrett*  
Solo by FIRST BOAT CAPTAINS.

#### THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.

In our May Term number (*Eagle*, xxiii, 389) we reported the progress which had been made towards collecting funds for the Boathouse. The amount then still to be collected was £551 11s. 2d. The Contractors, Messrs. Rattee & Kett have now been paid the balance of their account £568 16s. 1d., this being met by an advance from the Bankers on security of a deposit of the title deeds.

We append a further list of moneys received up to the present. To this has to be added the amount realised by the Concert on November 21, this it is hoped will amount to £30 or a little over. Excluding this sum the deficit still to be collected is £494 5s. 8d. We venture to commend the cause to our readers.

## SUMS RECEIVED SINCE THE MAY TERM.

|  | £          | s.       | d.       |
|--|------------|----------|----------|
| J. A. Cameron .....                              | 2          | 2        | 0        |
| G. K. R. Evatt .....                             | 10         | 6        |          |
| A. R. Ingram .....                               | 1          | 1        | 0        |
| O. May (1900) .....                              | 5          | 0        | 0        |
| Rev M. Mullineux (1896) .....                    | 1          | 0        | 0        |
| Rev. J. J. B. Palmer (1888) .....                | 1          | 0        | 0        |
| A. C. Scoular (1896) .....                       | 10         | 0        | 0        |
| J. F. Spink .....                                | 1          | 1        | 0        |
| M. J. Trachtenberg .....                         | 10         | 6        |          |
| Subscriptions from previous lists now paid ..... | 25         | 0        | 0        |
| Through the Treasurer .....                      | 10         | 0        | 6        |
|  | <u>£57</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> |

## ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1901-2.

| Receipts.                 |             |             | Expenditure.                     |             |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                           | £           | s. d.       |                                  | £           | s. d.       |
| Balance in the Bank ..... | 44          | 19 1        | To Lady Margaret Boat Club ..... | 390         | 0 0         |
| Subscriptions—            |             |             | „ Cricket Club .....             | 112         | 14 11       |
| Mich. Term '01 .....      | 229         | 10 0        | „ Football Clubs .....           | 41          | 9 4         |
| I.t. T. '02 .....         | 204         | 2 6         | „ Athletic Club .....            | 34          | 16 6        |
| E. T. '02 .....           | 294         | 2 6         | „ Lawn Tennis Club .....         | 83          | 0 0         |
|                           |             |             | „ Lacrosse Club .....            | 5           | 0 0         |
|                           | 727         | 15 0        | „ Hockey Club .....              | 8           | 12 3        |
|                           |             |             | „ Fives Club .....               | 11          | 0 8         |
|                           |             |             | Deficit on Long Vacation         |             |             |
|                           |             |             | Account 1900—1901 .....          | 13          | 18 5        |
|                           |             |             | Collector's Fee .....            | 14          | 13 1        |
|                           |             |             | Commission on Scotch             |             |             |
|                           |             |             | cheque .....                     | 0           | 0 6         |
|                           |             |             | Balance in Bank .....            | 57          | 8 5         |
|                           | <u>£772</u> | <u>14 1</u> |                                  | <u>£772</u> | <u>14 1</u> |

R. F. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX.

## GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a committee meeting held on October 31st, the following were nominated as Junior Members of Committee: H. G. Frean (to be Secretary) and H. Chapple. These were afterwards confirmed at a General Meeting. H. Sanger, E. Booker, and M. F. J. McDonell were elected to serve on the Reading Room Committee for the current term. The usual grants were made to the various clubs.

A general meeting was held on November 10th, at which the two Junior Members of Committee were elected for the present year.

The accounts of the Club were presented and passed at a Committee Meeting held afterwards, the balance in hand showing an increase on last year.

## LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—E. Booker. Honorary Secretary—H. Chapple.

The Club had a very enjoyable and fairly successful season. Out of 14 matches played 5 were won, 4 lost, and the remainder drawn. Some close games resulted.

The batting was the strongest point, the Captain, E. Booker, doing exceedingly well, scoring 550 runs for 10 times out.

The brunt of the bowling was borne by J. W. Linnell, C. B. Ticehurst, and R. McC. Linnell. They were very variable, but at times bowled well. The fielding was occasionally good, but far more runs were lost in this department than need have been.

Unfortunately correct averages cannot be given, as the scoring-book was not accurately kept. Centuries were scored by E. Booker and H. Chapple.

The usual match was played with the Gyps, and resulted in an enjoyable day. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of several prominent members, the Dons' match could not be arranged.

## ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, October 15th, 1902, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. B. Sleight. Honorary Secretary—W. T. Ritchie.  
Committee—J. W. Linnell, J. C. H. How, R. C. McC. Linnell, T. Parnell, C. B. Ticehurst, A. J. Hamilton. *Ex-officio*—H. Sanger, Capt. L.M.B.C.

It was also proposed and carried that the Sports should be held in the Lent Term; and that a return fixture should be arranged at Cambridge with Jesus College, Oxford.

## LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

## Long Vacation 1902.

On the whole we had a very successful Long, winning seven matches out of twelve. We were most unfortunate in having to play a very weak team in several of our matches.

The following are the team.

H. E. T. Dawes, F. W. Argyle, T. J. I'A. Bromwich, P. H. Winfield, W. T. Ritchie, E. D. Evans. A. Chapple and H. Chapple also assisted the team in some of the hardest matches.

## LIST OF MATCHES.

| Date.   | Opponents.   | Result. | For | Agst. |
|---------|--------------|---------|-----|-------|
| July 16 | Jesus        | Lost    | 4   | 5     |
| " 19    | Trinity      | Lost    | 3   | 6     |
| " 21    | King's       | Won     | 6   | 3     |
| " 24    | Sidney       | Won     | 8   | 1     |
| " 25    | Clare        | Won     | 7   | 2     |
| " 28    | Caius        | Won     | 6   | 3     |
| " 31    | Sidney       | Lost    | 3   | 6     |
| Aug. 1  | Mr Hunt's VI | Won     | 6   | 3     |
| " 4     | Jesus        | Lost    | 4   | 5     |
| " 8     | Emmanuel     | Won     | 6   | 3     |
| " 9     | Pembroke     | Lost    | 3   | 6     |
| " 11    | Emmanuel     | Won     | 7   | 2     |

## CHESS CLUB.

*President*—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—G. Leatham. *Secretary*—J. N. Beckett. *Treasurer*—F. Lamplugh. *Committee*—L. J. P. Jolley, C. Fisher.

The Club has about twenty members this term. Two matches have been played up to date. The first, against the Conservative Club, we won by 5 games to 1. In the other—with Trinity Hall—we were badly represented and lost by 6 games to 2. G. Leatham plays regularly for the 'Varsity, and J. Hardingham has also played for them.

## C.U.R.V.

## "G" Company.

*Captain*—K. C. Browning. *Second Lieutenant*—M. Henderson (attached) *Second Lieutenant*—J. N. Taylor. *Col.-Sergeant*—W. H. Kennett. *Sergeant*—C. B. Ticehurst. *Corporals*—H. E. H. Oakeley, T. N. Palmer. *Lance-Corporals*—G. K. King, W. J. Jones, J. T. Poole, P. St. J. B. Grigson.

The strength of the Company is at present 60, a not very satisfactory number. We have just received an official intima-

tion that unless a *very large increase in number* takes place, the College will lose its Company. It would be a very great misfortune if this took place, and we appeal to the Freshmen, and *those of other years*, to join the College Company. The demands made on a man's time are of the slightest, and no one will find any difficulty in becoming efficient. The C.U.R.V. went to Oxford on Saturday, November 22nd, for a Field Day with the Oxford, Eton, and other Corps.

All men who have begun their shooting are especially requested to complete it this term.

We are very glad to welcome those members of "G" Company who have just returned from South Africa.

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

*President*—W. Barradell-Smith. *Vice-President*—M. E. F. McDonnell. *Treasurer*—H. L. Clarke. *Secretary*—H. H. Roseveare. *Committee*—W. J. Hawkes, J. B. D. Joce.

This has been an extremely successful term. A large number of Freshmen have become members, and the Society's coffers are overflowing to such an extent that it is rumoured that a system of presenting Christmas Boxes to Ex-Presidents will soon be in existence. The debates have been well attended, especially those of November 1st, November 15th, and the Visitor's debate.

It is hoped that next term the Society will be lodged in more comfortable quarters in Lecture Room I, over the Reading Room. The Executive are pondering over other epoch-making reforms, but perhaps the time has not yet come to speak of these. We take this opportunity of congratulating most heartily Mr J. Corry Arnold (Ex-President) on his success at the Union, and we hope, next term, to see our worthy Vice-President following in his steps.

The following debates were held this term:

*October 18*—The Vice-President, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell moved "That this House views with regret the decadence of Parliament during the last century." Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.) opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr T. H. Robinson (ex-Pres.), Mr J. H. E. Crees; against the motion Mr H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Sec.), Mr J. B. D. Joce, Mr M. I. Trachtenberg. The motion was lost by 13 votes.

*October 25*—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr H. L. Clarke, moved "That in the opinion of this House the Progress of the World is due to men of one idea." The Hon. Sec., Mr H. H. Roseveare, opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr M. M. G. Sykes,

Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.), Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Vice-Pres.); against the motion Mr F. R. Saberton, Mr W. J. Hawkes, Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr B. Merivale. The motion was carried by 4 votes.

*November 1*—Mr J. B. D. Joce moved "That in the opinion of this House Life is not worth living." Mr W. J. Hawkes opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr L. V. Wilkinson, Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr M. Henderson, Mr W. H. C. Sharp. Against the motion Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr A. E. Stansfeld, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr P. Henderson, Mr J. F. Spink, Mr H. W. Harris, Mr J. E. Sears. The motion was lost by 9 votes.

*November 8*—Mr H. W. Harris moved "That this House deplores the unsympathetic attitude of the present Government towards the question of Licensing Reform." Mr W. H. C. Sharp opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.), Mr H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Sec.), Mr H. L. Clarke, (Hon. Treas.) The motion was carried by 12 votes.

*November 15*—Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.) moved "That this House congratulates the University of Oxford on the retention of the study of Greek at Responsions." Mr A. A. Mirza opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr J. H. E. Crees, Mr J. S. Collins, Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr H. L. Clarke, Mr W. Coop, Mr H. Edmonds, Mr E. D. F. Canham. Against the motion Mr E. A. Benians, Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr F. H. S. Grant, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr J. F. Spink, Mr P. Henderson, Mr T. E. Hulme. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

*November 22*—Visitor's Night. Mr G. K. Chesterton moved "That in the opinion of this House, a division into small nationalities is the best system for mankind." Mr E. S. Montagu (Trinity College, President of the Cambridge Union Society) opposed. There also spoke for the motion Mr H. G. Wood, (Jesus College), Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.); against the motion Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Vice-Pres.) Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.). The motion was lost by 3 votes. There were 60 Members and Visitors present during the course of the debate.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

*President*—C. B. Ticehurst. *Treasurer*—Mr J. E. Marr. *Honorary Secretary*—R. R. Walker.

The Club meets on alternate Mondays.

The following Papers have been read during the Term:

- i. By Mr K. C. Browning on "The Theory of Solutions."
- ii. By Mr R. P. Gregory on "Mendel's Theory of Hybrids." Specimens shown.
- iii. By Mr J. J. Lister on "Phrases in Life History of Foraminifera." Illustrated by the Lantern.
- iv. By G. C. E. Simpson on "Protection and Immunity against Microbes."

#### THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—F. W. Allen. *Ex-President*—J. H. A. Hart M.A. *Treasurer*—J. C. H. How. *Secretary*—H. J. W. Wrenford B.A. *Elected on Committee*—E. D. F. Canham and J. S. Collins.

The Meetings have been held on Friday Evenings in the Rooms of various Members; the following Papers being read:

- Oct. 17—"The Catechism—S. Sulpice Method," by the Rev A. J. Robertson M.A. (College Missioner).  
 Nov. 7—"The place of a Theological College in Preparation for Holy Orders," by the Rev H. J. C. Knight M.A. (Principal Clergy Training School).  
 Nov. 14—"Repentance," by the Rev E. F. Wood M.A. (S. Giles).  
 Nov. 28—"Methods of Work of Foreign Missions," by the Rev C. A. L. Senior B.A. (Great S. Mary's Church).

#### THE CLASSICAL READING SOCIETY.

*President*—Professor Mayor. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Sikes, Mr Glover.

This term three new scholars became members of the Society. Meetings were held regularly every week. At the beginning of the term some Theocritus was read: the Society then turned its attention to Martial, of whose works a large quantity was studied.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Sec.*—R. Sterndale-Bennett. *Committee*—H. H. Roseveare, J. F. Spink, G. C. Craggs, R. Turner. *Ex-officio*—Mr Rootham (Librarian), H. E. H. Oakeley, O. May, H. J. W. Wrenford, and J. C. H. How.

The Smoking Concerts this term have been very successful. A large proportion of the Freshmen have joined the Society, and in most cases the talent displayed by the performing members has been above the average.





## THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Professor Mayor, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Mr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—F. W. Allen, G. Beith, E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne (*Junior Treasurer*), H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, R. P. Gregory, B. L. Kirkness, H. E. H. Oakeley, W. Ritchie, C. A. L. Senior, J. F. Spink (*Junior Secretary*), R. R. Walker, E. Wilkinson, H. J. W. Wrenford.

A General Meeting was held on Wednesday, 29th October, in Mr Ward's rooms.

The existing members of the Committee were re-elected. Mr J. F. Spink was elected Junior Secretary, and Mr J. B. Garle-Browne, Junior Treasurer.

Messrs. H. L. Clarke, W. T. Ritchie, B. L. Kirkness, and E. R. Wilkinson were elected to serve on the Committee.

On October 20th, a meeting, which was attended by many Freshmen, was held in Mr Dyson's rooms. The Senior Missioner and the Rev N. W. Edwards (Cranleigh Missioner) came up for the occasion. A novel feature of the meeting was an account by E. Booker of the Boys' Camp, which was held this summer in a farmhouse at Water Stratford, near Buckingham.

The experiment proved an unqualified success, and it is hoped that many Johnnians may be attracted to the Camp next year.

On Monday, November 24th, by the kind invitation of the Senior Members of the Committee, the Junior Members and others interested in the work of the Mission were invited to meet the Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese the Lady Margaret Church at Walworth stands. After a short introductory speech by the Master, the Bishop gave a most interesting address on the importance and usefulness of the College Mission in the diocese of Rochester, suggesting that South London ought to be regarded as in a manner handed over to Cambridge as the special province of University work. He also spoke of the possibility of exchanging ideas with other College Missions, and to our consternation closed his speech by urging us to borrow from Caius two notions which we have already started for ourselves—a boys' camp and a photograph of the Mission Church hung in a conspicuous place. Much may be forgiven to a busy Bishop, and everything to the Bishop of Rochester.

We are glad to note the increased interest shewn concerning the Mission, especially among the Freshmen, and it is hoped that as many as possible will make an effort to visit the Mission during the Christmas Vacation.

## THE MISSION CAMP.

*Diary of a Superintendent.*

*May 16*—Had a letter from one of the Cambridge Committee, suggesting that we should organise some form of camp for some of our Walworth boys. Capital idea.

*July 7*—After much discussion as to date and place, heard of a farm house to let in Buckinghamshire. Went over to inspect, and found it an ideal spot; four miles from a town, three from a Station, and half a mile from the nearest house. Large grass fields all round it, and a gentle stream, choked with bulrushes, for the boys to bathe in, a quarter of a mile away. Arranged to take the house for a fortnight in August.

*August 7*—Came down to Water Stratford, to make ready for the arrival of our tribe to-morrow. Ordered in beef and jam by the stone, loaves by the score, and other things in like quantities.

*August 8*—Friday. Up betimes and spent a busy morning arranging bedrooms and getting in the stores ordered yesterday. At 11.30 a steady downpour of rain began. Pity the farm is so far from the station. Also no conveyance except an open farm waggon in which to bring the boys over. Spent a busy morning collecting umbrellas, sacks and tarpaulin aprons to keep them dry. Then discovered that the waggon had not started, so sent small urchin to buck it up and walked on. Found that the train had arrived half-an-hour before, and left a howling mob on the platform, yelling for their dinner. So unreasonably—hardly two o'clock yet. Promise a carriage and pair of horses to take them on if they will only wait, and then by means of 'Uncle Remus' and other stories help I—g and W—d, my colleagues in charge, to keep order. Three-quarters-of-an-hour later the waggon arrives. Why should there be a yell of "Yah, it's only a dung-cart!" So coarse! However, rain has stopped, and off we go. Reach Hill Farm at four, and get dinner started by half-past. Howls for second helps, which I have to sternly repress, and tell them to be thankful for what they have got. Comparative peace till supper time; then pandemonium till all safe in bed, when order was restored by the aid of the apple tree in the garden.

*August 9*—Roused soon after five by boys asking leave to get up. Let them do so at six, and got up ourselves at seven, when we began to make ready for breakfast. Fire would not burn, owing to damp sticks. Something to be said for civilisation

after all. Breakfast at ten, which the ungrateful urchins seemed to think late. However, other meals came at reasonable hours, and the rest of the day was spent in exploring the neighbourhood.

*August 10*—Great boot-cleaning parade before breakfast in honour of Sunday. After Church the Parish Clerk, who manages the Army and Navy Stores here, said to me "Beg pardon, Sir, but one of them boys of yours asked for some cigarettes yesterday. I told my wife not to give 'em any, but I thought I had better mention it to you." Sensible man—why can't they chuck smoking for a week? Do them a world of good to stop eating sweets as well.

*August 11*—Ten boys came in an hour and a half late for dinner. Decided to give them no pudding in consequence. An indignation meeting held while Staff were dining, at which the speakers declared that they had been given "nothing but a ha'porth of cat's meat and three green potatoes." Later, after dining like the boys on boiled beef, we were greeted with yells of "Starvation." "I ain't a going to speak to Mr E—e." Afternoon, Staff augmented by the arrival of W—r. Evening, sent W—d and I—g to the baker, two miles off, for supplies. They took two and a half hours over the journey and then said they had missed their way at the turning by the Holly Bush. Remarkable accident; found no difficulty there myself on Saturday.

*August 12*—Feeding Walworth boys is like pouring water into a sieve. In spite of the supplies brought in last night we again ran out of bread this afternoon. Went to the baker but found that he was out on his rounds, so had to sit out in the field till he arrived at 7.30. So provoking: boys had been promised their tea by half-past five.

*August 13*—Kit-bag full of cricket things, etc., arrived from Walworth. Only difficulty now the weather, which is pouring.

*August 14*—Fine morning, so we took the boys down to the river—a young Amazon, eight feet wide and three deep—to bathe. Much enjoyment on the part of some boys and much distress on that of others. Bathing voluntary, but all who went in had to go under—a process leading in some cases to duckings and frenzied appeals to "Muvver." However, all enjoyed a run across the field in the sun afterwards. Afternoon, took half-a-dozen boys to see Beaumont Castle, four miles from here. Horrid sell—the "Castle" consists only of grassy mounds, which entirely choked off the ardour of my budding archaeologists. Fear my character is gone for ever. On the way back called at the station for S—r and B—r, who have come from Cambridge.

*August 15*—Awful catastrophe seems to be impending. Pump shows signs of giving out. Name of Water Stratford seems to have been given in bitter irony, and a ghastly picture rises in the mind of 32 hapless boys and staff dying of thirst. A custom has grown up of the staff telling the boys stories when they are in bed at night. A danger here too of the springs running dry. However, boys conveniently noisy at tea, so stores severely cut off for the present.

*August 16*—Water still short, so staff had to do without washing. So did boys till after breakfast, when we packed off the lot for a Washing Parade down at the river. Vast success—saved a world of trouble as well. During the morning a piano, ordered yesterday afternoon, arrived from Buckingham. Boys delighted, and with reminiscences of a story from *Pickwick* told in bedrooms, dubbed it the "Sausage Machine." These London lads get strange notions into their heads. One of them said to me to-day "Say, Mr. E—e, Baa-lamb says you are going to be summoned." "Oh" said I "What is that for?" "Yes, its all right Sir, you are going to be summoned for cheating the barber." And anyone might have seen that I had not been near the barber for a week.

*August 17*—Sunday, and so a temporary lapse into respectability,—so much so, that a boy asked one of the Staff—"Doesn't that collar hurt your feet, Sir? In the afternoon, caught a small urchin up an apple tree in the garden. Decided not to lick him, but deeply regretted that it was Sunday, for I got a beautiful yew-twigg for the benefit of some absentees from dinner yesterday, which would have suited the case exactly. The Rector gave us two large pots of honey a day or two ago. So we gave the boys bread and honey for tea. However, they would hardly eat it—thought it was treacle. Evening wet and stormy, so we had service in the dining room. A real success, I believe—boys attended well and responded heartily.

*August 18*—Piano invaluable, for the day hopelessly wet and even cricket in the barn palls after a few hours. But S—r has already earned the title of Dan Leno II, and B—r is a first rate accompanist. This afternoon, gave the boys bread and treacle, which they ate with gusto, thinking it was honey. At a Staff meeting held afterwards it was unanimously decided to eat the honey ourselves and not waste more of it on the boys.

*August 20*—Signs of approaching disintegration beginning to appear in the party. I—g left us yesterday and S—r followed suit to day. Boys dispersed in parties to Brackley, Buckingham and elsewhere, buying presents. At our concert this evening

we had a Vive-la upon our time at Water Stratford, composed by some of the Staff—Vastly appreciated,—only difficulty to get the boys quiet enough to hear the words.

*August 21*—Staff reduced to three by the departure of W—r, Cycled to Buckingham in the afternoon to pay a few of our bills, but found the whole place shut up, Thursday being Early Closing Day. Am still in a state of "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink"—a crossed cheque for £15 in my pocket, and hardly a penny wherewith to pay bills in the village.

*August 22*—Went to bed soon after one, and from 5.30 onwards disturbed by a succession of boys asking if it was time to get up. Got the boys away by 8.30, and then went through furniture, etc., with the man from whom we hired the things. Chief breakages, in the spoon department, for Staff was given a jam-tart the other day which proved fatal to several spoons before we took to using pocket knives. Cycled to station and arrived, with the waggon, five minutes before the train came in. Reached Marylebone at 11.30, where we found a crowd of anxious mothers, who seized on the various fragments of our party and carried them off—parcels, apples, frogs, flowers, bulrushes and all.

#### 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., E. A. Benians B.A., W. H. Kennett B.A., F. W. Allen, G. Beith, E. D. F. Canham, H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, N. C. Pope, T. H. Robinson, J. F. Spink.

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

- Oct 18—Mr A. J. Robertson, Senior College Missioner at Walworth.
- " 25—Mr R. H. Kennett, Fellow and Lecturer of Queens' College.
- Nov 1—Mr W. G. Hamison, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
- " 8—Mr E. S. Woods, Chaplain of Ridley Hall.
- " 15—Mr H. J. C. Knight, Principal of the Clergy Training School.
- " 22—Dr A. J. Mason, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.
- " 29—Mr. Dyson.

#### COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1903.

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....Wednesday .....January 14.  
Lectures begin.....Friday.....January 16.  
College Examinations ....about .....March 11—14  
[Term kept.....Saturday.....March 14.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up.....Friday.....April 24.  
Lectures begin.....Monday.....April 27.  
College Examinations .. about.....June 8—13.  
[Term kept.....Saturday.....June 13.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep)

Sizarship Examination...Thursday.....October 1.  
First year come up .....Friday.....October 9.  
Other years come up.....Tuesday.....October 13.  
Lectures begin.....Thursday.....October 15.  
College Examinations....about.....December 7—10.  
[Term kept.....Friday.....December 11.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 15, April 24, August 1, and October 1.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

### Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1902.

## Donations.

## DONORS.

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Scheffers (Dr. Georg). Einföhr<br>Theorie der Flächen. 8vo. Leipzig 1902.<br>3.48.53. ....   | Mr Hudson                           |
| Callimachus. Works. Translated into English<br>Verse, by H. W. Tytler. 4to. Lond. 1793.<br>1i.6.40. ....   | H. L. Garrett, Esq.                 |
| Penrose (F.C.). On a Method of predicting<br>by Graphical Construction Occultations of<br>Stars by the Moon and Solar Eclipses for<br>any given Place. 2nd Edition. fol. Lond.<br>1902. 4.14. .... | The Author.                         |
| Official Year-Book of the Church of England<br>for 1902. <i>Library Table</i> ....   | Dr Sandys.                          |
| Royal Irish Academy. Transactions. Vols.<br>XXVI., XXVIII.—XXX. 4to. Dublin,<br>1879-93. 3.39.29-32. ....  | Professor A. Macalister.            |
| Sawyer (Sir James). Contributions to Practical<br>Medicine. 3rd. Edition. 8vo. Birming-<br>ham, 1902. 3.27.57. ....  | The Author.                         |
| * Sayle (C.). Early English Printed Books in<br>the University Library, Cambridge (1475-<br>1640). Vol. II. E. Mattes to R. Marriot,<br>and English Provincial Presses. 8vo.<br>Camb. 1902. ....   | Syndics of the<br>University Press. |
| Examination Papers for Entrance and Minor<br>Scholarships and Exhibitions in the<br>Colleges of the University of Cambridge.<br>Parts xxxiv.—xxxvi. 4to. Camb. 1902.                               |                                     |
| Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Results of<br>Astronomical Observations made during<br>the Years 1877, 1878-79. 2 Vols. 8vo.<br>Edin. 1901. 3.23.23,24. ....  |                                     |
| — Results of Meridian Observations of<br>Stars made in the Years 1896 and 1897;<br>and 1898 and 1899. 2 Vols. 4to. Edin.<br>1901. 4.13. ....   |                                     |
| Greenwich Royal Observatory. Results of<br>the Spectroscopic and Photographic<br>Observations made in the Year 1899. 4to.<br>Edin. 1900. 4.13. ....  | The Astronomer Royal.               |
| — Astronomical and Magnetical and<br>Meteorological Observations made in the<br>Year 1899. 4to. Edin. 1901. 4.12...  |                                     |

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|---|--|
| * Rolleston (H. D.). Splenic Anæmia. (Re-<br>printed from the 'Clinical Journal,' April<br>16th, 1902.) 8vo. ....   | The Author.                              |
| * Bonney (Prof. T. G.). On a Sodalite Syenite<br>(Ditroite) from Ice River Valley, Canadian<br>Rocky Mountains. (Extracted from the<br>'Geological Magazine,' May 1902.) 8vo.<br>— Moraines and Mud Streams in the Alps.<br>(Extracted from the 'Geological Maga-<br>zine,' Jan. 1902.) 8vo. .... | The Author.                              |
| Cambridge Philosophical Society. Proceed-<br>ings. Vol. XI. Part v. [Lent Term 1902.]<br>8vo. Camb. 1902. ....  | Dr. Shore.                               |
| Royal Society of London. Catalogue of<br>Scientific Papers (1874-1883). Vol. XI.<br>(Pet.—Zyb) and Supplementary Volume.<br>2 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1896-1902. 3.42.11,12.   | Mr Laimor.                               |
| * Watkin (J. W. S.). The Christian's Prayer,<br>with Poems, religious and moral. 8vo.<br>St. Leonards-on-Sea, n.d. 11.18.56. ....   | The Author. <sup>ung in die</sup>        |
| Froissart (J.) Chronicle. Translated out of<br>French by Sir John Bouchier, Lord<br>Berners, Annis 1523-25 With an Intro-<br>duction by W. P. Ker. Vols. III. and IV.<br>(Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1901-2.<br>8.12.109,110. ....   | The late Mr R. Pendlebury.               |
| Huygens (C.). Œuvres complètes. Tome IX.<br>Correspondance 1685-1690. 4to La Haye,<br>1901. 3.42. ....  |  |
| * Brown (W. Langdon). Pylephlebitis (Ray-<br>mond Horton-Smith Prize, 1901). 8vo.<br>Lond. 1902. 3.44.45. ....  | The Author.                              |
| Calendar of Letter Books preserved among<br>the Archives of the Corporation of the<br>City of London. Letter-Book D. circa<br>A.D. 1309-1314. Edited by R. R. Sharpe.<br>8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.40.8. ....  | The Town Clerk of the<br>City of London. |
| Colchester. Souvenir of the Opening of the<br>Town Hall, Colchester, by the Earl of<br>Rosebery, K.G., 15 May, 1902. 4to.<br>Colchester, 1902. ....   | Mr Mullinger.                            |
| List of Subscribers to the Portrait and Bust<br>of Professor G. D. Liveing.* (specially<br>bound copy). 4to. Camb. 1901. An.1.5.  | Professor Lewis.                         |
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## Additions.

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|--|--|
| Annual Register for the Year 1901. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.18.  |  |
| Beddard (F. E.). Mammalia. (Camb. Natural History Series. Vol. X.). 8vo.<br>Lond. 1902. 3.26.    |  |
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- Catalogue général de la Librairie Française. Continuation de l'Ouvrage d'Otto Lorenz. Tome XIV. Fasc. 4. (Duval-Hyveinat). 8vo. Paris. 1901.
- Cheyne (T. K.) Founders of Old Testament Criticism. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 9.7.21.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. VI. Pars. i. Syriacus in Metaphysica. 8vo. Berolini, 1902.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Peloponnesi et Insularum Vicinarum. Vol. I. fol. Berolini, 1902.
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- Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by James Hastings, with the assistance of John A. Selbie, etc. Vol. IV. Pleroma-Zuzim. 8vo. Edin. 1902. 7.3.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Leisureness—Lief). 4to. Oxford, 1902.
- Encyclopædia Biblica. Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. S. Black. Vol. III. (L to P). 4to. Lond. 1902. 7.3.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Vol. XXII. Ordinale Sarum sive Directorium Sacerdotum. Transcribed by the late Wm. Cooke and edited from his Papers by Chr. Wordsworth. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.16.59.
- Herzog (J. J.). Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Herausg. von D. Albert Hauck. Band X. Leipzig, 1901. 9.1.49.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on MSS. in various Collections. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 6.8.
- Malden (H. E.). Trinity Hall. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.28.74.
- Philo Alexandrinus. Opera quae supersunt. Vol. IV. Edidit L. Cohn. 8vo. Berolini, 1902. 9.34.53.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward I. 1279-1288. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.40.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, March 1st to October 31st, 1673. Edited by F. H. B. Daniell. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.3.
- Royal Historical Society. The Despatches and Correspondence of John, Second Earl of Buckinghamshire, Ambassador to the Court of Catherine II. of Russia, 1762-1765. Edited by A. D'Arcy Collyer. Vol. II. sm. 4to. Lond. 1902. 5.17.171.
- \*Sergeant (J.) Transnatural Philosophy, or Metaphysics. 8vo. Lond. 1700. Gg.2.43.
- Schism dispatch't or a Rejoynder to the Replies of Dr Hammond and the Ld. of Derry. 8vo. n.p. 1657. Qq.12.29.
- A Discovery of the Groundlessness and Insincerity of my Ld. of Down's Dissuasive. Being the Fourth Appendix to Sure-Footing. 8vo. Lond. 1665. Qq.12.30.
- Five Catholic Letters concerning the means of knowing with absolute certainty what Faith now held was taught by Christ. sm. 4to. Lond. 1688. S.10.13.
- Non Ultra: or, a Letter to a learned Cartesian. 12mo. Lond. 1698. Qq.15.1.
- Studia Biblica et Ecclesiastica. Vol. V. Part ii. Texts from Mount Athos. By Kirsopp Lake. 8vo. Oxford, 1902.
- Tannery (J.) et Molik (J.). Éléments de la Théorie des Fonctions elliptiques. Tome IV. Fasc. 2. 8vo. Paris, 1902.
- Weierstrass (Karl). Mathematische Werke. Band IV. 4to. Berlin, 1902. 3.40.

# Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1902.

## Donations.

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| Poynder, Rev A. J. (E. '03)    | St Michael's Vicarage, Burleigh Street, W.                          |
| Prescott, E.                   | 7b, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.                                |
| Prest, E. E.                   | Wellerbay House, Macclesfield                                       |
| Prideaux, H. S.                |   |
| Prior, Rev Canon A. H.         | Horsley Vicarage, Derby   |
| Priston, S. B.                 | 3, York Terrace, New Brompton, Chatham                              |
| Prowde, O. L.                  |   |
| Pryce, H. V. (E. 1905)         | New College, Hampstead, N.W.  |
| Pryke, Rev W. E. (E. 1905)     | The Vicar's House, Ottery St Mary                                   |
| Prytherch, D. R. O.            | Llanarth, Llandyssil, South Wales                                   |
| Race, R. T.                    | Wesley Manse, Priory Road, High Wycombe                             |
| Radcliff, R. T. M.             | Arcachon, Gironde, France   |
| Radcliffe, H. (E. 1903)        | Balderstone Hall, Rochdale  |
| Radford, Rev L. B.             | Holt Rectory, Norfolk   |
| Rae, F. L. (E. 1904)           | Belle Vue, Côtel, Guernsey  |
| Ramage, H.                     |   |
| Rapson, E. J. (E. 1906)        | British Museum, W.C.  |
| Raw, W.                        | Etah, North West Provinces, India                                   |
| Rawcliffe, J. H.               | Langley, Birmingham   |
| Ray, C. E.                     | Whinfield House, near Ulverston                                     |
| Read, Prof H. N.               | 2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.   |
| Redlich, S.                    | 6, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.                                  |
| Reece, M. G. B.                |   |
| Reid, S. B. (E. 1903)          | Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand                                      |
| Reynolds, C. W.                |   |
| Rice, Rev C. M. (E. 1905)      | St David's, Reigate   |
| †Richardson, Rev G. (E. '07)   | 20, St Peter Street, Winchester                                     |
| Ridley, F. T.                  | Oakslade, Reigate   |
| Rigby, Rev O. (E. 1903)        | Trinity College, Toronto  |
| Ritchie, J. N. (E. 1907)       | Balvraid, Pitt Street, Dunedin, New Zealand                         |
| Ritchie, W. T.                 |   |
| Rivers, Dr W. H. R. (E. '06)   |   |
| Rix, W. A.                     | 8, St Firth's Road, Barne's Close, Winchester                       |
| Rob, J. W. (E. 1906)           | 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.                              |
| Robb, A. A.                    | c/o Frau Dentren, Weender Chaussee, 11, Gottengen, Germany          |
| Roberts, Rev H. E. (E. '07)    | Aldridge Rectory, nr. Walsall                                       |
| Robertson, Rev A. J. (E. 1905) | Lady Margaret Vicarage, Chatham Street, Rodney Road, Walworth, S.E. |
| Robertson, F. W. R.            | Bourn Lodge, Bourn, Cambridge                                       |
| Robinson, M. H. (E. 1905)      | Fairfield, New Road, Clewer, Windsor                                |
| Robinson, Rev J.               | 51, Chesterton Road, Cambridge                                      |



| <i>Name.</i>                            | <i>Address.</i>   |
|---|---|
| Robinson, Rev W. E.                     | Wicken, Soham   |
| Robinson, T. H.                         |   |
| Roby, H. J. (LL.D.) (E. '04)            | Lancrigg, Grasmere                                      |
| †Rootham, C. B.                         |   |
| Rose, F. A.                             | The Cedars, St Cuthbert's, Bedford                      |
| Roseveare, H. H.                        |   |
| Roseveare, Rev R. P.                    | Great Snoring Rectory, Fakenham                         |
| †Roseveare, W. N. (E. '05)              | Harrow-on-the-Hill                                      |
| Row, V. P.                              |   |
| Rowe, Rev T. B. (E. 1904)               | St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth                     |
| Rudd, Rev E. J. S.                      | The Rectory, Soukierne, Banbury                         |
| Rudd, E. W. (E. 1902)                   | Aldenham School, Elstree, Herts.                        |
| Rudd, W. A.                             | Withernsea, Hull  |
| Rudge, W. A. D.                         | The Granhams, Great Shelford                            |
| Rushbrooke, W. G.                       | St Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, S.E.              |
| Russell, A. F. (E. 1905)                | The Manse, Cape Town                                    |
| Russell, Rev H.                         | Layham Rectory, Hadleigh, Suffolk                       |
| Saberton, F. R.                         |   |
| Said, M.                                | 82, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.                   |
| Salman, Rev J. S.                       | Lastingham Vicarage, Sinnington, Yorkshire              |
| Sampson, R. A. (E. 1903)                | 3, Burdon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne                      |
| Sandall, T. E. (E. 1906)                | The Chawntry, Alford, Lincs.                            |
| Sandall, H. C.                          | The Bank, Stamford                                      |
| Sandford, H.                            | The Isle, Shrewsbury                                    |
| Sands, P. C.                            |   |
| †Sandys, Dr J. E. (Fellow)<br>(E. 1904) |   |
| Sanger, F.                              | Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E.             |
| Sanger, H.                              |   |
| Scarborough, O. L.                      | 3, Whinney Field, Halifax                               |
| †Schiller, F. N. (E. 1906)              | c/o Messrs Pigott, Chapman and Co., Calcutta,<br>India. |
| Scott, E. L.                            | 4, Reporter Road, Fulham, S.W.                          |
| *Scott, R. F. (Fellow) (E '06)          |   |
| Scott, S. H.                            |   |
| Scoular, A. C. (E. 1906)                | St Bees, Carnforth                                      |
| Senior, Rev C. A. L. (E. '02)           |   |
| Scpton, Rev J. (E. 1904)                | 90, Huskisson Street, Liverpool                         |
| Shawcross, H. W.                        | St Paul's School, Jalspahar, Darjeeling, India          |
| Shaw, J. B.                             |   |
| Shepley, G. W.                          | Mytham Bridge, Derbyshire                               |
| Sheppard, Rev C. P. (E. '07)            | The Vicarage, Clifton on Dunsmore, Rugby                |
| Sheriff, S. M.                          | 57, Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, W.             |
| Shore, Dr L. E. (Fellow)                |   |
| Shuker, A.                              | Trent College, Nottingham                               |
| Siddebotham, C. E.                      | 16, Rupert Road, Huyton, nr. Liverpool                  |
| †Sikes, E. E. (Fellow) (E. '06)         |   |

| <i>Name.</i>                                | <i>Address.</i>                                   |
|---|---|
| Simpson, G. C. E.                           |   |
| Skrimshire, J. F.                           | Melton Constable, Norfolk                         |
| Slator, F.                                  |   |
| Smallpeice, Rev G.                          | Long Preston, R.S.O., Yorkshire                   |
| Smith, B. A. (E. 1902)                      | 32, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.                |
| †Smith, Prof. G. C. M.<br>(E. 1905)         | 31, Endcliffe Rise Road, Sheffield                |
| Smith, G. U.                                |   |
| Smith, Rev H. Bentley                       | Church Lench Rectory, Evesham                     |
| Smith, Rev A. E.                            | 79, Richmond Road, Dalston, N.E.                  |
| Smith, Rev H.                               | Grimley Vicarage, Worcester                       |
| Smith, Rev H. Gibson                        | Halewood Rectory, Liverpool                       |
| Smith, H. W. (M. 1906)                      | Radnor Lodge, Malvern                             |
| Smith, Rev K. H. (E. 1904)                  | Cambridge Road, Ely                               |
| Smith, Tunstall                             | 1,015, N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, U.S.A.       |
| Sneath, Rev H.                              | Tourck, Worcestershire                            |
| Spencer, R.                                 | Walbottle Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne                 |
| Souper, N. B.                               | St John's School, 1773, Ontario Street, Montreal  |
| Southam, J. F. L.                           | Trull Vicarage, Taunton                           |
| Spink, J. F.                                |   |
| †Stanwell, Rev C.                           | The Vicarage, Ipsden, Wallingford                 |
| Stanwell, H. B.                             | South African College, Cape Town                  |
| Stendale-Bennett, R.                        |   |
| Stevens, Rev A. J. (Fellow)                 |   |
| Stevenson, C. M.                            | 160, High Street, Streatham, S.W.                 |
| Stokes, C. H.                               |   |
| Stokes, J.                                  |   |
| Stone, J. M. (E. 1903)                      | 5, St German's Place, Blackheath, S.E.            |
| Stout, G. F.                                | 137, Woodstock Road, Oxford                       |
| Stradling, W.                               | St Andrew's School, Eastbourne                    |
| Strangeways, P. T.                          |   |
| Stuart, C. E. (E. 1906)                     | Addington House, Addington Road, Reading          |
| Stuart, C. M.                               | St Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.               |
| Stuart, T.                                  |   |
| Summers, W. C.                              | 15, Brunswick Road, Withington, Manchester        |
| Sutcliffe, Rev W. O.                        | St Edmund's House, Mount Pleasant, Cam-<br>bridge |
| Sumner, C. C. W.                            | Grammar School, Monmouth                          |
| Tallent, J. H.                              |   |
| *Tanner, J. R. (Fellow)<br>(E. 1903)        | 58, Gordon Mansions, W.C.                         |
| †Taylor, Rev C., D.D.<br>(Master) (E. 1907) |   |
| Taylor, E. C. (E. 1906)                     | c/o Dr Maurice, Horan House, Marlborough          |
| Teakle, S. G.                               | Droitwich Road, Worcester                         |
| Teall, J. J. H.                             | 2, Sussex Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.                  |
| Thatcher, A. (E. 1902)                      | Saverne, Cressingham Grove, Sutton, Surrey        |

| <i>Name.</i>                       | <i>Address.</i>   |
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| †Thompson, A. H.                   | Endcliffe, Henbury, Gloucestershire                         |
| Thomson, F. G.                     |   |
| Thomson, Rev F. D.                 | Barrow Vicarage, Loughboro'                                 |
| Thorpe, Rev C. E. (E. 1903)        | Horningsea Vicarage, Cambridge                              |
| Thwaites, G.                       | 283, Harrow Road, W.  |
| Ticehurst, C. B.                   |   |
| Ticehurst, G. A.                   | Winstowe, St Leonards-on-Sea                                |
| Tiddy, C. W. E.                    |   |
| Tobin, T. C.                       | 26, Wesley Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool                  |
| Torrey, Rev A. F. (E. 1903)        | Marston Morteyne Rectory, Amptill, Beds.                    |
| Tovey, C. H.                       | The School, Wellingboro'                                    |
| †Towle, J. H.                      | Aligarh College, United Provinces, India                    |
| Townsend, C. A. H. (E. '03)        | Cordangan Manor, Tipperary                                  |
| Trachtenberg, M. I.                |   |
| Turner, E. G. (E. 1904)            | I.C.S., Satara, Bombay Presidency, India                    |
| Tyler, E. A.                       | Framlingham College, Suffolk                                |
| Varwell, R. P.                     |   |
| Vaughan, M.                        | Haileybury College, Hertford                                |
| Vigers, Rev E. H.                  | Avonmore, Hammelton Road, Bromley                           |
| Waite-Browne, H. F.                |   |
| Wakely, L. D.                      | 148, Jerningham Road, S.E.                                  |
| Wakely, H. D.                      |   |
| Waldon, W.                         | The Crescent, Ripon   |
| Walker, A. G.                      |   |
| Walker, Rev A. J. (E. '06)         | Vice-Principal Church Missionary College,<br>Ning-po, China |
| Walker, R. R.                      |   |
| Waller, Rev C. C.                  | 86, Louisenstrasse, Bad Homburg, Germany                    |
| Waller, B. P.                      | St Catherine's School, Broxbourne                           |
| Walton, Rev T. H. (E. '06)         | 130, Roker Avenue, Sunderland                               |
| Ward, Rev G. W. C.                 | Malton, Yorkshire   |
| Ward, Rev J. T. (Fellow)           |   |
| Warren, Rev. W. (E. 1906)          | Poslingford Vicarage, Clare, Suffolk                        |
| Watkin, E. L.                      | University College, Bristol                                 |
| Watson, Frank                      | 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.                         |
| Watson, Rev Fred. D.D.<br>(Fellow) |   |
| Webb, F. S.                        | Blackenhall, Wolverhampton                                  |
| Webb, R. R. (Fellow)               |   |
| Webber, H. N.                      |   |
| Weldon, Prof W. F. R.<br>(E. 1905) | Merton Lea, Oxford  |
| West, Prof. G. S.                  | Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.                    |
| Weston, E. A.                      | 3, Harrington Square, S.W.                                  |
| Wharton, J.                        | 88, Forest Road, Southport                                  |
| Wheldon, W. P.                     |   |

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| †Whitaker, Rev Canon<br>(E. 1905) | 1, Lewis Road, Eastbourne  |
| Whiteley, A.                      | c/o Rev T. Morton, Hoylandswaine Vicarage,<br>Penistone, Sheffield |
| Whiteley, G. T.                   | The Chestnuts, Dulwich Common, S.E.                                |
| Whitley, G.                       |  |
| Whitworth, Rev W. A.<br>(E. 1904) | All Saints' Vicarage, Margaret's Street, Caven-<br>dish Square, W. |
| Widdowson, T.                     | The College, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks                              |
| †Wilkins, Prof A. S., Litt.D.     | Owen's College, Manchester   |
| Wilkinson, E. R.                  |  |
| Wilkinson, Rev J. F. (E. '03)     | Folkton Rectory, Ganton, Yorks.                                    |
| Williams, Aneurin (E. 1905)       | Wheelside, Hindhead, nr. Haslemere                                 |
| Willis, Rev W. N. (E. 1902)       | Ascham School, Eastbourne  |
| Wills, R. G.                      | 44, Merton Road, Bootle, Liverpool                                 |
| Wills, J. J.                      | 75, Clifden Road, Clapton, N.E.                                    |
| Wilson, W. S. (E. 1903)           | Burnside, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells                          |
| Winfield, P. H.                   | 58, Grange Road, East, Newcastle-on-Tyne                           |
| Winstone, E. H. (E. 1906)         | 2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.                        |
| Wiseman, Rev H. J. (E. '01)       | Scrivelsby Rectory, Horncastle                                     |
| Wood, Rev W. S.                   | Ufford Rectory, Stamford   |
| Woodhouse, A. A.                  | Locker's Park, Hemel Hempstead                                     |
| Woods, B. F.                      | 31, Rosseth Mansions, Flood Street, Chelsea                        |
| Worthington, F.                   | The Holme, Hawkshead, Lancs.                                       |
| Wrenford, H. J. W.                | 10, Clinton Place, Seaford, Sussex                                 |
| Wright, C. A.                     |  |
| Yapp, R. H.                       |  |
| Yeates, G. F. W.                  |  |
| †Yeld, Rev C.                     | St Mary's Vicarage, Grassendale, Liverpool                         |
| Yeo, J. S. (E. 1903)              | Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh                        |