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NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 176).

THE documents which follow relate to a somewhat pathetic incident in the history of the College. Charles Brandon, created Duke of Suffolk by King Henry VIII in 1514, was a nobleman of great power in his day. He was married no less than four times. His third wife was Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII, by whom he had one son who died in his father's life-time. His fourth wife was Katharine, only child of William, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby in her own right. By her he had two sons: Henry Brandon, born 6 September 1537, and Charles Brandon 10 March 1539. The eldest on the death of his father in 1548 succeeded to the Dukedom, and was bearer of the Orb at the Coronation of King Edward VI. Both lads entered St John's and the eldest son was created an M.A. in 1551 in his fourteenth year. While they were at Cambridge the "sweating sickness" broke out. Their mother, who seems to have been residing in Cambridge, at once removed the lads to the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden, Hunts. But immediately after their arrival they were attacked by the fatal complaint. The elder died within five hours,

and the younger survived his brother by half an hour only. Their high station seemed to add to the sadness of so early a death. Their Tutor, Mr Thomas Wilson, a Fellow of the College, afterwards Dean of Worcester, wrote an account of his pupils, and verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars both of Oxford and Cambridge. From these sources we learn that the young Dukes (who be it remembered were aged but 14 and 12 respectively) were skilled in Latin, Greek, French and Italian; had a knowledge of cosmography; were well read in law and history; fond of music and drawing, and delighted in the conversation of the learned. We need not enquire too critically into the truth of such statements, the early death of "The two Dukes of Suffolk" appeals to us as it did to their contemporaries.

Their bereaved mother determined to perpetuate the memory of her sons in the College. This she did in a somewhat peculiar way. She gave a farm called "Saxmundhams, sometime Alexander Woode's" to one Robert Colville of Much Glemham, Suffolk. The original deed of gift (dated 11 May, 6 Edward VI, *i.e.* 1553), signed by Colville is in the possession of the College. The land was given to Colville outright, but he covenanted to pay to St John's College at Michaelmas in each year the sum of £6 13s. 4d., "for the exhibition of four poor scholars." The College was to have the right of distress if the rent-charge was unpaid and there was to be a forfeiture to the College of an equal sum if the rent-charge were unpaid for 20 days.

Nothing is said in the deed itself as to the manner of choosing the recipients; it will appear in what follows that during her life the Duchess certainly nominated some of the holders. Further that some of these at least held the benefaction with their Fellowships. In 1553 the Duchess married Mr Richard Bertie. During the reign of Queen Mary the Duchess and her husband

had to fly from England and sought refuge in Poland, where they were treated with great consideration. They returned to England when Elizabeth came to the throne. The Duchess of Suffolk died 19 December 1580 and Mr Bertie 9 April 1582. Their son Peregrine Bertie, born in the Duchy of Cleves, was naturalised by patent and Queen Elizabeth and her ministers revived in his favour the ancient barony of Willoughby.

Three letters from the Duchess have been preserved. They are in her own handwriting, which is very crabbed. These follow. Christopher Webbes, whom she nominates in her first letter, was then a Fellow of the College. He was a Kentish man, and was admitted Fellow 10 April 1568 on the nomination of the Bishop of Ely. He held various college offices, being Junior Dean in 1575; Junior Bursar in 1576; Senior Bursar 1578-9 and Senior Dean in 1581. He became Rector of St Michael, Crooked Lane, in the City of London in 1581, apparently ceding this in 1587 when he became Rector of Milstead in Kent, holding that benefice till 1595.

After mie verie hartie commendacions. These are to require you to permit and suffer to enioye this bearer, Christopher Webbs, fellow of youre house, that exhibition of our gifte with you, which of late Mr Keyes enioyed and now is voide by the departing of the same person from your Colledge, herein if you satisfie oure requeste with spede ye shall do well. At Barbican the xxvijth of August, anno 1571

your assured

KATHARINE SUFFOLK.

Addressed: To mie verie frendes ye Master and Seniors of St Johannis Colledg in Cambridge geue these.

Endorsed: Dutchesse of Suffolkes letter about her gift.

I thank you vere harttele for your losenges as also for your advertesaie for me poor skoller and lykewyes I thanke the

master off Sanct Jones for his cortesse that he is so ryde to helpe me poor skoller into the exsebetion off me layde Margaretes, wherein I thenke me selffe grettely beholding to him, but thes methenkes is bothe connshens and ressonne, speshely seing I gave it onle for the helpe off poor skolers; that those that be benyfesede and otherwyes wel able to lyve shold not desere to stay that smal helpe from such as nydethe it to helpe them to followe the others in lernyng. Therefor I requyre thatt non suche may kepe me skoler any longer from that poore exebetion. Thus for vere haste with me harte commendacions to your selfe and to your wyffe as vnknewen and to the master of Sent Jones I committe you al to God this xxvijth off november

your vere assured frende
K. SUFFOLK.

Addressed: To my very frynd Mr Doctor Hacher this be delivered.

Good Mr Hacher as you knowe well that aponne the grette love that I bare to Sanct Joyneses for that me sonnes, howe restes nowe with God, was skolers ther, I gave to that skoly xx nobeles a yere towards the exsebetion of iij skolers. The profett of the skolership to be in mye and me ayers, wyche as I vnderstond is not yett confermed to vs, but tho I was somewhat haste to graunt the on not being asured ageyne off the other wherein I onle trusted in you that you wold either have sene it done. Wyche iff I resave not from them or thes nyxt terme they wol drive me to seke me londe agayne, wyche I dought not to recovere seing they have not performed ther couenentes and nowe I heir they do not steke al rede to bryke ther couenauntes prefang hom they thinke good to prepare to it without makeng me preve to it, wyche is nyther cortesse nor honyste. And therfor for avoyding off suche fooly playe I calle the hastelyer for the performens off ther promes to me, as I have performed meyn to them, in that condeshen and therefor that I may not be so abussed I send thes barer to injoye the laste scolership that fely or the nyxt that shall fawle But onlese I be then better playsede to resave from them ther asurens as wel for me and me ayers after me to have it as me mynnyng was I wol not only exspely suche as they have plased, but calle in agayne me profrett.

Wherefor I pray you acording to the trust I have commeted ther in to you and according to that me faytheful and true deling lytte me without forder troble or brabling resave ther asurens for me and me ayers to have the profett theroff, and lytte it be sent me up be some suer and honyst mane owt off hande and in that condeshen with me vere harte commendacions I pray God be with you. From Hampsted this xvijth off may

your vere frend if you
performe thes
K. SUFFOLK.

Addressed: To me vere frend Mr Doctor Hacher at Cambryche.

On the back is written :

Anno domini 1577, 30^o Octobris.

Syr, I thynke you shall do well to consyder depelie of this my Lady, her grace's, letter, in the which I am much blamid as well as yow of your Colledge to whom it appertayneth. Trewlie for so much as her grace wolde so fayne have this poore scholer preferrid to her exhibition. His poor father hath been at greate charges by often journeys, and his sonne his charges here. You shall doo well to place him in a schollership, that he may have somthyng to leane to, while her grace's exhibition falleth.

your assured commawndment
J. HATCHER
of Cambridge.

John Hatcher to whom the second and third letters are addressed was a Surrey man admitted Fellow in 1534. It is not very clear what the grievance of the Duchess was. Perhaps, as we shall learn presently, this was one of the occasions on which the rent-charge had not been punctually paid to the Colledge. The following letter from Anthony Penninge points to some delay in payment.

Good Mr Alvey I have smale reason to require any favour either of your selfe or of the Colledge haveinge soe farre oversett my selfe in giveinge credit to my cosen Colvyle's speches of whom trewlye by experience I maye reporte respectes

nther his owne good nor his frendes credit, this bearer my man can certifie you howe ill he have delte with me and how certeynlye he informed me of the discharge of your bond at Sturbrige fayer for the annuitye he was bound to me to discharge itt, and because I would be suer as I thoughte to have itt payde I was contented to be a loser in a bargayne betwixt him and me, as this bearer can report. I have sentt you the 20 nobles payable att michaelmas last, the which I praye accept and yett if the forfiture be taken I cannott condeme the Colledge of severytye for securitye for the rest of your money dew by my cosen Colvyle. I assuer you I have beynd often in hand with him for itt, but I perseave my selve vntill extremitye be vsed he will performe nothinge. And thus hartlye thanke you for wrightinge vnto me soe kyndlye with my very hartly commendations I leave you to the grace and favour of God. Ipswich this 15th of November 1577

your very lovinge frende

ANTHO: PENNYNGE.

Addressed: To the worshipfull his very lovinge ffrinde Mr Alvey at Ste Johns Colledge in Cambridge geue these.

The Mr Alvey to whom this letter was addressed was probably Richard Alvey, admitted Fellow of the College in 1537 or 1538; sometime Rector of Thorington in the gift of the College, afterwards a Canon of Westminster and Master of the Temple.

The rent-charge seems to have been paid to the College until the 23rd year of Elizabeth (1580-1) when payment was refused. The College then commenced a suit in Chancery against Anthony Penninge and Thomas Colville, who owned or had owned the land subject to the charge. Pedigrees of the Colvilles of Parham and of the Penninges of Kettleborough appear in Metcalfe's *Visitation of Suffolk*. The Bill of Complaint of the College has not been preserved, but its tenor may be gleaned from the Answer of Thomas Colville if we remember that after telling his own story he proceeds to traverse or deny each allegation of the

College. Edmund Warner, who signs the Answer was no doubt the Edmund Warner "of Framlingham Suffolk and late of Clement's Inn, gentleman" who was admitted to the Inner Temple 3 July 1582, and was called to the Bar 11 February 1592-3.

The answer of Thomas Colvyle gentleman defendaunt to the Bill of Complaint of William Whitakers, Doctor in dyvynitie, Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangeliste in the vniuersitie of Cambridge and the fellowes and schollers of the same Colledge.

The said defendaunt by protestacion not acknowledginge or confessinge anythinge in the said complaynautes Bill of Complaint to be true, and the matters therein conteyned for the most parte devysed, ymaged and sett forth, on purpose as this defendaunt verelye thinkethe, to put this defendaunt to vniuste chardges and expences in this honorable Court, without any iuste cause, The exceptions to the incertentie and insufficiency thereof to this defendaunt att all tymes hereafter saved, the said defendaunt for further aunswere thereunto sayeth that he thinketh yt to be true that the Right honorable the Ladye Katherine late duches of Suffolk was about the fift or sixte yere of the Raigne of the late King Edward the Sixte lawfullye seysed in her demesne as of free of and in one messuage called Saxmondhams withe dyverse landes, pastures, woodes and underwoodes thereunto belonginge lyinge within the Townes and fieldes of Glemham in the Countye of Suffolk. And so standinge seised the said duches callinge to remembrance the dutyfull and longe service which the said Robert Colvyle in the said Bill of Complaint mencioned had before done vnto the said duchesse, the said duchesse beinge of a noble and bountifull disposicion did as this deffendaunt verelye thinketh in consideracion thereof and of some other good and reasonable consideracions of her mere gratuitye, about the tyme in the said Bill mencioned by good conveyance and assurance in lawe, as this defendant verelye thinketh, convey and assure the said messuage, fferme and premisses with the appurtenances vnto the said Robert Colvyle his heires and assignes for ever. By vertue whereof the said Robert Colvyle, as this deffendaunt

verely thinketh into the said message, ferme and premisses with the appurtenances entered and was thereof seysed in his demesne as of fee. And helde and enjoyed the said messages, ferme and premisses duringe and by all the terme of his lief, as this deffendaunt hathe credyble hearde, without payinge of any suche yerelye rent or pencion of sixe pounds thirtene shilliges and fower pence in the said Bill of Complaynt. mencioned to the said Masters, fellowes and schollers and their successors. And soe dyed thereof seysed. By and after whose decease the said message, ferme and premisses, with the appurtenances did dyscend and come to Anne Colvyle the daughter and heyre of the said Robert, whiche said Anne dyd afterwarde marrye and take to husband one frauncys Wolffe gentleman, whoe by their good and sufficient assuraunce and conveyance in lawe did bargayne and sell the said premisses to Thomas Colvyle this deffendauntes father in the said Bill mencioned. By virtue whereof the said Thomas Colvyle into the said premysse entered and was thereof seysed in his demesne as of fee. Whoe being as this deffendaunt thinketh a man vlearned and not skylfull in the common lawes of this Realme and not knowinge howe and in what sorte the said message, ferme and premisses with their appurtenances were gyven by the saide duchesse vnto the said Robert, might for want of good counsell takinge or for some other cause betwene the duchesse and the said Thomas, beinge likewise her servaunt paye vnto the said Master fellowes and Schollers suche a pencion as ys in the said bill of Complaint mencioned. But this deffendaunt saithe that for soe muche as the said Thomas Colvyle, this deffendauntes father, dyed longe agoe leavinge this deffendaunt within age, whoe by his laste wyll and testament in writinge did gyve vnto this deffendaunt and his heyres the said message ferme and premisses withe the appurtenances. And soe beinge within age and very yonge doe not knowe or remember what this deffendauntes father did about or concernyng the payinge of the said pencion. And this deffendaunt saythe that longe tyme before the said Bill exhibyted this deffendaunt haue for good consideracion sould and conveyed awaye by his sufficyent conveyance and assurance in lawe the said message, ferme and premisses and the said deedes, evidences and writings and haue thereby covenanted to delyver the same. And this deffendaunt sayeth

that he haue not onelye delyucred vnto the nowe owner thereof all the deedes evidences and writings concernyng the said premisses which were made by the said duchesse vnto the said Robert and did come vnto the handes of this deffendaunt, but also all other evidences and writings concernyng the said premisses before the exhibytinge of the said Bill. By reason whereof this deffendaunt not havinge the said evidences doth not certenlye remember any suche graunte of the said pencion as ys in the said Bill mencioned. And this deffendaunt also sayeth that sithence the deathe of his said father he this deffendaunt hath not payed the said pencion to the said Masters fellowes and Schollers neyther was the said pencion demaunded of this deffendaunt vntyll about a yere and haulfe nowe paste. And this deffendaunt thinketh that by the Common lawes of this Realme he ys not compelleable to paye the said pencion and arrearages. And yf this defendent be not compelleable by the Common lawes of this Realme to pay the same pencion and arrearages he thinketh that in equitye he ys not compelleable to pay the same pencion or the arrearages thereof as he hathe byne advysed by his learned counsellor in the lawe, for that this deffendauntes father did purchase the said premisses as aforesaid, And this deffendaunt hathe sould the same as afore said Without that the said duchesse being vertuouslye and godlye disposed and willinge to advaunce lernyng and to meynteyne some poore Schollers forever in the said Colledge whereunto her gracious affecion was greate in respect she had two Sonnes of the same house beinge booth Dukes of Suffolk to this deffendants knowledge, Or that the said duchesse about the said fyfte or sixte yere of the said King Edward the Sixte did convey and assure vnto the said Robert Colvyle and his heirs forever the said mesuage, ferme and premisses with the appurtenances to the intent and purpose that the said Robert Colvyle his heyres and assigns shoulde yerelye forever content and pay one yearlye rent or pencion of sixe pounds thirtene shilliges and fower pence to the said Masters fellowes and schollers and their successors forever to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that the said duchesse restinge whollye vpon the fidelite and sinceryte in the said Colvyle conceived as well for the assuringe thereof as for the payment of the same yerelye for ever, Or that the said mesuage or ferme was conveyed and assured vpon noe other cause or consideracion,

for this deffendaunt sayeth that he hath credyble heard that the said Robert Colvyle had in the time of his longe servyce withe the duchesse spent his own landes and inherytance and that thereuppon the said duchesse beyng graciouslye moved did convey vnto the said Robert Colvyle and his heyres forever the said landes and tenementes, Or that the said yearelye rent or pencion was dewlye aunswered and payed to the said Colledge by the space of thirtye yeres together or as longe as the saide duchesse lyved to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that fower poore Schollers were thereby yerelye releaved to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that not longe before her deathe the said duchesse callinge to mynd her guifte amongst some other of her honorable and godlye accions deepelye chardged the now Right honorable the Lord Wylloughbye her son and heyre to see her good meanynge performed to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that a certen somme of money shoulde be forfeited to the said Master fellowes and Schollers in the name of a payne for every default that shoulde be made in the payment thereof, ffor this deffendaunt sayeth that he hathe heretofore hearde the deede reade which was made by the said duchesse to the said Robert Colvyle and ys assuredlye perswaded in his conscience there ys noe such sentence, clause, or matter therein conteyned, Or that there ys any such clause conteyned in the said deede that the said Master fellowes and Schollers shoulde haue power to dystayne vppon the said mesuage and fearme and other the premisses as well for the said yearlye rent or pencion with the arrearages thereof yf any were and also for the said somme of money forfeited *nomine pene* as aforesaid to this deffendauntes knowledge, Or that this deffendaunt to his knowledge hathe gotten into his custodye all the writinges and conveyances made by the said duchesse vnto the said Robert Colvyle by reason the said Robert was her servaunt whereby yt might fullye appeare vppon what condicions or considerations the same mesuage and fearme was conveyed and what provysyon or assurance there ys for the true payment of the said sixe poundes thirtene shillings and fower pence otherwyse then ys lawfull for this deffendaunt in all lawe equitye and good consyence to doe, Or that this deffendaunt hath for the space of thirtene yeares nowe last paste and yet doeth most wrongfully and iniuriuslye refuse to make payment of the said yearlye rent or pencion otherwyse

then by lawe this deffendaunt may well maynteine and iustifye, Or that any other matter or thinge in the said complaynauntes bill of complaint materyall or effectuell in lawe to be aunswered vnto and herein not sufficiently confessed and avoyded traversed or denied ys true All which matters this defendaut ys readye to averr *etc.*

EDM. WARNER.

Endorsed: Colvile's first Answer.

The evidence in support of the College case has been preserved. Interrogatories were administered to the witnesses who replied on oath. The following evidence was taken before Otho Nichollson, examiner in Chancery in 1595, probably in London.

Henry Hickman was admitted a Fellow of the College 6 April 1571. He was Senior Bursar in 1585 and again in 1588. He was appointed Vicar General of the Bishop of Peterborough 2 October 1587.

William Barnesdale, or Baronsdale, was admitted a Fellow on the nomination of the Bishop of Ely in 1556. He was Senior Bursar in 1561 and was President of the Royal College of Physicians from 1589 to 1600.

Richard Smith was admitted a Fellow 8 April 1557; he was President of the College of Physicians from 1586 to 1589.

Incidentally it may be remarked that at this time three successive Presidents of the College of Physicians were members of St John's: Richard Smith from 1586 to 1589; William Baronsdale from 1589 to 1600; and William Gilbert (author of *De Magnete*) from 1600 to 1601.

Interrogatories to be mynistred on the parte and behalfe of William Whitakeres, doctor of devinitye, Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangelist in the vniversitye of Cambridg and the fellowes and scholers of the same Colledge Complainantes, agaynst Anthonye Pennyng gent. defendaut.

Imprimis Whether do you knowe or have credibly heard that the Right honorable the Ladye Katheryn late dutchesse

of Suffolk dyd lymytt appoynt gyve or assure to the Mayster ffellowes and scholers of the Colledge of St John the Evangelyst in the vnyversitye of Cambrdyge A yearly Rent pencion or stypend of syx poundes thirtene shillinges foure pence towards the releyse and maintenaunce of certeyn scholers for ever within the sayd Colledge And yf you have soe heard wheather doe you thinke yt to be true and what moveth you so to thinke?

2. *Item* what landes tenements or heredytamentes dyd the sayd dutches lymmytt assigne or appoynt should be chargeable with the payment of the sayd yearely rent pencion or stypend, and to whom dyd the late dutches convey or assure the sayd landes tenementes or heredytamentes, and who were the owners or occupyers thereof duryng the lyfe tyme of the said dutches to your knowledge or as you have heard?

3. *Item* whether dyd one Robert Colvyle or his heires or assignes or some other in his or their name or one Thomas Colvyle or his assignes answer and paye to the Master ffellowes and scholers of St John's Colledge or to the Burser for the tyme being of the sayd Colledge the sayd rent stypend or pencion of syx poundes thirtene shillinges four pence to your knowledge, or as you have credyibly hearde?

4. *Item* howe longe to your yearely rent pencion or stypend payed to the sayd Colledge and when dyd the payment thereof fyrst begynne, And howe longe contynued the same, And howe longe ys yt sythence the payment thereof hath bene denyed and vnpayed to your knowledge, or as you have credyibly heard?

5. *Item* how much yearly ys the fferme lands or tenements worth out of which the sayd yearely rent pencion or stypend ys soe lymyted appoynted gyven or conveyed as aforesayd as you knowe or have credyibly heard?

6. *Item* whether dyd the sayd Colvyle paye or gyve any consyderacion for the Inherytaunce of the sayd fferme or landes more then the yearely rent pencion or stypende assigned lymyted or appoynted to the sayd Colledge for the mayntenaunce of the poore schollers as you knowe or have credyibly heard?

Henry Hickman doctor of the Cyvill Lawe of the age of forty-foure yeares or thereaboutes sworne and examyned the thirtieth daye of October in the seaven and thirtieth yeare of the Raygne of our Soveraygne Ladye Quene Elizabeth deposeth

and sayth by vertue of his oathe to the fyrst Interrogatorye: That he hath sene certeyn evidences bering date as he remembreth vndecimo Maij sexto Edwardi sexti whereby it appeareth that the Right Honorable the Lady Katheryne, late Duches of Suffolk, dyd give and assure to St John's Colledge in Cambrdyge a yearely Annuitye or pencion of twenty nobles, towardes the releyse and mayntenaunce of certeyn Schollers within that Colledge for ever, And this deponent hath credyibly heard and beleveth yt to be true that the said pencion or annuitye was gyven by the sayd Ladye Katheryn according to the tenor of the sayd wryting aswell for that yt appeareth vnto this deponent by the bowsers bookes and auditors accomptes of the sayd Colledge that the same Annuitye or pencion hath bene payd vnto the ffellowes and Schollers of the sayd howse for allmost twenty yeares together, as allsoe for that he this deponent himselfe hath receyved parte of that pencion fyrst as a scholler and afterwarde as a ffellowe of the sayd howse in all for the space of seaven yeares together and vpwades, And knoweth dyvers other scholers and ffellowes of the sayd howse who as ytt appeareth to this deponent by the sayed bokes and accomptes have lykewyse so receyved lyke parte of the sayd pencion as this deponent dyd in the lyfe tyme of the sayd Duches, and sythence her death. And further he sayth that he hath bene credyibly informed that there is a Rowle of the fyrst yeare of Quene Marye in the Treasury howse of the sayd Colledge mentyoning a receypte of the said pencion, Mr Watkyns and Mr Armested being then Bowers.

2. To the second Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That as yt appeareth vnto this deponent by wrytinges which he hath lately sene the landes charged with the payment of the sayd yearely pentyon are called by the name of Saxmanhams and are scituate and lying in Glemham and Parham in the Countye of Suffolk, And as this deponent hath heard, and as by the sayd wrytyng yt appeareth vnto him the sayd landes were conveyed by the sayd Dutches vnto one Robert Covell for the entent aforesaid, And as touching who were the owners and occupyers of the sayd landes in the lyfe tyme of the said Dutches this deponent sayth that as yt appeareth by the sayd bookes one Thomas Colvyll payd the sayd rent vnto the Colledge for dyvers yeares together as well in the lyfe tyme of the sayd Dutches as sythence her death.

3. To the third Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That he hath deposed his knowledge to the Interrogatorye next precedent and otherwyse then to that effect he cannot depose to this Interrogatorye.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That as yt appeareth to this deponent by the viewe of the sayd bookes of the Auditors and Bowers accomptes the sayd yearlye rent or pentyon was paid vnto the sayd Colledge from tertio of the Quenes maiestyes raygne that nowe ys to the xxijth of her maiestyes sayd Raygne And sythence the sayd xxijth yeare or there aboutes the payment of the sayd pention hath bene denied as this deponent hath heard, vnto the sayd Colledge and not payed.

5. To the fyfte Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That by the credyble reporte which this deponent thinketh to be true the sayd Landes gyven by the sayd duches for the foresayd purpose and entent are well worthe the yearely valewe of Thirty poundes and better.

6. To the syxt Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That as he hath credibly heard and as yt appeareth vnto this deponent vppon the viewe of the sayd wrytyng concerning the sayd landes the same landes were conveyed and assured vnto the sayd Robert Colvyle by the sayd late duches only in consideracion of the payment of the sayd yearely pentyon of twenty nobles as aforesayd And more this deponent sayth not in this matter.

William Barnesdale, doctor of phisick, aged three-score yeares or above, sworne and examyned the last daye of October in the yeare aforesayd, deposeth and sayth by vertue of his oathe to the fyrst Interrogatorye: that he doth knowe and remember that the sayd late Right Honorable the Ladye Katheryne late duches of Suffolk deceased dyd gyve and assure to the Master and ffellowes of St John thevangelyst in Cambrydge a certeyne yearlye pencion or stypend of syx poundes thirtene shillinges and fourepence towards the releyfe and mayntenaunce of certeyn schollers for ever in the sayd Colledge, and he knoweth this to be true for he this deponent had parte of the sayd yearely pencion by the space of ten yeares togeather when he was a scholer in the sayd howse and afterwarde being a fellowe and Bowser

there he receyved the sayd pencion for the howse to be payd to the scholers which were by order to have the sayd pencion.

2 and 3. To the second and third Interrogatoryes this deponent sayth: that there was a ffarme in Parham in Suffolk charged with this twentye nobles by the sayd Ladye Katheryn, and this ffarme was allwayes lyable to the payment of the sayd pencion in this deponentes tyme and this ffarme was made over to one Colvyll of Parham in the Countye of Suffolk whose christen name as he remembreth was Thomas and he never knewe any other owner of the sayd land but the sayd Colvyll both in the lyffe tyme of the sayd Ladye Katheryne and afterwarde duryng this deponentes tyme in Cambrydge And his only name was placed in the Colledge books as standing charged with the payment thereof and of the sayd Colvell hath this deponent receyved the same sometymes in the Colledge and sometymes at Colvell's howse in Suffolk.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: that the payment of the sayd pencion began fyrst in the begynnnyng of Quene Marye's raygne and the foure scholers that then enjoyed yt by the severall porcions of fyve nobles a yeere were to this deponentes remembraunce One Lakyn, Curteis, Dakyns, and Smyth which is nowe doctor of physicke and phisicion to her majestie that nowe ys, and yt was allwayes payed in this deponentes tyme tyll he leafte the vnyversitye and all wayes was payd of this deponentes knowledge tyll the eleventh yeare of her majestie's raygne and he knewe yt somtymes vnpayd for a yeare or twoe togeather and then the arrereages payd togeather for some twoe yeares but he never knewe yt denied.

5. To the fyfte Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That he cannot depose touching the partyculer valewe of the land which was charged with the sayd pencion but he ys very assured that the land ys farr above the valewe of the sayd pencion, for when the sayd duches came to Cambrydge this deponent, being one of the schollers which enjoyed her pencion, went with the rest of the four schollers to gyve her honor thanks for their exhibicion and she asked them howe yt was payd them and whether they had bene trulye payd or not, and after they had answered as they had cause att that tyme, she sayd that the tenaunt neede not to palter with them for the payment of their pencion for that the sayd Colvell had as she sayd, A good pennyworth of the land, and at that tyme shee wyshed the sayd

four schollers such another bargayne for thyrse as muche as Colvell payd for that land, saying that yt would be a good bargayne vnto them.

6. To the syxt Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: that he never heard that the sayd Colvell payd any money or other consideracion for the sayd land besydes the pencion aforesayd, but he thinketh and hath heard, that yt was a benefytt bestowed vppon him for some spetyall service which he or his wyfe had done to the sayd dutchesse or some of her children. And more he this deponent sayth not to these Interrogatoryes nor more sayth he in this matter.

Rychard Smithe, doctor in phisicke, and one of her majesties pryncypall phisitians, of the age of fyfty-eyght yeares or thereaboutes sworne and examyned the seventh daye of November in the yeare aforesayd deposeth and sayth by vertue of his oath, to the fyrst Interrogatorye: That he knoweth very well that the Right Honorable the Ladye Katheryn late dutchesse of Suffolk dyd assure to the Colledge of St Johnes in Cambrydge aboute the yeare of our Saviour 1552 A certeyne yearely pencion or stypende of twentye nobles towardes the releyfe and mayntenance of certeyne schollers for ever within the sayd Colledge.

2. To the seconde Interrogatorye this deponent saith: That he lykewyse knoweth that certeyn landes lying nere ffremyngham Castle in Suffolk were charged with the payment of the sayd annuyte or pencion by the graunte of the sayd dutchesse, which sayd landes in the lyfe tyme of the sayd dutchesse were in the occupacion of one Colvyle whose name as this deponent remembreth was Roberte after whose death one Thomas Colvyle as this deponent remembreth occupied the same landes.

3. To the third Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That he well knoweth and remembreth that the sayd Colvylles one after another for many yeares togeather, in the lyfe tyme of the sayd dutchesse by vertue of her said graunte, dyd paye vnto the sayd Master ffellowes and schollers of St Johnes Colledge aforesayd or to the Burser of the same howse for the tyme being or to some other to be delyvered vnto the Burser the sayd yearely rent or pencion of syx poundes tweleue shillinges foure pence And that the same rent being but slowly payed at some

tymes this deponent himselve in regarde thereof procured letters from the sayd dutches to commaunde the sayd Colvyle to observe the tymes better which were appoynted by the sayd graunte for the payment of the sayd pencion, which they afterwarde carefully regarded.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: That the sayd yearely pencion as by dyvers notes in that behalfe appeareth was payed to the sayd Colledge ever synce Kyng Edwarde the syxt his tyme tyll of late yeares and this deponent for his owne parte hath receyved the same rent, as well as a fellowe of the sayd howse to be delyvered over vnto the Burser when this deponent hath vppon occasion traveled into Suffolk, as allsoe as a scholer of the same howse for some thirtene yeares togeather or thereaboutes and well knoweth that in all this deponentes tyme yt was never denyed and as this deponent hath heard, yt hath bene sundrye tymes payd synce this deponent discontinued his being at the sayd colledge.

5. To the fyfte Interrogatorye this deponent sayth: that he hath heard yt spoken very credyble that the sayd landes and tenementes charged with the payment of the sayd yearely rent were well worth the yearely valewe of twenty poundes and better fortye yeares agoe.

6. To the syxt Interrogatorye this deponent sayth That he hath dyvers tymes heard yt affyrmed that there was not any other or further consideracion geven or payd for the Inheritaunce of the landes charged with the sayd pencion then onlye the sayd yearely stypend of *vj*l*. xiijs. iiij*d**. Saving that the sayd Colvylles wyfe being nurse vnto the dukes grace the same landes in regard thereof as this deponent hath heard were charged with soe easy a rent. And more sayth not in this matter.

Another group of witnesses were examined at Cambridge 22 September, 37 Elizabeth (1595) before Humphrey Tindall D.D. and Thomas Wendy esquire, who with Anthony Wingfield and John Sowthell esquires were members of a commission to take evidence. These add to the weight of evidence in favour of the College without really adding much to facts already before us. The following summary gives the names of the witnesses

and any fresh facts stated by them; some account of their careers, where these can be ascertained, is also given.

1. James Hill, of Braintree, Essex, clerk, aged 45 (Admitted Fellow 28 March 1572; Vicar of Braintree from 9 February 1585-6 until his death in 1608; Senior Bursar in 1586).

2. James Taylor, of Westmill, co Herford, D.D., aged 51, states that Thomas Colville paid the rent charge to him as bursar; he left College about the 22nd Elizabeth (Senior Bursar in 1579; Rector of Cottered, Herts 17 November 1576 to 1583, and Rector of Westmill, Herts 9 November 1588 to 1623).

3. Edward Bulckley, of Woodhull, Beds, D.D. aged 55 (Rector of Odell, Beds 6 March 1571-2 and was buried there 5 January 1620-1. His son Peter, baptized at Odell 12 June 1614, died at Concord, Massachusetts 9 March 1658-9).

4. Philip Stringer, of Cambridge, gentleman, aged 50. Was Fellow and Senior Bursar 19 Eliz., and received the rent-charge of Thomas Colville. As auditor of the College he had seen the rent-charge entered in the College books as paid by Thomas Colville from the 2nd to the 23rd Elizabeth. The Bursars, Mr Christopher Webbes and Mr James Hill claimed that arrears were due in their year of office and paid the Scholars (Admitted Fellow 10 April 1558; Senior Bursar in 1577. He was one of the esquire bedells of the University about 1579, and was Solicitor to the University and a Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire).

5. Henry Alvey, B.D., of St John's College, aged 40. Was nominated by the Duchess of Suffolk to have a portion of her money. Had heard that one Key (probably Alexander Key, admitted Fellow 11 April 1765) publicly prayed in the Chapel of the College for the Duchess as a benefactor. The payment was first made 1 Mary and continued until 23 Elizabeth, the payment being denied by the widow of Thomas Colville (Alvey was admitted Fellow in 1577; was Senior Bursar in 1591; also President of the College; became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, but retired, returning to Cambridge where he died in 1616).

6. Arthur Johnson, B.D., of St John's College aged 46. Had heard that two of the four scholars were to be nominated the

Lord Henry, Duke of Suffolk, his schollers, and the other two, the Lord Charles his schollers.

7. John Allinson, B.D., of St John's College, aged 36 (Perhaps afterwards Rector of Treswell, Notts).

8. John Waller of Cambridge, slater, aged 40. Was told by the Colvilles of the Duchess gift, and received the money of Thomas Colville for the College for five or six years.

9. Edward Smythe of Cambridge, cook, aged 40. Was told by Mr Penninge that the lands in Glemham and Parham were charged by the Duchess with a payment to the College.

The following letter from Peregrine, Lord Willoughby, son of the Duchess, to the Lord Keeper has been preserved in College.

I haue beene geuen to vnderstande (my verie good Lorde) thatt there is a matter like to come to your Lordship's hearinge in your Courte of Chauncerie by bill of complainte att the sute of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge, whereof Dr Whittaker is Master, my selfe was a meere straunger to the cause, till of late by information and petition I was made acquainted with a wronge as is verely thought done them, that some waye may seeme to concerne me as beinge therein after a sorte iniured my selfe in my Auncestors, whose good minde and meaninge by theyr losse is alreadie peruerted. The case is thus: my my Ladies grace and Mother the Dutches of Suffolke nighe about the thirde of her Maiesties raigne thatt nowe is, for a memoriall of the two younge Dukes, her graces sonnes, students of thatt house, and dyinge thence, assured to the Societie of thatt Colledge, to the vse of foure poore Schollers, a yearely pension of *vili viijs iiij*, to be payd oute of a mannor lyinge at a Towne called Parrham and Glenham in high Suffolke, to gether with the forfeiture of as much as the principall for euerie yeare thatt the pension aforesayde shoulde be behinde and vnpaid to the Colledge aforesayed. The lande was geuen vnto one Roberte Coluile her Graces Seruaunte who stode himselfe bounde, and the mannor aforesayde, to the discharge of the said pension to the vse aboue specified, which was accordingly performed by the space of xx years together by the sayd Roberte Coluile butt

since from time to time without cause known denied. The matter being a Colledge cause, for the reliefe of poore schollers, and some waye interessinge my selfe, I am the rather in pittie and conscience moved to requeste your Lordship's lawfull fauour in this theyr reasonable sute. And whatt your Lordshipp shall doe herein I shall accounte amongstest the reste of your Lordship's honorable fauours, and so I committ you to God. Stanforde this vjth of Nouember

your Lordship's to my power
most assured
P. WYLLUGHBY.

Addressed: To the righte honorable my verie good Lorde, the L. Keeper of the greate Seale of England geue these.

In the end the Colledge was successful and by a Decree of Sir Thomas Egerton made 3 June 1596, Anthony Penninge was directed to execute a fresh deed charging the lands with the annuity in favour of the Colledge. The deed was executed 8 May 1597 and delivered to Henry Alvey as agent for the Colledge. The following documents shew that the suit had really been maintained by Alvey at his own cost and that he acted generously in the matter.

These may be to certifie, That to Mr Henry Alvey was graunted by the Master and Seniors then beinge The arrearage of the Duchesse of Suffolk, he sewing att his own chardges to recover the yearely annuitie to the Colledge of St Johns in Cambridge. So it is (to my remembrance) by me

HENRY NELSON,
at that time fellow and
Register of the Colledge.

To the right worshipfull the Master Fellowes and Scholars of St Jhones Colledge in Cambridge.

It please you the above named to take notice hereby that in the time when I was member of your society and an officer therein I found dependinge in arrear of the dutches of Suffolke her exhibition a certaine summe. I had bene one of the fower

who had yearly part thereof whylst the same was duly paid so longe as she lived, the same beinge denyed after her death, and so longe indeed that it seemed desperate, all the enioyers of it anciently, worne owtte and none newly supplied because it was held bootlesse, myself remaining alone interested therein, who had beene assigned, from my first comminge to colledge, by the dutchesse nomination one of her exhibitioners. The Master and Seniors vpon my motion granted vnto me all the grone arrearages vpon condition that I should sue at my proper charges the recovery of the principall, which I did and obtained, after longe sute and charges in the chancery, as your instrument therein may testify. I tooke witness of your concession to me Mr Henry Nelson's hand, then register, that I lost, but have procured the very letter from him because none remaine else privy thereto that I know. It may please you to accept of my gift the 46*li* 13*s.* 4*d.* yet vnpaid as I take it, to receve it in the Colledge name as I did the former, by me

HENRY ALVEY.

The document which follows relates to the Non-juring fellows of the Colledge. By the Act 1 Will. and Mary c. 3, passed in 1689, an oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary had to be taken by certain persons, among others by fellows of colleges. Those who neglected or refused to take the oath before 1 August 1689 were thereby declared and adjudged to be suspended from their fellowships for six months from that date, and if they did not take the oath within these six months their fellowships were declared to be void.

There were many Non-jurors in St John's and they seem to have had the tacit sympathy of the college. On 25 July 1693 the Court of King's Bench sent a mandamus to Dr Gower, the master, directing him to turn out twenty fellows for refusing to take the oath. On 10 August 1693 Dr Gower was indicted at the Cambridge assizes for suffering these fellows to enjoy their fellowships, although they had not taken the oath. The document which follows, preserved by Dr Lambert, the Senior Bursar, in a volume of his notes

and letters, seems to be an outline of the defence of the Master. The grand jury refused to find a bill against Dr Gower to the wonder of the Court. The matter came before the Court of the King's Bench itself in Trinity Term 1694, and in the end Dr Gower was successful, the Court declining to make the mandamus peremptory on the ground that the fellows who were to be affected by it had not been made parties to the proceedings. It was not until January 1716-7, over twenty-seven years from the date of the Act, that the Non-jurors were finally removed from their fellowships.

The Court of King's Bench sends a mandamus directed to The Master Fellows and Scholars of St John's College suggesting that T.L. (*i.e.* Thomas Leche) and 19 more therein named were Fellows at the time of the Act, but had not taken the Oath according to the Act, whereby their Fellowships became and are void. And that the Master Fellows and Scholars suffered them to enjoy their Fellowships and profits *in nostrum contemptum*, which would be of pernicious example to permit. Therefore it commands the Master etc. immediately upon receipt of the writt to amove them from their Fellowships and profits.

First, as I don't find that any such like Mandamus was ever before granted, so, I conceive that by law such cannot be good if *Magna Charta*, and other statutes grounded thereon, be yet in force. For *Magna Charta* says, That no man shall be disseized of his freehold but by the law of the land and that *nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum militemus*, unless by due course and process of law. And the Statute 25 Edw III, c. 4 particularly saith, That none shall be put out of his Franchise unless he be duly brought to answer or forejudged of the same by course of law. And Statute 28, Edw III, c. 3 says also expressly That no man of what estate and condition he be, shall be put out of land or tenement without being brought to answer by due process of law. Now can anything be more contrary to all these statutes than such a mandate as this which commands the disseisin and expulsion of 20 Fellows at once out of their respective freeholds (for so a Fellowship is accounted in law) and that too upon a bare suggestion, without any legall process of law and without being so much as brought, or having any room or liberty left, to

answer in defence of their freeholds. For this Mandate supplies all, both process and judicature. First it does the part of a jury in determining the fact (*viz*) that they have not taken the oath, and then passeth judgment (*viz*), that their Fellowships are void, and is likewise in nature of a writt of execution too, directing the Master and Fellows to execute by turning out of possession and all this too (for ought that appears) without so much as any notice ever given or to be given them of those suggestions and proceedings before they are turned out, they being no otherwise mentioned, or taken notice of in this Mandamus than as the subject matter of the execution. And this is no less contrary also to the Petition of Right 3 C. 1., than to the other statutes.

Now supposing that in truth they have not taken the oath and thereby their Fellowships void according to the words of the Act, yet, having once been lawfully seized of those Fellowships the law will presume them so still, till the contrary appears, and such seizin shall have the protection of all the aforesaid statutes, for *de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est lex et quisque presumitur esse bonus, donec probetur in contrariam*. Note the aforesaid 28 Edw III, c. 3 says "shall be put out of land or tenement," without saying this land or tenement. So that this Statute makes no matter of difference whether the seizin be in truth lawfull or not, but leaves that to be determined by due course of law.

'Tis true the Master and Fellows have a power within themselves to amove any of their members for causes warranted by the private statutes, these naturally belonging to their observance and execution. But a general Act of State (as this Act is) is to be executed according to the ordinary process of law unless otherwise provided by the same Act, as here 'tis not and therefore the Act not having provided any certain evidence of the Master and Fellows to know which of their members have not taken the oath plainly shews that the Act has not left the judgment and execution thereof to them. And if so be that the parliament has not sufficiently provided for the execution of this Act, being an Act of a new and extraordinary nature (and so penall) in this particular case, it is not to be supplied by such Mandamus's (which would break through so many and such important statutes), but this case must rest till a parliament shall make other provision for the

execution of the Act, or shall impower the King's Bench to grant such a mandamus. I suppose no one will say that a Mandamus can supply or alter any law or statute, or the nature of legal evidence and process in proceeding thereupon, and will not be deny'd if in this case the Master and Fellows should amove the persons mentioned in the mandate and it should appear that some of them have taken the oath (as all of them may have done for all the Master and Fellows can tell) and then should commence their Actions against the Master and Fellows for this amotion, but that this mandate could not justifie or indemnifie them against such actions; so that besides the peril of conscience (which no doubt such persons will be tender of) in undoing so many at a venture, here is peril of damage too. Now the law indemnifies all who act by its precepts, wherefore its not indemnifying in this case (as it may happen) shews that this Mandamus can be no law precept.

In short I take this Mandamus to be altogether new in its nature and *primae impressionis* without precedent or foundation in the law, and it should seem this method was not very obvious to the advisers that it took up so much time to find it out, whereever it was found at last. For all Mandamus's that appear in our books to have been hitherto granted (in relation to places and offices) have been for only restitution, and in favour and safety of freehold and not any for putting out of freehold (which has hitherto been left to legal process) and they generally respect places of publick concern. But as for Colleges which are but private societies for study, and have visitors over them, the King's Bench ever scrupled to grant any Mandamus to them, as always doubting and hesitating whether they had anything to do with them, and tho' sometimes they have granted them (which has been but of late years) yet it was never done but to restore a Fellow etc., which they supposed wrongfully put out. What the consequences of such a precedent (in case the Mandamus be obey'd) may be, and how far it may affect the publick I know not, I am sure all College Statutes, if not also the University privileges, are highly concern'd in it.

The following document has also been preserved by Dr Lambert. The benefice of Aberdaron with regard to which Serjeant Lutwyche was consulted is a somewhat

peculiar one. There is a Vicar, a sinecure Rector, and an Impropiator. The sinecure Rectory was given to the College by Archbishop Williams. The holder must be a clergyman, he is presented by the College to the Bishop and instituted, but he has no duties to perform in the parish.

At the time when Lutwyche's opinion was taken the College had on 4 December 1728 presented Rowland Simpson, a fellow, and he was instituted 10 April 1729. Apparently he was expected to "read himself in" and that in Welsh. He seems to have got over the difficulty for he held Aberdaron with his other Rectory of Gaywood in Norfolk until his death 17 March 1736.

A case upon the Act of Uniformity, 14 of Car. 2.

It is enacted that every person who shall be presented, or collated, or put into any ecclesiastical benefice or promotion, shall in the Church, Chapel, or place of public worship belonging to his said benefice, or promotion, openly, publickly, solemnly read the Morning and Evening Prayers appointed to be read by and according to the said Book of Common Prayer etc. It is further enacted with respect to Wales that the said Book of Common Prayer shall be translated into the British Tongue, and then it follows:

From and after imprinting and publishing of the said Book so translated, the whole Divine Service shall be used and said by the Ministers and Curates throughout all Wales where the Welch tongue is commonly used in the British or Welch tongue in such manner and form as is prescribed according to the Book hereunto annexed to be used in the English tongue.

Aberdaron is a sinecure rectory with a perpetual Vicar in the gift of St John's College, Cambridge, and the Fellows who have been presented to it have constantly qualified themselves by reading the English service.

Query, Whether the person now presented doth not qualifie himself according to the tenor of this Act by observing the usage of his predecessors, there being one other English Book provided by the parish.

2. Whether he being presented to the sinecure Rectory come under the denomination of Ministers or Curates?

3. If the Bishop should take any advantage of his not reading the Welch service for his qualification, what method he must take to defend himself?

Mr Lutwyche's Opinion, May the 5th, 1729.

Before the Statute of Uniformity I apprehend no person that was promoted to a sinecure was obliged to read the Common Prayer at all in the church wherein he had a sinecure benefice, and the intent of making it obligatory upon all ecclesiastical persons to read the Common Prayer within two months after they are put in possession and declaring their assent thereto under the penalty of losing their benefice, was that none but orthodox persons that conformed to the Liturgy of the Church of England might be admitted. And tho' there is a general provision afterwards for the Common Prayer Book to be translated and provided for the use of the parishes in Wales, where the Welch tongue is commonly used, yet the penalty of deprivation *ipso facto* for not reading the Common Prayer within two months is only annexed to the not reading the Common Prayer in English as established by the Act of Parliament; and though there is a direction that the whole Divine Service shall be read by the ministers and curates in Wales in the Welch tongue, yet there is no direction for reading the assent to it in the Welch tongue nor are the words for that purpose particularly prescribed, directed to be translated. And the English Common Prayer is not excluded by the Act, but on the contrary an express direction that an English one shall be provided to encourage the people to learn it. For these reasons it seems to me that the Act is only directory to the officiating ministers and curates to read the Common Prayer in Welch but not to extend to one that is to qualify himself to a sinecure by reading it once to evidence himself to be a person assenting and conforming to it, especially where the words that he must repeat for assent etc. are still to remain in English according to the Act.

But however as this is a new point not any ways (that I have known) disputed before this time and in itself may be doubtful, I cannot advise the party concerned absolutely to rely upon it as a clear case, but leave him to his own discretion, whether he learn so much of the language as to read the Common Prayer in Welch as well as English, and declare his assent in both

tongues, or to rely on the point of reading it only in English with the doubts attending it. And if the Bishop should prosecute him upon this matter for not reading the service in Welch I think the proper method for him to take will be to move for a prohibition in one of the Courts at Westminster, the construction of Statutes being belonging to the Judges of Common Law, it being a thing of great consequence to the College who will lose the design of the gift of patronage of this Rectory which was with intent (no doubt) of providing for the Fellows, and which will be of little use to them if it be necessary that they should understand Welch to qualify them for this Sinecure.

THO. LUTWYCHE.

(To be Continued.)

R. F. S.



THE VOICELESS.

WE count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber—
But o'er their silent sisters' breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy Fame is proud to win them—
Alas for those that never sing,
And die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone
Whose song has told their heart's sad story—
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow!

O hearts that break and give no sign
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine
Slow-dropp'd from Misery's crushing presses—
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were pour'd,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.



DIE STIMMLOSEN.

Wohl merken wir zerbrochne Leiern da,
Wo schlummernd milde Klagesänger liegen;
Wer aber zählt die wilden Blüten nah
Am Grabe ihrer Schwestern—welche schwiegen?
Schlägt Eine sanft die Zaubersaiten an,
Die wird der laute Ruhm mit Stolz sich werben;
Weh ihr, die keine Lieder dichten kann,
Und unentbunden des Gesangs muss sterben!

Beweine nicht allein die Toten, die
Zum Trauersang ihr Herzensweh verdichtet;
Auch stumme Seelen, denn es haben sie
Das Kreuz getragen, auf den Kranz verzichtet!
Nicht wo Leukadiens Winde immerfort
Bei Sapphos Wogengrabe wehn und wimmern—
Geh' lieber wo das Leid ruht namlos, dort
Im Friedhof, wenn des Nachttaus Tränen schimmern!

Ihr wunden Herzen! deren Angst allein
Verrät der Locken Grau, der Lippen Blässe,
Bis endlich schenkt der linde Tod euch ein
Den Labewein aus Jammers Kelterpresse—
Ach! würden jeder innern Pein verliehn
Als Gabe Saitenklang und Sängertöne,
Unendlich wär' die Flut der Melodien,
So trüb wie Erde, süß wie Himmelsschöne!

DONALD MACALISTER.



THE TRUANTS.

(Continued from p. 201).

III.

E must now return to trace the adventures of Marcus and Quintus, whom we left gazing in terror and astonishment at the rough weather-beaten faces and ragged deer-skin tunics of the Otadenes by whom they found themselves surrounded. Terror and astonishment were certainly the first emotions with which the sight inspired them; but, on Marcus' part at any rate, the signs of fear were only momentary: the proud instincts of his race nerved him to assume a boldness of demeanour not unworthy of the Roman name; and even the younger and less sturdy brother caught a touch of his spirit. Marcus took Quintus by the hand, and marched boldly towards the nearest of his foes.

"Let us pass," he cried imperiously. "We are the Prefect's sons; and if you meddle with us, the Prefect will come and kill you all."

Unfortunately the Otadenes knew no Latin, and the only Otadene words comprised in Marcus' vocabulary were terms of abuse which he had heard applied to the meanest class of slaves. The Otadenes grinned with amusement and perplexity at the boy's Latin oration; but when they heard themselves denounced in their own native tongue as unwashed thieves and dwellers upon dunghills, they began to scowl and mutter ominously. Marcus was utterly confounded when he

found his commands received with scornful disobedience; for till that moment he had never expressed a wish without seeing a slave or a trooper fly to perform his bidding. However, with a resolute effort he maintained his defiant bearing; for he remembered that Quintus was with him, and therefore honour required that he should play the man.

Play the man he did, but to little purpose: for some few minutes he stood there in an attitude at once expressive of defiance towards his foes and an intention to protect his brother from every danger, while the leading Otadenes argued the matter out amongst themselves with streams of harsh and unintelligible language. Marcus even began furtively to flatter himself that his bold demeanour had made the right impression; but presently the conference came to a close, and Marcus' hopes ended with it. The boys were suddenly seized, and notwithstanding the most desperate attempts at resistance, their hands were bound behind their backs with rough thongs of leather, and their captors prepared for a hasty retreat to some wilder fastness of the north. Marcus had some thoughts of prolonging the struggle by passive resistance; but the helplessness of his condition frightened him, and he had sense enough to see the folly of such an attempt: also he remembered his father's Asturians, and reflected that while there was life there was hope of rescue.

As soon as the last knots were tied, the Otadenes started northwards at a steady trot, and the boys were forced to keep pace with their captors, who spurred them on with a warning spear-prick, whenever they showed the least sign of flagging. Young and active as Marcus and Quintus were, their legs were no match for the tough limbs of those roamers of the northern moors, and the journey was a terrible ordeal. Hunger was beginning to tell upon their strength, and the confinement of their arms made running a nervous business: a single stumble, and they would be thrown

down upon their faces, without a hand to break the fall. However, their pride was roused and they obstinately refused to be beaten; they felt that they were Romans, and it would never do to confess that barbarians could surpass their masters even at running. Presently their dogged endurance and evident distress seemed to make some impression upon their guards: the run was slackened to a swinging walk, which carried them northwards through the bush at a still rapid pace, till suddenly the leader of the line bent sharply to the right, and a few moments later the boys found themselves once more on the bank of the river.

But there was no respite for them yet. They were driven like cattle through the ford, and the swift current swirled about their legs with a sensation far less pleasant than when they had plunged into it merely for mischief; the stones of the river bed seemed sharper and more slippery, and the prospect of a wetting had lost every trace of its former charm. From the further shore the march was continued at the same steady pace through the thick scrub which covered the flat land beside the river, and then up a long rough slope of open moor, where the coarse grass grew in thick tussocks, ready to trip the unwary walker; and here and there was a swampy hollow, where the rushes showed dark against the yellowish green of the drier land. Even the slower rate of progress was making the boys gasp for breath by this time, and Quintus was all but sobbing with distress; but a sight of their destination encouraged them to hold out to the end, and the end was reached at last.

High above the river the long slope of the valley culminated in a bleak rounded summit, which was crowned by the hill fortress where their captors dwelt. In due time the party crossed the deep ditch by which the place was encircled, and passed through the high rampart of earth by a narrow twisted entrance. The space enclosed by the rampart was a flat circle, some-

what more than fifty yards in diameter, the larger part of it being covered by irregular lines of rudely made huts—crazy hovels framed of willow branches and covered with earth and stones; but there was a plot of open ground in the centre, beside which stood a hovel somewhat larger and less rudely constructed than the rest. This was the palace of the chieftain, who exercised an hereditary jurisdiction over the little clan.

It was into this open space that Marcus and Quintus were conducted, and the scene which immediately followed their arrival tried their courage even more severely than the hurried journey had tried their strength. The news of their capture spread like fire from hut to hut, and in a few moments they found themselves surrounded, stared at, jostled, fingered, and derided by an excited crowd of fierce and squalid barbarians—grim-eyed men, who gazed with scornful amusement upon Marcus and Quintus, and with half envious congratulation upon their fortunate comrades, the heroes of this unwonted exploit; wild dishevelled women, who chattered volubly to their neighbours, and eagerly examined the tunics in which the captives were dressed; and dirty, half-naked children, who squeezed their way between the legs of the elder spectators, and jeered at the boys in tones of unmistakeable scorn: Marcus and Quintus were reasonably dirty for Cilurnum, but in an Otadene village they appeared prodigies of cleanliness, and were fit subjects for mockery accordingly.

So for a little while the tumult and clamour continued—eager questions as to how the thing happened drawing boastful replies from those who shared the honour of the achievement, and loud exclamations of wonder mingling with wild snatches of some old triumphal war-song. But presently a more ominous sound began to shrill above the confusion, as one by one the mothers and wives, who had lost their sons or husbands by the Roman swords, began to shriek for

cruelty and revenge. Ignorant as he was of the Otadene tongue, Marcus could not mistake the menace of the sound, and every moment the cries grew fiercer and more terrible: he drew himself up and did his best to appear unmoved; Quintus pressed closer against his brother's side and turned very pale, but somehow Marcus' presence gave him encouragement, and if he shrank under the touch of his examiners, it was rather from abhorrence than from fear.

However, before the cry provoked any attempt at actual violence, the crowd broke out into a wild cheer of welcome, as a tall muscular woman came out of the chieftain's hut: the steadier men beat back the throng of sight-seers, till Marcus and Quintus were left standing side by side in the centre of a little open circle, where they were duly inspected by the woman and by three aged men who followed her. A moment later a boy of about Marcus' own height and age issued from the same hut, and the throng of those who pressed round the ring gave him a still noisier greeting.

The young chieftain (for such the boy was) seemed something less of a savage than his subjects: his face and limbs were passably clean, his long yellow hair was not hopelessly dishevelled, and he wore a tunic of rudely woven woollen cloth, instead of the rough deerskin jerkin, which was the common apparel of the men and boys of the clan; an ornament of clumsily chased bronze was clasped on his bare right arm above the elbow, and round his neck hung a string of white wolf's teeth. But it was his face rather than his dress that attracted the notice of the two captives. A happy smile had lighted it, as the noisy greeting of the crowd rang in the boy's ears, and now the smile expanded into a grin of wonder and amusement, as the young chief realized the delightful experience of having something new to look at. He clapped his hands, and danced round Marcus and Quintus, who grew red with anger, and were forced to seek secret consolation in

imagining what awful punishments they would inflict, if they only had this impudent young savage in the market place of Cilurnum. Presently, however, the boy quitted the objects of his amazement, and danced up to the woman, whom we have already mentioned.

"Mother," he cried, "are these really Roman boys? I can hardly believe it. Why, they look just like ordinary people: they have no horns or tails, and I don't believe their teeth are a bit longer than mine."

There was a note of disappointment in his voice, which seemed to prove that he had heard and implicitly believed many an old wife's fable about the monstrous appearance of his country's enemies; but for the present his mother was engaged in earnest conference with the three aged men, who were her usual advisers in all things that concerned the management of her son's petty realm.

"Do not trouble me now, Arvac," she said: "you profess to know some Latin; go and question them yourself."

Accordingly Arvac made another inspection of the captives, and then proceeded to cross-examine them.

"What have you done with your tails?" he asked in fairly correct Latin. "Isn't it true that all Romans have tails?"

"If you can understand Latin," said Marcus angrily, ignoring Arvac's insulting question, "you had better tell these people to let us go at once, or your village will be burnt and every one of you killed."

"Open your mouth," said Arvac, disdainful of the threat and disregarding the advice; "I want to see if your teeth are really as long and red and sharp as my nurse used to tell me."

"You shall see Roman spears very soon," retorted Marcus, "and find them longer and sharper than you like: yes, and they'll be very red, if you don't let us go."

"I shall certainly not let you go," answered Arvac. "Perhaps you have no tails yet because you are only boys; so I shall keep you to see if they grow."

"You keep us?" said Marcus scornfully. "What have you to do with it? You are only a boy yourself. Go and tell these people what I have told you, or I'll give you a thrashing—when I get my hands loose."

"I may be only a boy," Arvac answered proudly, "but I am the chieftain of the clan, and I have a hundred warriors at my call."

"My father is a chieftain too," responded Marcus: "he has five hundred soldiers under him, and the worst of them is better than the best ten of yours."

"Now that must be a lie," Arvac answered, "or he would never live behind a wall; he would come out and have fights. I don't believe he has five hundred soldiers; or if he has, they are all afraid of my hundred. Have all the five hundred of them tails?"

"Perhaps you will have a chance of seeing, sooner than you expect," said Marcus; "and when they come, I shall get my hands free, and then I shall break your head."

Arvac stared at the boys with an expression of perplexity. They were both very pale now, and even Marcus found it hard to back his defiant words by suitably bold behaviour. Meanwhile the clamour of the crowd was becoming less confused but far more terrifying: almost every voice was yelling the same words now, and even Marcus could divine that the words were ominous.

"Let your five hundred cowards come," said Arvac, "and bring their tails with them: what good can they do to you? Do you not hear the people? Why are you not frightened?"

"I hear them making a very disagreeable noise," said Marcus with forced calmness, "but I don't know what it means."

"It means 'kill them, kill them, kill them,'" Arvac replied. "They are getting angry, and I do not think that even mother can hold them back: perhaps she won't try. Are you not frightened now?"

"Well," Marcus answered, steadying his nerves to face the danger, "if it must come to that, I suppose it must; but you shan't make us whine about it."

"I can't understand what you Romans are made of," said Arvac: "you haven't any tails, and you won't be frightened of being killed."

But the angry clamour of the crowd was growing still more fierce and peremptory. Arvac's mother turned and commanded her bloodthirsty clansmen to be quiet, but even her authority had little effect: the old men endeavoured to soothe their passions by appeal and argument, and restrain their reckless neighbours from a deed which, as their wiser heads knew only too well, would be fatal to the whole clan; but it was useless to play upon the fears of the angry savages by prophecies of death, or upon their cupidity by suggestions of ransom: the crowd yelled them down. Arvac was not slow to apprehend what was likely to happen: he looked at Marcus and Quintus again, and his face softened.

"This is going to be a difficult business," he whispered: "edge a little towards my house yonder; if the people break out of hand, jump for your lives, and get inside if you can."

"Thank you," said Marcus quietly: "I will remember this when our Asturians come, and I won't give you that thrashing I promised."

Scarcely had he spoken, when two or three of the younger barbarians broke the circle and rushed towards the prisoners. Arvac cried out sharply, and bade the boys run to the hut—an order they were not slow to obey; for the crowd had only been waiting for a lead, and now the whole mass charged upon them with a roar. Quintus sprang for the narrow opening at the first sound of Arvac's warning, and Marcus only paused to let his brother have the first chance: a moment later the two boys were sprawling on the earth floor of Arvac's humble palace, while the young chieftain himself leapt back and stood in the doorway.

"Back!" he shouted angrily, "back, you dogs, you beasts! Touch the Chieftain if you dare."

The effect of his words was magical. The clamour of scores of truculent voices sank into sudden silence, and the surging crowd instantly became still. Arvac was their chief, their darling, their idol; and even in their maddest moments they would sooner have cut their own throats than have lifted a finger against him.

"Dogs and beasts you are," the boy continued; "dogs and beasts, not men. Men would find men to fight with: only dogs and beasts would want to slaughter unarmed boys."

"Do not be angry with us, Arvac," the answer came back, in tones that were half a growl of complaint and half a prayer for favour. "Give us our revenge, Arvac. Our sons and brothers have died by the Roman spears; and blood calls for blood. Give us our revenge."

"Go and find the men who killed them," Arvac answered contemptuously. "These boys have killed nobody, and I say that they shall not die."

"But they are Romans," clamoured the crowd; "they are Romans, and we want their blood."

"I don't believe it," said Arvac, suddenly smitten with a happy thought: "you have always told me that Romans have tails, and these boys have none. Therefore they are not Romans, and therefore they shall not be killed."

IV.

Meanwhile Marcus and Quintus had not been idle. They had fallen on the floor of the hut, and there for a few moments they lay gasping. The place was all but dark and the air fetid, and now that they were alone a kind of reaction set in and almost unnerved them. Quintus lay where he fell, and began to cry quietly; but Marcus soon recovered his courage and tried to get up: his struggles brought his face into contact with his brother's hands, and the touch seemed to quicken his wits.

"Keep quite still, Quintus," he whispered. "I am going to undo your thongs, and then you can undo mine. Then we will see if we can find some arms, so that if the worst come we need not die like pigs."

He found the knot by the touch of his tongue, and quickly set to work to undo it with his teeth. Luckily it had been somewhat carelessly tied; a few resolute tugs loosened it, and then the matter was fairly simple. As soon as his own hands were free, Quintus released his brother; and then for a little while the boys sat crouching together on the floor, nervously listening to the words by which Arvac was endeavouring to maintain his ascendancy over the crowd that was still clamouring for their lives.

Presently Marcus rose, as though he intended to search the hut for weapons; but after taking a single step he stopped and listened again. A shrill scream of warning and terror was ringing clear above the deeper outcries of the crowd: for a moment the clamour was hushed into absolute silence, and then the fierce roar of a different passion burst into sound. It was a cry of battle and defiance, and presently the sharp metallic rattle of arms mingled with the noise. Marcus scarcely knew more than three words of the Otadene tongue, but he instantly guessed the meaning of the change.

"It is all right, Quintus," he said, sitting down beside his brother with a sigh of relief; "that means that the troops are coming."

Before Quintus had time to answer, Arvac entered hurriedly: a little more light found its way into the hut through the narrow doorway, which till that moment had been filled by the young chieftain's form; but Arvac was too violently excited to notice the altered condition of his captives' hands.

"I think you are safe enough now," he said. "These wonderful soldiers of yours are coming to attack us; and when we have killed them I dare say the people will be satisfied. Stay here, and keep quiet: I must go

and help to kill Romans; I will cut off their tails, and hang them up over the door."

He passed on towards the further wall of the hut, where his arms were hanging; but Marcus had a much more correct idea of what was about to happen, and gratitude forbade him to let his preserver go out to almost certain death. He whispered hasty instructions to Quintus, and the next moment the two boys suddenly leapt up and threw themselves upon Arvac. The unexpected attack brought the young chieftain to the ground in an instant, and there for some time he lay, struggling, kicking, biting, and howling for a rescue, while Marcus and Quintus piled themselves on the top of him, quite enraptured by such a glorious encounter. Louder and louder grew Arvac's screams; but already the noise of battle was ringing on the ramparts of the fort, echoed by the fierce voices of the women and elder men, who yelled encouragement to their countrymen and defiance to their foes from the sheltered centre of the village. The din would have drowned a stronger voice than Arvac's, and before long the superior force of his assailants proved too much for his fighting powers: all his life he had been the pet and idol of the little clan, raised by his birth above the rude delights of battle with his fellow boys, while to Marcus and Quintus the encounter was merely an improved repetition of many an undignified struggle in the market-place of Cilurnum. Presently Arvac's screams gave place to gasps of oppression, and then to sobs of shame, as he found himself unable to continue his resistance.

"Let me get up," he moaned—for the united weights of Marcus and Quintus were slowly squeezing the breath out of his body. "Let me get up: I can't breathe with your knees digging into my chest. Oh, you are killing me."

"Get up then," said Marcus, rising and helping his victim from the ground: "only you musn't try to escape. You see, you are the prisoner now."

"What is the good of escaping?" said Arvac. "All the Romans must be killed by this time; and people will say that I was afraid of them and hid myself."

The poor lad was utterly exhausted and thoroughly upset: he began to cry bitterly, and flung himself down on the floor in a posture of such pathetic shame and disappointment that Marcus called himself an ungrateful beast, and Quintus could hardly help crying for sympathy. The two boys knelt down beside their prisoner, and tried their utmost to soothe his injured feelings; but for some time Arvac refused all comfort.

"I saved your lives," he sobbed, "and this is how you repay me. I saved you from torture and death, and you reward me with shame and violence. But I will never stir a finger for you again: no, the people may cut you up into fifty pieces; I shall only look on and laugh."

"You did save our lives," Marcus answered, with a note of unwonted tenderness in his voice,—it was perhaps the first sympathetic speech he had ever had occasion to utter;—"and we are not so ungrateful as you think. If we had let you go out, you would certainly have been killed; and that would have been as bad as if we had been killed ourselves."

"But I shouldn't have been killed," moaned the inconsolable boy. "I should have killed at least six Romans,—yes, and I should have found out whether they really have tails."

"Come, forgive us, Arvac," Marcus answered, "and don't cry any more. You don't know what our Asturians are, when they are angry, and they are sure to be terribly angry if they think that we are in danger: you see, we are the Prefect's sons, and for some reason or other the Asturians seem to think a good deal of us, and—Ah! listen to that."

In the excitement of the struggle the three boys had paid little attention to the noises that were sweeping through the village, and the tumult of battle had passed

unheeded. Now the sound that reached their ears was less strident but not less thrilling: it was no longer the fierce clamour of wrath and defiance, but the wild pathetic moaning of passionate sorrow and despair.

V.

Marcus' expectations had been fulfilled to the last detail. Aelius and his men had followed the trail, till it brought them within sight of the hill-fortress in which the boys were imprisoned: they had left their horses under guard on the lower slopes of the valley, and advanced on foot with swift and steady precision towards the rampart of the village. Aelius was nervous about his sons' lives, or he would have delivered his attack at once; and if he had done so he might have captured the place without striking a blow: for so deeply were the Otadenes absorbed in their bloodthirsty demands for vengeance that they forgot all possibility of danger and neglected all precaution against surprise. However, the Prefect considered that the safest plan was to treat for the surrender of the prisoners, and accordingly he ordered his trumpeter to sound for a parley. But any form of negotiation proved to be utterly impossible; the Otadenes quickly crowded to the crest of the rampart, and yelled defiance at Aelius and his Asturians with such persistent vigour and fury that the attempt to bring about a conference was abandoned. The troopers formed in a double line on the weakest side of the fort, and a moment later the trumpet sounded the charge.

The battle was merely a matter of two or three moments, when once the assailants had passed the ditch. Aelius himself was the first to mount the rampart, but few of his two hundred men were many seconds behind their leader. The Asturians were strong, well armed, well disciplined, and infuriated by the danger into which their two idols had fallen; and the Otadenes fell or fled almost before they could strike a blow, so

tremendous was the impact of that swift and vehement assault. A number of their fighting men were so lucky as to be able to make their escape across the moors to the north, but the larger half of them fell dead or wounded in a few moments, and the whole affair was so sudden, so bewildering, and so swiftly finished, that scarcely one of the women and elder men had sufficient presence of mind to follow the fugitives.

Aelius ordered his trumpeter to sound again. The Asturians opened out and drew a ring of steel right round the village; and then the Prefect, followed by a small escort, came down into the open space beside Arvac's hut. Arvac's mother and her counsellors met him, and implored mercy for those that were left alive; but the Prefect's only answer was a grim demand for his sons.

"Alas!" the woman cried in barbarous Latin, "they were here only a few moments ago: the people were angry with them, but we saved their lives. I cannot tell where they have gone; but they are alive, I know they are alive."

"They had better be alive," said Aelius, with grim determination, "or very soon there will be no one alive here except myself and my men."

The Prefect's menacing answer was spoken in the Otadene language, and its unmistakable earnestness drew a long wail of despair and agony from the throng of women, who pressed behind the chieftain's mother to hear their doom. It was this sound which Marcus had heard, and its significance made him leap quickly to his feet.

"I expect they are looking for us," he exclaimed. "Come along, Quintus."

The two boys rushed out of the hut, and Arvac followed them somewhat nervously. At the first sight of the familiar figures the Asturians broke out into wild cheers of almost delirious joy, and the wailing of the Otadene women sank to a sigh of relief: surely, they

thought, this stern terrible Roman would find room in his heart for mercy now. Arvac crept timidly to his mother's side, and gazed with awe and astonishment at the stalwart troopers, who were so far different from the tailed cowards of his imagination; but Marcus and Quintus marched triumphantly up to their father, and gave him a military salute.

"Well indeed," said the Prefect sternly,—for he could afford to disguise his delight,—"I hope you two young rascals are properly ashamed of yourselves and your doings. You have half killed your mother with fright, you have driven the whole of the regiment out of its wits with anxiety, besides giving it an infinite deal of trouble, and you have robbed me of more than half my dinner. A very good day's work, upon my word."

Marcus, who had been confidently expecting something more than the ovation of a hero, was unpleasantly surprised by the unsympathetic tone of his father's greeting. However, he soon observed that every man of the escort was grinning with amusement, and there was a mischievous sparkle in the Prefect's eyes, which seemed to prove that his harshness was only counterfeit. Marcus accordingly replied in the same spirit.

"Oh, if you aren't glad to see us," he coolly remarked, "you may as well go home again: we shall stop here and set up as Otadenes; we are quite good friends with the chief already. Come, father," he continued, as Aelius broke out into a hearty laugh, "we are ready to be whipped, if you think it will do us any good; but you really mustn't whip us here: it would have such a bad effect on these barbarians."

Aelius' laughter grew louder than ever at this sally, and the anxious Otadenes won fresh confidence from his merriment. All his pretended sternness had vanished by this time: he kissed each of his sons in turn, and then questioned Marcus as to the manner in which they had been treated. The whole story was on the tip of the boy's tongue; but something

made him look round, and his eyes caught the pleading gaze of Arvac's mother. He stepped towards her, took her son by the hand, and marched him up to Aelius.

"There were some of them who wanted to have us killed," he said, "but I think they have all been killed themselves: at any rate I cannot see any of them now. Still, we certainly should have been killed, if it hadn't been for Arvac here: he is the chieftain of the village, and he called them all sorts of names, and got us safely into his house; and he didn't fight against you, because—because we wouldn't let him, and we are very much obliged to him, and so ought you to be."

Arvac was facing the Prefect with a pale, nervous face, and trying his utmost to maintain an attitude of proud defiance: his mother had crept nearer, while Marcus was speaking; and now she threw herself upon her knees by the boy's side, seized his hand, and kissed it passionately. Aelius smiled, and laid his hand gently upon Arvac's shoulder.

"You are a good lad," he said, "and you have saved your people from destruction. Had any harm befallen my sons, I should certainly have left not one of you alive; but you saved them, and for your sake your people shall remain free."

A shrill cry of joy sprang up from the throng of anxious listeners. Arvac's mother transferred her kisses from Marcus' hand to his father's; but Aelius had not yet finished.

"There is one condition," he continued, "upon which I consent to spare the people from death or slavery. I must have a hostage for their good behaviour in the future."

The Prefect paused, and looked meaningly at the young chief. Arvac caught the eyes of Marcus and Quintus, and a new light came into his own.

"I will be the hostage," he said with quiet resolution. "Do not cry, mother," he added tenderly, as the woman rose and threw her arms about his neck, as though she

would have held him back from the fate that he had offered to undergo. "All these years people have been serving me, and loving me, and giving me all that I could wish for: now it is time that I should do something for them. Indeed I do not want to leave you, mother dear, but indeed I must. Surely they will let you come to see me often, very often, mother: do not hold me back; you have done so much for our people: let me do something too."

His mother continued to cling to him, crying bitterly, till Aelius was touched by her passion and despair.

"Let him come," he said gently: "do not be afraid that any harm or hardship will befall him. I will treat him as though he were my own son; and in a year or two he shall come back."

The woman lifted her face from Arvac's shoulder, and looked straight into the Prefect's eyes.

"I dare trust you," she said, after a moment's silence; "and I think it will be for his good. With all our longings, with all our love of freedom, we only break ourselves against your iron power; and he will be happier, if he learn to live at peace with you. I will stay here, and rule the remnant of his people, until he returns. Oh my son, my son, my son!"

Once more she gave way to a terrible fit of weeping, and then after a lingering, inarticulate farewell she tore herself away. As soon as she was gone, Aelius gave orders for the homeward march, and Marcus got his ovation at last; for the joyful Asturians immediately seized upon their two idols, and carried them shoulder high down the hill. Nor was Arvac forgotten: the men had heard Marcus' account of his services, and Marcus' worshippers were grateful. With astonishment, not unmixed with terror, Arvac felt himself suddenly lifted up in the same fashion, and on the shoulders of a stalwart Asturian trooper he passed away from his old home, crying bitterly as the long wail of pathetic

farewell sounded like the sougning of a winter wind from the village behind him. But presently Marcus and Quintus ordered their two-legged chargers to range themselves on either side of their new comrade, and the old sorrow was dimmed by the brightness of the new life that lay before him.

"Don't look so glum, Arvac," said Marcus. "If you don't behave properly, and laugh as a brother ought to laugh, we shall be obliged to sit upon you again."

"Brother?" said Arvac slowly, as the full significance of the word began to dawn upon him.

"Yes, brother!" cried Marcus and Quintus with one voice.

Arvac gazed at each of the pair in turn, and their eyes told him that they spoke the truth. Meanwhile the Asturians had heard the remark, and they cheered again.

R. H. F.

RITUAL AND RELIGION.

GOD dwelleth not in temples made with hands,
 Only the image man hath grav'n of God.
 Earth's holiest son, who Syrian deserts trod,
 Closed all religion in these two commands,
 "Love God," and "Love thy neighbour"; but the sands
 Of superstition choked that crystal stream
 Of spiritual truth: the seer's dream
 Is misinterpreted: none understands.
 The times are not yet ripe: yet thro' the mist
 Of myth and legend we can still discern
 The master mind: the words of power burn—
 Despite the fable-fill'd evangelist—
 Proclaiming that God's kingdom is within,
 And ceremony cannot cleanse from sin.

C.E.B.



CACOETHES CURANDI.

A Curate (Balliol), neither a *Littérateur* nor yet a Philistine entirely, desires Writing or Journalistic work in conjunction with his present duties.

Athenaeum. 20 Dec. 1902.

BLIND circumstances over which
I had not very much control
Pitch'd me into the Clerical ditch,
When I came down from Balliol:
But this poor mode of growing rich
Can never satisfy my soul.

I am not all a *Littérateur*,
Nor wholly yet a Philistine:
Such false extremes *je tout abjure*:
The Via Media's more my line:
But while my *forte* is souls to cure
In print I also hope to shine.

The Church affords to men of brain,
Stung by the waspish goad of thought,
A stage of action too inane,
Before an audience too untaught.
I beat my luminous wings in vain:
They do not dazzle as they ought.

And while with pious lips I pray,
And lead the hymn where mothers meet;
Or read the lessons for the day
In Oxford accents wild and sweet;
I see in vision far away
The reading public at my feet.

C. E. B.



THE FUNERAL OF SINERANI.

KURIOLV was a chief of the Todas, and when his youngest daughter died he decided that her funeral ceremonies should be held at Kûrkalmut, the burning ground belonging to his clan.

Every Toda has two funerals. Soon after death the body is burned with many ceremonies, and this is known as the "green funeral." Weeks or months later certain relics from the first occasion—some hair and a piece of the skull—are burned and the ashes buried, and this is called the "dry funeral."

When a young child dies, both green and dry funerals may be held on one day, and as Sinerâni had only lived two years it was arranged that both her funeral ceremonies should be performed on the following Thursday, the proper day for the last rites of one of Kûriolv's people.

On the appointed day the body of Sinerâni, wrapped in new clothes, was laid upon a wooden bier and borne to the funeral place. Men carried the bier along the narrow tracks over the hill-side from the village where the child had died. The mourners from the village of the child went with the body, and other mourners came from all parts of the hills to take their part in the funeral of Kûriolv's daughter.

When the bearers came to the funeral place each of those present bowed down by the side of the bier so that his forehead touched the covering of the body, and the first duty of those who came later was to perform this

salutation to the dead. The body was placed within a hut which had been made by the relatives of the dead child. This hut, usually built within a stone circle found at every funeral place, had here been placed without the circle, for, as later events were to show, the funeral of Sinerâni was not being held where Toda custom ordained it should take place.

Within the neighbouring wood a space was cleared, and here a funeral pyre was made of the woods especially appointed to be used. Meanwhile a small group had left the rest and had gone in search of certain kinds of wood and grass, which were to be used in one of the funeral rites. A little boy, Keinba, was to go through a marriage ceremony with the dead child and was to place in her hand a little imitation bow and arrow. The boy was taken by his father and another man in search of the proper kind of wood out of which the bow was to be fashioned by stripping off the bark and using it as a string. A piece of grass had also to be found to serve as the arrow. The boy and his companions had to go far to find the proper plants and there was a long delay, during which the mourners sat about in solemn and reverent groups awaiting the return of the boy-bridegroom.

At least an hour must have passed before the two men reappeared over the brow of a neighbouring hill, the father carrying in his arms the boy who held fast in his hands the toy bow and arrow. Their appearance was the signal that the funeral ceremonies were to begin and all went towards a spot from which could be seen the most exciting incident of a Toda funeral. Over the top of rising ground, nearly half-a-mile away, came four driven buffaloes rushing wildly here and there in their efforts to return to their accustomed pastures. Barely had their horns appeared when four of the most stalwart and agile Todas dropped their cloaks and raced to meet the buffaloes. It is held to be a great honour to catch the appointed buffalo by the horns and

to hang on its neck so that its movements are controlled. Sometimes the men are badly gored in carrying out this part of the funeral rites, but to-day the animal was safely caught.

The captured buffalo had now to be led to the spot appointed for its slaughter close to the funeral hut. The buffalo is driven by a crowd of Todas, who urge the animal on by beating it with sticks while its course is directed by two men hanging on its horns and round its neck.

On this occasion it was destined that events should not run smoothly. Again and again the buffalo refused to move, lay down and had to be dragged by sheer force some few feet. The way led over swampy ground and here the people failed to drag the animal a foot further. They hurriedly took counsel, and then two men stepped out from the crowd and danced fantastically up and down in front of the prostrate animal.

One of these men, Mongûdrvan, danced slowly to and fro looking but little different from his wont. The other was changed beyond recognition, so much had the state of frenzy into which he had fallen altered his appearance. His hair stood out and yet flopped about with every movement as he danced before the buffalo; his eyes glittered and his face was more like that of a wild and infuriated savage than of the calm and self-possessed Toda. As he danced he waved a red cloth before the buffalo, and uttered every now and then loud semi-chanted sentences. The words were of a strange tongue, said to be Malayûlam, sufficiently allied, however, to Toda speech to allow the hearers to understand its meaning.

These men were *teuol* or diviners, and they were divining why the buffalo would not move. Mongûdrvan was silent and the oracle was speaking by the mouth of Midjkûdr, the most inspired of living *teuol*. In his wild and broken utterance Midjkûdr was telling why the buffalo was stubborn. First, it was the wrong

buffalo. Kûriolv had been very fond of his little daughter and he was killing at her funeral a buffalo which should have been reserved for the funeral of a man. Next, it was the wrong place. Very soon the dead child was to be married to the boy Keinba, and by this would become a member of his clan. The funeral ceremonies should have been performed at the burning ground of the clan to which the boy belonged. In his love for his dead child Kûriolv had twice sinned against the traditions of his race, and the buffalo had shown the anger of the gods.

It was next the part of the *teuol* to divine how these faults could be repaired and in the strange tongue came the words that Kûriolv should offer up a sacred buffalo to the gods. Kûriolv vowed the offering and, as sign that he had done so, knelt down before Perner, the grandfather of the boy, Keinba, and Perner raised each foot and touched the forehead of the kneeling man.

The gods were now appeased. The buffalo had had a long rest during the divining ceremony and had recovered from its maddened fright. It rose and went quietly forward to the appointed place, irresistibly convincing every Toda of the reality of the divine power.

After a bell had been hung round the neck of the buffalo and butter rubbed on its horns and back, the animal was killed by striking it on the head with the back of an axe, and as the buffalo breathed out its last breath, the body of the dead child was placed in front of the dying animal.

Before the buffalo was killed the relatives and friends of the dead girl had collected round the corpse and cried together, and now this was repeated. Each person pressed his forehead against the forehead of another, and the pair mingled tears and cries. After crying together for a while, each pair would separate and seek others with whom to mourn and, in so doing, one would raise the feet of the other so that they touched his head,

It was the duty of all to greet certain of the older men in this way, and the movements of the crowd were especially active round the spots on which these men were sitting. At times the wailing would become louder, and the crowd of people round the body seemed to become a mass of writhing and contorted figures. Some were lamenting forehead to forehead, others saluting foot to head, while others were struggling through the confused mass to seek new partners for one or other of these tributes to the dead.

After a time the lamentation ceased and then followed the ceremony performed by the little boy, Keinba. The boy knelt down before Kûriolv, the father of the dead child, and before Piliag, the brother of Kûriolv, and each man raised his feet and touched the forehead of the boy, by this accepting him as the husband of the dead child. Then Keinba took the little bow and arrow; the cloak, in which the dead child was wrapped, was unfolded and the little clenched right hand was opened and the boy placed the toy-like bow and arrow in the hand. The fingers of the dead hand were then closed over the bow so that it grasped it as it would have done in life. Then they took the bow from the hand and placed it on the breast of the dead child and covered again with the cloak.

Teitnir, a brother of Kûriolv, then came up and adjusted the garment of the boy so that it covered his head, a sign that the child was performing the funeral ceremonies of his wife, and from this time to the end of the funeral the part of chief mourner was taken by the little three year old child.

Teitnir and Keinba then put their foreheads together and wept together for a while. Then Sintherap, the mother of Sinerâni, gave grain and jaggery and limes to her little son-in-law, and he put them in the pocket of the cloak of the dead child, and the boy then knelt before his mother-in-law and she touched his forehead with each foot.

The body was then borne to the funeral pyre. Food of various kinds was placed in the cloak of the dead child and Keinba mixed honey with grain in a metal bowl to be placed on the bier. Whenever a man is performing the funeral ceremonies of his wife and wearing his cloak over his head, his arm may not be put out from above the cloak but always from below. When little Keinba began to stir the grain and honey, he put out his right arm from above his cloak as usual and began to stir. The people hastily corrected him and replaced his arm within the cloak, and then he stirred the grain with his arm protruding from beneath the cloak as a widower should do.

A bangle was placed on the arm of the dead girl; rings were put on her fingers; the bier was decorated with ornaments, and rolls of coins were placed in bags and put on the bier or in the pocket of the cloak.

The wrists of the dead child were then burned with a roll of lighted cloth,—a rite connected with marriage and done after death if it has not been done in life. The burning was done by Silkiz, a girl related to the child, and Silkiz then started the funeral fire with a lighted piece of cloth which had been soaked in butter. Butter was placed on the pyre and imitation buffalo horns were burned. This was another departure from Toda practice. These horns should only be burned at the funeral of a male, but so much did Kûriolv love his daughter that he could not forbear from sending with her to the other world the buffalo horns which are the playthings of every Toda child.

The bier was now taken up and swung three times over the fire and then again placed on the ground. Then the bangle was taken from the arm; all the rings except one were taken from the fingers; some of the ornaments were removed from the bier and the rolls of coins were taken from the bier or from the pocket of the cloak. Having been placed over the fire, they would all go to the other world with Sinerâni and yet

they remained behind for use another time. A lock of hair was cut from the head of the dead girl by Keinba, whose hand had to be held and guided, and the body was again placed on the fire.

While the body was consuming, the people sat around the fire within the wood while by the funeral hut Kotas were cutting up the dead buffalo. The Kotas are a tribe of blacksmiths and artisans who provide the music at Toda funerals and receive in return the bodies of the slaughtered buffaloes. On this occasion they had come too late to provide the music, but were nevertheless taking their reward.

For some time the rain had been falling heavily, and less than half-an-hour after the body had been placed on the fire, the people decided that the "green funeral" was over and that the "dry funeral" should begin. The body was far from being consumed, but it seemed that the lock of hair cut off by Keinba was sufficient, and that it was unnecessary to wait for the piece of burned skull which should form part of the relics of the first funeral.

Again all made their way to the spot from which could be seen the catching of the buffalo. This time all went well and the doomed animal was driven without difficulty to the funeral hut, by the side of which it was killed. The hair cut from the head of Sinerâni was brought, covered by a cloak, and laid at the mouth of the dying animal as had been done with the body not long before. The crying and the foot to head saluting again went on, but less energetically than in the earlier stage of the funeral rites.

Food was distributed to all the visitors, but no further ceremony was to be performed till the following morning, when, shortly before daybreak, the hair and other relics of the dead child were to be burned and the ashes buried.

W. H. R. RIVERS,



MUSIC.

1. *Key Note.*

THE chiming quarters from the belfry tower
Though stroke with stroke jar on the listening ear,
Four quatrains of melodious sound appear
Ere booms the deep key-note which tells the hour.
The mutual discords falter 'neath the power
Of that prevailing tone for ever near
Though unrevealed: then sounds its clarion clear,
And lo! the harmonic chord in perfect flower.

So Faith, preceding Knowledge, doth forestall
The Day which comes to banish plaintive cries,
Hearing a note with sense prophetic
With which our sobs of suffering harmonise;
Feeling that Love is dominant in all,
Ere the last trump proclaim it from the skies.

2. *Harmonic Note.*

Whence come great thoughts and aspirations high
That suddenly transfuse with sacred fire
The dull monotony of low desire,
And stir the soul with new-born energy?
Whence comes the gracious dew that floods the eye
In looking on the past—the clay and mire,
That fouled the footsteps? Whence the noble ire
At deeds that shame our immortality?

Come they not hence? Man's soul a viol is
Tuned to low measures, yet strange quiverings
Stir it at times in spite of earthly leaven:
Then, ever watchful for the grace of this,
An Angel's finger presses on the strings
And sounds a high harmonic note of Heaven

3. *Temperament.*

“No earth-born good in every part is blessed”:
So sang of old the Roman poet-sage.
E'en Music, man's sublimest heritage,
Falls short of full perfection with the rest.
Within the organ's octave-range compressed
The attendant chords in helpless vassalage
With flattened harmonies the ear engage,
That secretly the finer sense molest.

Shadow of loss o'er every gift is flung;
Earth-notes, though sweet, the flaws of earth retain;
But raised at length the heavenly choir among,
Music's unfettered lyre new powers will gain.
Th' angelic harps in perfect tune are strung,
And pleasure knows no undertone of pain.

F. H. D.



THE TITHE BARN AT MURSTON.

THE old Tithe Barn at Murston Rectory has just been taken down and its materials sold, under a Faculty from the Commissary Court of Canterbury, bearing date June 17, 1902. Of little or no use to the living, since the Tithe Commutation Act came into operation, the Barn possessed some historical interest, as is evidenced by the following inscription engraved on a stone tablet, now in the possession of the Rector, and formerly built into the wall of the barn near the door:

Si natura negat facit indignatio versum
 The barne which stood where this now stands,
 Was burnt down by the rebelis hands,
 In December 1659.
 The barne which stands where tother stood
 By Richard Tray is now made good
 In July 1662.
 All things you burne
 Or overturne
 But build up nought: pray tell
 Is this the fire of zeal or hell?
 Yet you doe all
 By the spirits call
 As you pretend, but pray
 What spirit ist? Abadon I dare say.

In the oldest register of the parish, apparently in Mr Tray's handwriting, and neatly copied into a later register by another hand, the inscription is given with-

out the mistakes printed above, and with a Latin version of the poem. After the date July 1662 the manuscript proceeds:

Ex Oweni Epigram: Michaeli Livesay Equiti
 et Bartholomeo May Fanaticis.

Omnia diruitis, nihil aedificatis in Orbe
 Zelus hic an Scelus est? Fervor hic an furor est?
 Spiritus at vestris pretenditur omnibus ausis
 Qualis at hic vestes spiritus est? Abadon.

Anglicè. All things you burne, &c. as before given.

The following note as to the Rev Richard Tray occurs in one of the Registers.

"The Rev Mr Richard Tray, Prebendary of Rochester, Rector of S. Mary's in Hoo, and of this Parish, was turned out of the Former of these Livings by the Committee for Plundered Ministers in the Year 1641. He was greatly Harrassed by the Soldiers and Courts of those times: Had his Barn at Murston with all the Corn in it burnt to the Ground, by Order of one Sir Michael Livesey, who thrust one Broadthick into the Living, but afterwards upon King Charles the Second's Return, Mr Tray had the Quiet Enjoyment of them both. He Preached a Famous Assize Sermon before Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman, whose Interest got him the Prebend of Rochester in 1661.

See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Folio Vol: Page 379.

Mr Tray's name appears in a list, written inside the cover of the same Register, of the Clergy who lie buried in the Church or Chancel. The entry in the Burial Register however is as follows:

October ye 26th 1664

Richard Tray Rector of Murston was buried
 in Breadhurst Chancell.

It will be seen from the foregoing notes that there is some reason for believing that the present stone is

not the original one placed on the barn by Mr Richard Tray, but a later one with English verses substituted for the Latin. We must leave to critics the discussion from internal evidence of the priority of either version. Above the inscription on the stone are engraved the arms of the Family of the Hales of Kent, which are also to be found on the ancient chalice. We quote again from a note in the Register.

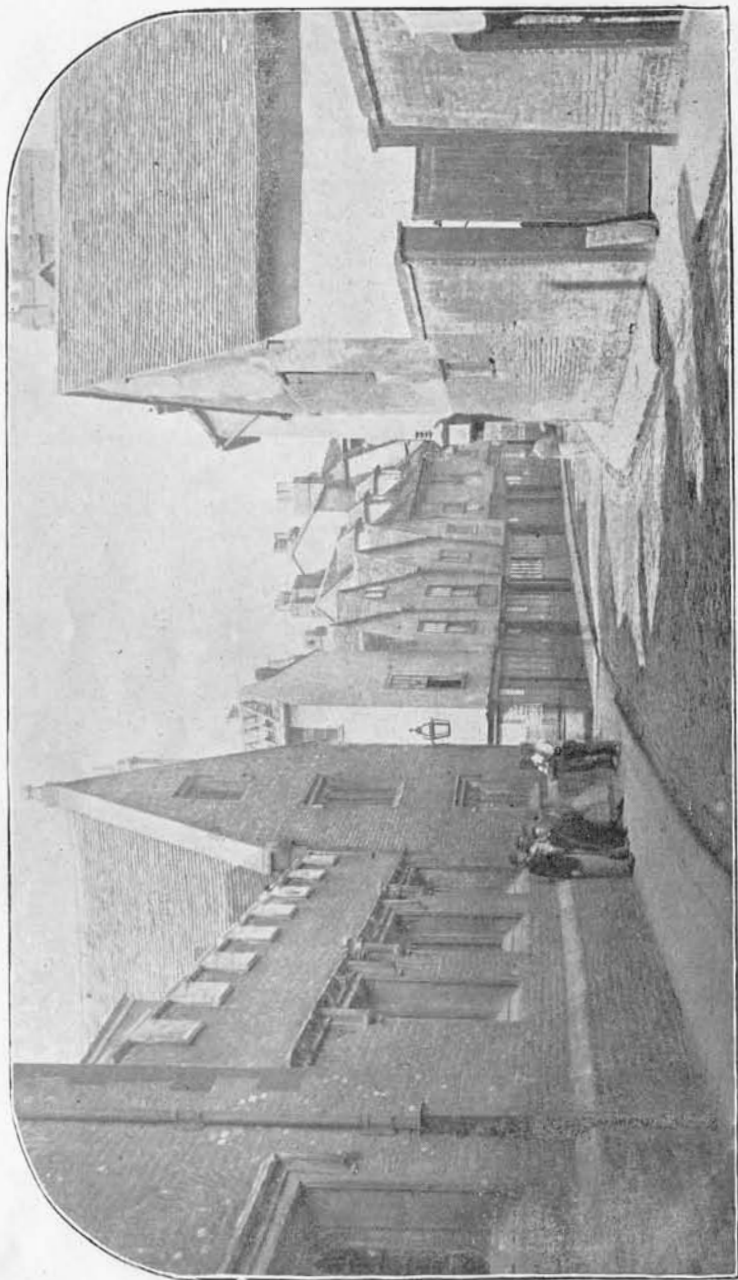
“The Communion Plate of this Parish was the Gift of Edward Hales Esq: as appears by the Inscription on the Cup, on which is likewise engraved the Arms of the Antient Family of the Hales’s of Kent, viz. Gules, Three Arrows Or, headed and feathered Argent.

Obtulit hunc Calicem cum duabus Patinis Edwardus Hales Armiger, Filius natu maximus Dom̄ Edwardi Hales Baronetti, Parochiae de Murston Patronus Pientissimus in illius Honorem cuj: hinc pro Salute nostra Servitur, 1673.

Sam. Symonds ibidem Rectore.

On each of the Patents are engraved the Crest of the Antient Family of the Hales of Tunstal in this County, viz. An Armed Arm embowed propper garnished Or, bound about with a Ribband Gules holding an Arrow headed and Feathered Argent.”

“This Edward was slain in the cause of King James 2nd at the Battle of the Boyne, with whom his Father Sir Edward left the Kingdom, and was by him created Earl of Tenterden in this County, Viscount Emley, Baron of Tunstal; he died abroad and left his eldest surviving son John to enjoy his Titles and Estate, but as the Creation of the Peerage was after the King’s abdication it was never allowed in England, so that they still remain only Baronets, which Title is now enjoyed by Sir Edward Hales of St Stephen’s, Canterbury, Grandson to the late Sir John, younger brother to the aforementioned Edward Hales Esq.”



ST. JOHN'S STREET, ABOUT 1863.

OUR FRONTISPIECE.

ST JOHN'S STREET.

THE frontispiece of the present number is a view of the front of the College, with St John's Street, as it existed before the present Chapel was built.

Starting on the left of the picture we have part of the present front of the College. The window and rain-water pipe are at the extremity of the older part of the front as it now exists. The low battlemented building, with three windows to the street, is the passage round the east end of the old Chapel to the 'Labyrinth'; so called, not because the building itself was labyrinthine, but on account of the extraordinary tortuous passage by which it was reached. This passage started at the north-east corner of the first court in a direction due east, wound round the east end of the Chapel, and then past Fisher's Chantry, where it was so narrow that two people could hardly pass one another in it, then turning south it led into a well of a court open to the sky, but only a few yards wide.

The high gable which comes next in the picture is the east end of the Labyrinth. An account of this building as 'The Infirmary' will be found in C. C. Babington's "History of the Old Chapel." This building had been put to many uses. Originally the Chapel of the old Hospital of St John, which preceded the College, then in the early days of the College used

as a stable and storehouse, it was about 1587 fitted up with three floors and converted into rooms.

Next this building comes "St John's Lane," a narrow lane which ran along the north side of the College to the River. Mr Loffts, the present Chapel Clerk, remembers as a boy riding horses down the lane to the river, to drink or wash their feet, the horses walking in the shallow part at the foot of the Library. The front line of the buildings on the north side of this lane is as nearly as may be the centre line of the present Chapel.

Beyond the lane are the old houses and shops in St John's Street, destroyed to make room for the Chapel. The building on the right of the picture in the foreground stood on the site now occupied by the Divinity Schools. The gable end we see was used as a stable for the Master and Fellows, with a hay-loft over.

The gate opened into a yard in which stood the College Bakehouse and Baker's house; while at the corner of All Saints' Passage (not shewn in the picture) were two houses, occupied latterly by the College Cook and Butler.

During the year 1862 negotiations were proceeding between the College and the Corporation of Cambridge for the closing of St John's Lane and an agreement was arrived at, whereby the Corporation consented to the vesting of the freehold of the lane, and of a yard opening out of, it in the College; the College on its part giving up a wedged-shaped piece of land, starting with a point at the nearer end of the battlemented building and widening out to the breadth of two houses in Bridge Street. This land was thrown into St John's Street and more than doubled its width. Some years ago when the street was opened for the purpose of examining some drains the foundations of the old houses, shewn in the picture, were laid bare about the middle of the present carriage way.

The arrangement between the College and the Corporation was embodied in a private Act of Parliament, called "The Cambridge Street Act 1863." Presumably the photograph, of which our plate is a copy, was taken after the Act was passed and just before the buildings were demolished. It will be observed that the tiles have been removed from the roof of the tall house at the end of the lane.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

BY

THE MASTER.

ECCLESIASTICUS xlv. 1. *Let us now praise famous men.*

“**W**HAT mean ye by this service?” is a question put and answered in the twelfth chapter of Exodus with reference to the annual memorial service of the Passover.

How shall we answer it in respect of our special service of to-day?

Its title proclaims that it is for the Commemoration of Benefactors. But who and what are they? and in what way or ways are they entitled to the name under which we commemorate them?

When the Catalogue of Benefactors has been read, we shall say, next after the Lord's Prayer, a Collect commencing thus, “O Lord, we glorify Thee in these Thy servants our Benefactors departed out of this life, beseeching Thee that as they for their time bestowed charitably for our comfort the temporal things which Thou didst give them;” and continuing thus, “So we for our time may fruitfully use the same to the setting forth of Thy Holy Word, Thy laud and praise.” In a word, we pray that their benefactions may be true benefactions: good gifts not only in the pious intention of the givers, but in use and effect. The College with the help of the gifts and endowments of its Founders and Benefactors should raise up a succession of men duly qualified to serve God in Church and State. From

year to year and from age to age it has taught and trained students according to the varying requirements of the time; and from the multitude of its alumni some have stood out in greater or less degree from their fellows as the choicest products of a place of sound learning and religious education.

The framers of our Commemoration Service were duly mindful of the two aspects of benefactions. Good seed may be sown with good intent, and yet come to nothing. The final judgment of all things is by their fruits. The glory of Benefactors is not only in their giving, but in the outcome of their gifts.

Very appropriate therefore is the Lesson to be read after the last three Psalms, from the “Wisdom of Ben Sira,” the book Ecclesiasticus, beginning, “Let us now praise famous men.” Let us praise famous men, especially those whom we can claim as our own.

Among the men whom we are called upon to praise are “Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding...Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions: Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing...All these were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their times...The people shall tell of their wisdom, and the congregation shall shew forth their praise.”

“Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing.” Of the goodly array of poets which is one of the chief glories of our University none rank higher than two reared on the twin foundations of the Lady Margaret. On the memory of these, and of such as found out musical tunes, I will not now dwell. But in this year I must not omit to say a word about the musical accompaniment of our Chapel Services, careful and excellent before, but now bettered by the recent renovation of the Organ, an instrument made for us by

Robert Dallam of Westminster in the eleventh year of Charles I. and paid for out of Robert Booth's legacy; rebuilt by skilled hands since our last Commemoration; and brought into use again on the 4th November, with an inaugural recital by the Master of the King's Musick.

This year 1903 is a year of years for its memorial significance. Three centuries of retrospect bring us to an age of creativeness in Letters and Science; of new departures in Church and State; of heroic and brilliant men and great achievements; a very Golden Age for England, in all but its reality.

Looking at this Chapel from the First Court you will see seven buttresses, each with a statue upon it. Third from the right and fifth from the left is the effigy of William Gilbert of Colchester, whose character and career are thus briefly sketched in the quaint terse record of Thomas Fuller, "He had (saith my informer) the clearness of Venice glass, without the brittleness thereof; soon ripe, and long lasting, in his perfections. He commenced doctor in physic, and was physician to queen Elizabeth, who stamped on him many marks of her favour, besides an annual pension to encourage his studies. He addicted himself to chemistry, attaining to great exactness therein. One saith of him, 'that he was stoical, but not cynical'; which I understand reserved but not morose; never married, purposely to be more beneficial to his brethren. Such his loyalty to the queen, that, as if unwilling to survive, he died in the same year with her, 1603. His stature was tall, complexion cheerful; an happiness not ordinary in so hard a student and retired a person. He lieth buried in Trinity church in Colchester, under a plain monument. Mahomet's tomb at Mecca is said strangely to hang up, attracted by some invisible load-stone; but the memory of this doctor will never fall to the ground, which his incomparable book *De Magnete* will support to eternity."

Thus the tercentenary year of the death of the famous Gilbert is also that of the death of Queen Elizabeth.

Foremost of statesmen in the Elizabethan age was our William Cecil, of whom the same Fuller writes under the head of Statesmen of Lincolnshire, giving him the choice of titles to distinction, "But, without the least adulation, we are bound to proffer this worthy peer his own election; whether he will be pleased to repose himself under Benefactors to the Public, all England in that age being beholden to his bounty... acknowledging, under God and the queen, their prosperity the fruit of his prudence. Or else he may rest himself under the title of Lawyers, being long bred in the Inns of Court, and more learned in our municipal law than many who made it their sole profession... He was in his age *moderator aulae*, steering the court at his pleasure; and whilst the earl of Leicester would endure no equal, and Sussex no superior therein, he, by siding with neither, served himself with both."

Cecil entered the College in May 1535; was a junior contemporary of Roger Ascham, and of John Cheke (whose sister Mary became Cecil's first wife); like them he attained the then rare distinction of a good knowledge of Greek; afterwards, in 1550, he became Secretary of State and Privy Councillor; and thenceforth for forty-eight years, as it is said, he was a greater man than any other in Europe of lower degree than sovereign, and the absolutely necessary minister of the three children of Henry VIII who sat upon his throne.

To this day, in pursuance of an agreement with William, the first Lord Burghley, and his son and heir Thomas Cecil, we send preachers, the one to Stamford, the other now to Hatfield instead of "Chesthunt," who there declare yearly on Sundays after Michaelmas the gift of our Benefactor the said Lord Burghley to the College.

The Royal Geographical Society devoted its meeting

held on the 23rd March last, and fully reported in the *Times* of the 24th, to the commemoration of the great geographical and exploring enterprises of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Queen Elizabeth, said the President, Sir Clements Markham, was the fortunate Sovereign of our first great discoverers and explorers; of enlightened and munificent promoters of geographical research; of our first accurate cartographers; of the authors of our first navigation books; of our first magnetic observers. The names of the great Elizabethan seamen, as Hawkins, Drake, Cavendish, Frobisher, Davis and Lancaster, are still household words with us after three centuries.

Worthy to be remembered as their remembrancer was Richard Hakluyt, who saw two great needs of his country, and set to work before leaving Oxford to remedy them. Our seamen lacked science; and important voyages were falling into oblivion for want of a record. "For instance, not a single line of writing by John Cabot has been preserved."

Hakluyt and Sir Walter Raleigh promoted the colonisation of Virginia, and thereby the foundation of the United States of North America, of which Virginia was then nearly the whole. Spenser in the dedication of his *Faerie Queene* crowns Elizabeth as Queen of Virginia.

A famous Elizabethan map of the world is called by Shakespeare in *Twelfth Night*, "the new map with the augmentation of the Indies." This (continued Sir Clements) was the first English map on the so-called Mercator's projection. But it was really Edward Wright's projection. The Cambridge student made a voyage with the Earl of Cumberland; put his theories to the test of practice; and shewed how to correct grave errors in the charts of the day.

Samuel Purchas, a graduate of the College, chaplain to George Abbot Archbishop of Canterbury, and, from 1614 to his death in 1626 at the age of fifty-one, rector

of St Martin's, Ludgate, has preserved a record of voyages otherwise unknown in his "*Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrims, containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Land-Trauels by Englishmen and others.*"

"Perhaps Briggs and Gunter were the greatest of the Elizabethan scientific geographers; for the discovery of logarithms by Napier made a complete revolution in the science of navigation, and Briggs and Gunter brought the discovery into practical use. Briggs went through the gigantic labour of calculating his tables of logarithms of natural numbers. No greater service has ever been done by one man for navigation, and Luke Fox did well to immortalize it by naming an island in Hudson's Bay, Mr Briggs his Mathematics."

Henry Briggs entered the College in 1579, where he was Scholar, Fellow and Linacre Lecturer. For twenty-three years he was Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, London, and Saville made him his Professor of Astronomy at Oxford in 1619. From Merton College there he wrote to Kepler, suggesting improvements in his new geometry. The discoverer of logarithms was also a great lover of astrology, "but Briggs the most satirical man against it that hath been known."

At the same meeting of the Geographical Society the great name which I would now chiefly commemorate was duly honoured, "William Gilbert and Terrestrial Magnetism" being the subject of a paper read by Professor Silvanus Thompson.*

William Gilbert, or Gilberd or Gylberd as he wrote it, was born in 1540, son of Hierom Gilberd, the recorder of Colchester, "a councillor of great esteem in his profession." From the local Grammar School he passed to this College in May 1558, where he was admitted Fellow in the third year from his matriculation, on the 27th March 1561. He commenced M.A. in 1564;

* See also the *De Magnete* edited in English by P. Fleury Mottelay (1893).

served as College Examiner in Mathematics in 1565 and 1566; was appointed Senior Bursar on the 22nd January 1569, and admitted M.D. of Cambridge, and admitted Senior Fellow and appointed President of the College, in the same year. The next four years he devoted to foreign travel; on his return from Italy he settled in London; and in 1573 he was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he became Censor, Treasurer, and in 1599 President. In February 1601 Queen Elizabeth appointed him her physician in ordinary. For a short time he served her successor also in the like capacity; but he survived the Queen eight months only, and died on the 30th November 1603.

Gilbert's great work *De Magne* was the foundation stone of science in England. He was one who had thought for himself and assimilated the best learning of his time. "For twenty years he experimented ceaselessly, and read and wrote and speculated, and tested his speculations by new experiments. For eighteen years he kept beside him the manuscript of his treatise which in the year 1600 saw the light."

"The year 1600," writes the historian Hallam, "was the first in which England produced a remarkable work in physical science; but this was one sufficient to raise a lasting reputation to its author. Gilbert, a physician, in his Latin treatise on the Magnet, not only collected all the knowledge which others had possessed on that subject, but became at once the father of experimental philosophy in this island, and by a singular felicity and acuteness of genius, the founder of theories which have been revived after the lapse of ages, and are almost universally received into the creed of the science... Gilbert was also one of our earliest Copernicans... and with his usual sagacity inferred, before the invention of the telescope, that there must be a multitude of fixed stars beyond the range of our vision."

The poet Dryden predicts that

Gilbert shall live till loadstones cease to draw.

It has been said of his great work, "There is abundant testimony extant that this *De Magne* of Gilbert's produced a profound sensation, not only in this country but throughout the then civilized world, and it is a singularly curious fact that the brilliancy of a reputation so great and so original should have been allowed in subsequent generations to have been lost sight of." Dr John Davy in 1836 expressed surprise that the book had then never been translated into English. Latin had ceased to be, what it was when the book was first published, the cosmopolitan vehicle of the thoughts of scholars, and for this reason among others Gilbert's name had almost fallen into oblivion. A later work of Gilbert, written partly in English, was published after his death in Latin, under the title *De Mundo nostro Sublunari Philosophia nova* (1651).

Not only was Latin then preferred as the universal academic language, but English writers, to judge from one of the most famous, altogether mistrusted the future of their mother tongue. Careful of his credit with posterity, Francis Bacon writes to his friend Toby Matthew (1623), "My labours are now most set to have those works which I had formerly published.. well translated into Latin by the help of some good pens which forsake me not. For these modern languages will at one time or other play the bank-rowtes with books; and since I have lost much time with this age, I would be glad, as God shall give me leave, to recover it with posterity."

Of the Latin translation of the Advancement of Learning he wrote in the same year, "It is a book, I think, will live, and be a citizen of the world, as English books are not." Two years later, in the dedication of last edition of his Essays, he trusts that "the Latin Volume of them (being in the universal language) may last as long as books shall last."

The scope of Gilbert's *De Magne* is indicated by its full title, which is in English, "On the Loadstone and

Magnetic Bodies, and on the great Magnet the earth. A New Physiology demonstrated with many arguments and experiments." Thus with him originated the idea of Terrestrial Magnetism, or, in other words, the theory of Gravitation. In his posthumously published work *De Mundo nostro Sublunari* he wrote, "The force which emanates from the moon reaches to the earth, and in like manner the magnetic virtue of the earth pervades the region of the moon...The earth attracts and repels the moon, and the moon...the earth; not so as to make the bodies come together, as magnetic bodies do, but so that they may go on in a continuous course."

His new Physiology was disparaged by his younger contemporary Bacon, who clung to the Ptolemaic geocentricism; but it was rightly appreciated by the leaders of thought who were preparing the way for the masterwork of Newton. Galileo wrote of Gilbert, "I extremely admire and envy this author." Of Kepler Frisch writes, in his edition of the great astronomer's works, that when he saw Gilbert's *De Magnete* he at once welcomed it with great joy and studied it with the utmost diligence; and that in almost all his books he recurred to it, relying upon Gilbert's theory and turning it to his own use. Gilbert by his marvellous insight and careful experiments had supplied what was lacking in the Copernican hypothesis, accounting by his theory of attraction for the retention of the planets in the orbits which Kepler himself had concluded from observations that they described about the Sun.

Enough has been said to establish Gilbert's claim to universal recognition as one of the leading promoters of the Renaissance of Science. Of this great man but few personal relics have been preserved. His portrait disappeared from the Schools Gallery at Oxford a century ago, and only an engraving of it now remains. Specimens of his handwriting have been found of late years, including four signatures in the books of the College. His scientific collections,

bequeathed to the Royal College of Physicians, perished in the great Fire of London; "but his true monument is the immortal treatise in which he laid the foundations of terrestrial magnetism and of the experimental science of electricity."

For a foreshadowing of the New Learning we may go back to Roger Bacon in the thirteenth century, but progress was arrested by the Schoolmen of the time.

Telesius, three centuries later, complains that his predecessors, who speculated about the world, "appear never to have looked at it, but to have made an arbitrary world of their own." Leonardo da Vinci proclaims Experience the true and infallible interpreter of Nature. Campanella, born in 1568, counsels men to "compare books with that first and original writing the world." His contemporary Galileo scoffs at the "paper philosophers," and teaches that philosophy is written in the book of the Universe, "but it cannot be understood except we first know the language and learn the characters in which it is written."

The prophets of Physical Science are Benefactors of the world to an extent best appreciated in a place of Learning. The material benefits which accrue from their labours are patent to all; but they have also helped to win for us the mental freedom which we now and here enjoy, and have set an example of accuracy of thought and method in studies not their own. Deferring to dogma and prejudice, early discoverers taught their conclusions as dubious hypotheses. Galileo wrote to Kepler that, years after his adoption of the Copernican system of the heavens, he still continued to teach the antiquated Ptolemaic system in public. William Harvey (1578-1657), in the matter of the circulation of the blood, writes, "So new and unheard of are my discoveries that I not only anticipate some evil from the envy of particular persons, but even dread incurring the enmity of all."

Francis Bacon lagged behind the leaders in the
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warfare of science; he forged no real new instrument for its advancement; he rejected the modern astronomy, in due time to be perfected by the *Novum Organon* of the Newtonian calculus; but by his power and authority as a writer he contributed, after Gilbert, in a degree not precisely measurable, to the progress of research and the emancipation of thought.

Upon each generation of men devolves the duty of using the talents bequeathed to them so as to leave the world better than they found it.

We are asked to day to contribute to the maintenance of the College Mission in Walworth, now in the twenty-first year from its inception; for the cause was first advocated by a preacher in this Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday 1883. The suggestion came from a former Fellow, but it was the responsive enthusiasm of the younger members of the Society that gave effect to the word spoken. What they helped to originate, let their successors do their best to promote.

By the strenuous work of its Missioners and the personal service of its members the College has set an example to other Colleges and to the University at large, and has thus directly or indirectly been the means of regenerating neglected districts in the wilderness of South London, and helping to raise not a few of its multitudinous inhabitants to a higher life.

Obituary.

WILLIAM FRANCIS KEMP M.A.

Mr W. F. Kemp, who died on the 5th January 1903, at 2, Grenville Place, London, S.W., was a layman who both by the grace of his character and by the position which he occupied, and may be almost said to have created, exercised a unique influence in the Church of England during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Mr W. F. Kemp was the eldest son of the Rev Edward Curtis Kemp, sometime Rector of Whissonsett, Norfolk, and afterwards incumbent of St George's in Yarmouth, where he died 10 June 1881, aged 86. The Rev E. C. Kemp was also a Johnian, and was 12th wrangler in 1817; he was, we believe, born at Wickham Market, in Suffolk, and was an author of some note in his day.

Mr W. F. Kemp, who was born in Great Yarmouth in 1827, was admitted a pensioner of the College 1 July 1846, he took his B.A. degree in 1850. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 4 November 1851, and was called to the Bar 9 June 1854. In 1855 he was appointed an Assistant Secretary to the S.P.G. At that time the home work of the Society had scarcely been organised at all. He conceived and carried out a plan at once simple and effective, by which every part of the country was reached by representatives of the society. After making careful search in each archdeaconry he found a resident incumbent, possessed of influence among his brethren, and of aptitude for the work, whose duty it was to endeavour to have the claims of the society brought before every parish. The effect was speedily visible. The remittances to the society increased by 40 per cent. in ten years. It was from the first, until his resignation last year, the chief of Mr Kemp's duties to superintend the operations of these organising secretaries and of the deputations who were sent to all parts of the country to lecture and preach as the society's advocates. This work brought him into direct relations with the Bishops, and a large number of the clergy and laity all over England and Wales; and in these relations the beauty of his character was universally

felt during the forty-seven years that he held his office. As the society said in its valedictory address to him, he did his difficult work—

“Not only with signal ability, but with conciliatory tact, truly giving no offence to any man. His calm and business-like perseverance has been invaluable to the society, and has borne fruit in the steady growth of its resources available for Mission work.”

The troublesome details of the organisation had always a pleasant aspect under his treatment, and he was beloved as a personal friend by the large circle who might have been but acquaintances had it not been for the thoughtfulness for others, the pains taken by him in his plans, and the charm of his manner and his character, which were felt by those with whom he had to do.

He died just two days after the anniversary of the death of his colleague and life-long friend, Prebendary Tucker, the news of whose death on January 3rd, 1902, was a severe shock to him, and he perhaps never really rallied from it. Three months later he resigned his office, and, like Mr Tucker, enjoyed his retirement for but a very short time. He worked up to the end of his strength, and, accurately judging when it was failing, may almost be said to have died in harness.

Mr Kemp was the secretary to the Royal Commission on Ritual, of which one of the fruits was the Revised Lectionary, authorised in 1871.

Mr W. F. Kemp married, 28 August 1860, Julia Lane Grace, third daughter of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford D.C.L., and leaves a family of four sons and three daughters.

REV CANON JOHN MORLEY LEE M.A.

The Rev Canon Lee, who died at Botley Rectory, Southampton, on the 20th January 1903, was one of those quiet and devoted workers who form the very pith and marrow of the Church. He was the son of Henry Lee, builder, and was born in St Luke's parish, Chelsea, Middlesex, 12 October 1825. He was educated at Oundle School, and was admitted a pensioner of St John's 23 April 1844. He took his degree as a Senior Optime in 1848. He was a distinguished cricketer in his day, and played in the

University Eleven against Oxford in 1846, 1847, and 1848; he was an effective bowler and in these matches took twenty wickets. He also played in the Surrey Eleven against All England in 1847 and 1848. We take the following account of his clerical life from *The Guardian* for January 28th:

He was ordained by the Bishop of Ely in 1850 to the curacy of Long Melford, whence he went to Abbots Langley and became curate to the late Canon Gee. His father then bought for him the living of Botley, near Southampton, to which he was instituted in 1855, when only twenty-nine years of age. A new rectory-house had been built for him by his father, and he at once applied himself to erecting new schools, which he afterwards twice enlarged. The church was a poor one, having been built in 1835 to replace an old one situated at some distance from the village, but he and his parishioners have spent large sums of money from time to time in enlarging and beautifying it. In 1874 he formed the outlying district of Hedge End into a new parish, and built church, vicarage, and schools. In all his intercourse with his parishioners he was most happy: endowed with a most genial and sympathetic manner, and a heart full of tenderness for those in any trouble or sorrow, he became endeared to all alike, both rich and poor, by the loving earnestness of his ministry and the simple but unswerving consistency of his life.

In the larger sphere of the rural deanery, to the oversight of which he was appointed by Bishop Sumner three years after he came to Botley, he was equally beloved and respected. He cordially welcomed the help of the laity at his ruridecanal conferences, and he was fond of saying that, as a Rural Dean, he was highly favoured by having such a distinguished set of church laymen in his deanery. To the clergy he was ever a ready helper and adviser, full of tact and consideration for their difficulties. He had seen, as Rural Dean, every one of the twenty-two livings in the deanery vacated and filled up, some of them several times. He did much to promote Church work and to deepen spiritual life in the deanery not merely by friendly interest in our parishes and a ready response for any request for help, but also by calling the deanery together for united worship and counsel. I need only mention the Annual Sunday-School Teachers' Festivals, the Missionary Conferences, the Quiet Days for the clergy all these were carefully planned and admirably carried

out. It has probably fallen to the lot of few Rural Deans to fill the office for such a length of time; it has certainly been the lot of none to vacate it with more universal esteem and affection. In the diocese generally Canon Lee will be missed in almost every department of Church work. Under Bishop Wilberforce he was elected a secretary of the Hants Diocesan Church Association, and when Bishop Thorold amalgamated the Hants and Surrey Associations into one, under the name of the Winchester Diocesan Society, Canon Lee became general secretary for the Hampshire portion of the diocese, a post which he retained until his last illness.

He was an active member of many diocesan committees, was a strenuous worker in the temperance cause, a total abstainer, but a faithful upholder of the sound and moderate principles of the C.E.T.S. He was most successful in the management of his parochial branch, and became lessee of an old-established public-house in the village, in order to open it as a coffee-house and working men's club.

He generally attended Church Congresses, and frequently invited some of his brother clergy to accompany him, entertaining them hospitably. His interest in the Church abroad was unmistakable—mention has already been made of the missionary conferences which he organised at Botley, at which representatives of all the great societies were invited to speak. It was a great happiness to him to invite some hero from the Mission-field like Bishop Selwyn, or his successor, Bishop Cecil Wilson, to come and infuse a spirit of missionary zeal into the breasts of the clergy and laity whom he would gather within the walls of his Church for united prayer and intercession, or in the Market-hall for conference, or under the shady trees of the rectory lawn for some thrilling reminiscences of missionary life.

His body was laid to rest on Saturday, January 24th, in Botley Churchyard, to which it was borne from the rectory by relays of bearers. The service, which was attended by a large number of the clergy from various parts of the diocese, was read by the Bishop of Newcastle, an old and valued friend, and by two former curates, the Rev G. S. Streatfeild, rector of Fenny Compton, and the Rev J. P. Nash, rector of Bishops Waltham.

A notice of Canon Lee in *The Record* for January 30th concludes as follows:

Never prominently identifying himself with any party in the

Church, he pursued the even tenor of his way, combining all that is decent and comely with the most perfect simplicity in the worship of God, giving to Christ and His finished work the pre-eminence in all his teaching; satisfied himself with the old ways, and satisfying others with the whole counsel of God, and with the clear and simple declaration of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. To the writer of these lines, who knew him intimately, the mind of Canon Lee always appeared to be cast in the same mould as that of the late Dean Vaughan.

To everything that he undertook he brought not only an enthusiasm that was contagious, but also a clear-headed business capacity which marked him out as the leader of his associates. Even more conspicuous than his gifts of organization was the beauty of his character, which won for him the hearts of all who were brought within his influence, and made him as truly the centre of universal affection as he was of universal respect.

JOSEPH PARRY MUS.D.

Although the tie between Dr Parry and the College is but slight, he appears both in the College and University Registers as a member of St John's. He was admitted to the College as a matter of form to enable him to take a degree in Music 28th November 1870, proceeding to his Mus.B. degree in 1871. He was again admitted 9th October 1877 and took the Mus.D. degree in 1878.

Dr Parry was of humble Welsh parentage. His father, Daniel Parry, was a 'finer,' presumably some kind of workman, in the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil. Joseph Parry was born in Chapel Row, Merthyr Tydvil, co. Glamorgan, 21st May 1841. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Richards, was a superior woman with much music in her nature. At an early age young Parry showed that he had real musical talent, but when only ten years old he was forced to go to the puddling furnaces and to stop education of any kind. In 1853 his father emigrated to the United States, and the family followed him the year after. After a few years in the United States, Parry returned home, and then received some instruction in music from John Abel Jones, of Merthyr, and John Price, of Rhymney. In 1862 he won prizes at the Llandudno Eisteddfod, and in 1865, while a second

time in America, a prize was adjudged to him at the Swansea Eisteddfod for a harmonized hymn tune. The excellence of the latter attracted the attention of Mr Brinley Richards, one of the musical adjudicators of the meeting, and at his instance a fund was raised to enable Parry to return to England and enter the Royal Academy of Music. The result of this appeal was that, in September 1868, Parry joined the Academy and studied under Sterndale Bennett, Garcia, and Steggall. He took a bronze medal in 1870, and a silver one in 1871, and an overture of his to *The Prodigal Son* was played at the Academy in 1871. He was appointed Professor of Music at the University College, Aberystwith, and soon after took his Mus.Bac. degree at Cambridge, proceeding, in May 1878, to that of Mus.Doc. An opera of his named *Blodwen*, founded on an episode in early British history, was performed at Aberdare in 1878, and shortly afterwards at the Alexandra Palace. An oratorio, *Emmanuel*, was performed at St James' Hall in 1880. He also wrote several operas, the latest of which, *The Maid of Cefn Ydfa*, was recently produced at Cardiff.

He published several cantatas, upwards of three hundred songs, glees, and anthems, some four hundred hymn tunes, and many male choruses.

He was Professor of Music at the University College, Cardiff, and Director of the South Wales School of Music. He died at his residence, Cartref, Penarth, on the 18th February 1903.

REV GEORGE SMITH M.A.

Born near Ipswich on January 20th, 1842, George Smith died on March 10th, 1903, and thus just completed sixty-one years of life, years full of good and fruitful work.

After a private education he came up in 1866 with a scholarship to St John's and soon established himself as one of the best mathematicians of his year. Urgent family business unfortunately called him away from Cambridge just before the Tripos in 1869, and his place, tenth, perhaps does not altogether represent his real merits. In the same year he obtained a first class in the Moral Science Tripos. In the ordinary course of things he might have expected a fellowship at his old College, but in those semi-monastic days his marriage which took place

in the following year, 1870, put that out of the question. The necessity of earning an immediate livelihood compelled him to forego his ambition of a call to the Bar and led him to take up scholastic work.

After a brief spell at Rossall, Mr Smith was appointed in 1870 senior mathematical master at the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, and two and a half years later, in 1873, he succeeded to the headmastership, which post he filled for nearly nine years. At an early period he took Holy Orders and for a time combined with his other work the duties of a curate at Smethwick. During his tenure of the headmastership the School maintained a flourishing condition, and many who received their education there at that time have since attained to high position; among them may be mentioned, Mr Austen Chamberlain, the present Postmaster-General, and Sir W. J. Smith, one of the supreme judges at Pretoria. In 1881 the School was absorbed in the King Edward's School as a branch establishment. Although Mr Smith was urged to remain on, he preferred to seek a more unfettered position elsewhere and was selected headmaster of the Doncaster School. Here again he soon made his mark, and the School attained to a level it never reached before or after. The successes obtained at the Universities and elsewhere were unusual, if not remarkable, for a school of such moderate size. In recognition of his work, Mr Smith was elected a member of the Headmasters' Conference. Towards the close of the eighties Mr Smith began to feel that the time had come to rest from the unceasing and almost endless cares and anxieties appertaining to any headmastership, especially to one which combines with it the duties of a bursarship, and he applied to St John's for a College living.

In 1889 the combined living of Great and Little Horstead, Herts, was offered to him and accepted. He came into residence at Easter the following year, 1890, and here the remaining thirteen years of his life were spent. The duties of a country clergyman are to a considerable extent elastic, but Mr Smith interpreted them in no *laissez faire* sense. Although outside the Church his work was not confined rigidly to fixed hours, yet he probably worked no less energetically than had been his custom in years past. With his keen interest in education it is scarcely necessary to say that under his

management the village school earned the highest possible grants and was considered the model for the district: indeed the inspector could find few improvements to suggest. Whenever possible he would visit the school at least once during the day, and it is not surprising that under such stimulating interest mistresses and teachers produced work of their very best. For some winters he personally carried on evening continuation classes four nights a week. When the Voluntary Schools Associations were formed he was obviously the man to represent the deanery of Buntingford. So keen was his interest in his work that it was all his medical adviser could do to dissuade him from leaving his sick-bed during his last illness to attend a meeting of representatives in London. On all matters connected with education and even with business his advice and counsel were continually besought by his colleagues in the neighbourhood. The Schools at Buntingford had floundered into the mire of debt and no efforts seemed able to extricate them. Mr Smith was asked to report on their condition and finally was appointed financial manager for a limited term. In the course of only one year he converted a heavy deficit into a small balance, and was able to improve the salaries of the staff. He was ready at all times to give private and gratuitous tuition to those of the rising generation who were desirous of improving their education beyond what they had acquired at the school. Ever since the formation of Parish Councils he acted as chairman for the Council of Great, and the Meeting of Little, Hormead.

Many are the improvements that have been effected in the Church during his incumbency. His first effort was to provide surplices for the choir. Soon afterwards the old harmonium, which was at the time the only provision for instrumental music, was replaced by a fine-toned organ, constructed by Bevington and Son. It was inaugurated at the Harvest Festival in 1891, Mr A. R. Gaul, organist of St Augustine's Birmingham, presiding at the instrument. An efficient heating apparatus was introduced and the Church well lighted by means of oil-lamps carried on brass coroneae. In 1898 a handsome clock by Pott and Son was placed in the Tower in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. The fine peal of bells already in the tower permitted the employment of the well known Westminster chimes. New altar

frontal, pulpit hangings, and almsbags were introduced for festival occasions. New copies of the Old and New Testaments, the Prayer-Book, and the Altar Services have recently replaced the old copies previously in use. Two stained-glass windows have been put in by the parishioners through the offertory, and three others, including the large West window, by private liberality. It is no secret that another window is shortly to be placed by the parishioners to the memory of their late rector. To improve further the interior Mr Smith had started a fund for the erection of an oak screen between the Tower and the Nave. An effort was made after his death to collect the remaining sum required, since this was the only scheme unfinished, and the screen was erected at Whitsuntide. Altogether no less than £800 has been collected for the beautifying of the Church; no inconsiderable sum for a rural parish which contains only some 500 inhabitants. A nucleus of a fund has been formed for the building of a Parish Room.

Mr Smith was a tireless walker and even quite late in life would always walk when possible. He always took a keen interest in public affairs and enjoyed political discussion. A Broad churchman, he concerned himself more with the welfare of his parishioners than the minutiae of ritual. His colleagues often disagreed with his views, but they never failed to respect him. He cared very little for ordinary fiction and seldom read any but standard works. Music formed his chief and almost sole recreation. In school life he was ever interested in the concerts periodically given by the boys, and in another form of Art evinced himself no mean stage-manager. On taking up parochial work he devoted himself to training the choir and improving the music of the services. In consequence the standard reached was unusually high for a country church and the services had a considerable local reputation. His wife, and later his elder son, assisted by acting as organist, a post difficult to fill efficiently in a village. For a few winters in addition to his other labours he conducted a choral and a band class every week.

The Rev George Smith married in 1870, Annie, the elder daughter of the late Robert Davis, Esq., of Ickham, Kent. His widow and four children survive him. His sons inherit his mathematical tastes: one, educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, obtained first-class honours in Mathematics

and in Natural Science, and is now on the staff of the British Museum; the other, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, was twenty-first wrangler and entering, like his father, the scholastic profession is now mathematical master at King Edward's School, Birmingham. His elder daughter likewise inherits her father's gift for teaching and is head of the Kindergarten at the Sherborne School for Girls.

Mr Smith enjoyed good health until his last illness, which was occasioned by nervous breakdown, largely the result of overwork. To a man of his active habits it was irksome in the extreme to be confined to bed or even to the house; it is indeed possible that a man of more phlegmatic temperament might not have succumbed. His fine constitution fought hard and at times his sufferings were great. His closing days, when the fight was really over, were peaceful and in the end he passed away quietly in his sleep. The funeral took place on Saturday, March 14th, and was singularly impressive. The procession formed of the choir and thirteen clergy in their robes, which met all that remained of him; the pathway lined on either side by the children of the school; the Church unable to contain all those desiring to pay in person respect to him for the last time; above, the bright sunshine of a perfect Spring day, all comprised a picture which will long linger in the memory of those present. He was laid to rest in the Churchyard at the foot of the East window.

A ripe scholar, a man of great energy, a born administrator, he possessed to the full the varied qualities required of a country clergyman in the discharge of his multifarious duties. Of him it may with truth be said that whatsoever his hand found to do that did he with all his might.

CLARENCE ESMÉ STUART M.A.

(Additional.)

In the March number (xxiv, p. 232) Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew is described as being the great-grandson of Reginald Pole, elder brother of Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole. He should have been described as the grandson of

Reginald Pole-Carew, his grandfather having taken the latter name. The General is thus second-cousin to the subject of our notice.

Lady Louisa Stuart, sister of Primate Stuart, mentioned on p. 234 as the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, is stated to have been "one of the few to whom he entrusted the secret of the *Waverley Novels*" (*Lady Louisa Stuart, Selections from her manuscripts edited by Hon. James A. Home, 1899*).

Apropos of the interview of the Reverend William Stuart, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, with Dr Johnson on April 10, 1782 (Boswell's account of which is quoted by Professor Mayor), it was mentioned (p. 236) that the Archbishop's wife had also, in her childhood, made the great Doctor's acquaintance and had sat on his knee. Curiously, a fuller account of the child's meeting with 'the monarch of literature' has been preserved than her future husband's. She recorded it herself, in old age, in *Stuartiana*. The anecdote (probably *inédit*) is here reprinted from *Notes and Queries* (May 2, 1903), to which journal it was communicated by the kind permission of her descendant, Major Stuart.

"During my infancy, the hours in society were so early, that children were, when very young, initiated into the society of their parents and seniors. My mother, who would not have me behind others of my age, took me to all her tea-drinkings and small parties; to great ones she never then went. I thus often passed dull evenings, and all I could learn was patience; but the recollection of the various characters with which so much society made me acquainted, has enlivened my old age, and given to the memoirs and books which have since been published, a pleasing force and verity, by conjuring up the persons and manners of the actors so visibly, as amply to repay my yawns. I used often to go with her to Mrs Montague's and Mrs Vesey's, the principal houses where the 'bas blues' met; and among other noted persons, I there frequently met Dr Johnson. The usual arrangement of the room was a circle of armchairs, in the centre of which sat the Doctor, with his arm upon his thick cane, exactly as Sir Joshua Reynolds has portrayed him. I generally sat by the side of Miss Burney, the author of 'Cecilia,' at a window behind the circle, but where we were able to hear the conversation.

"Some one—I think Soame Jenyns—wishing to give Dr

Johnson a goad, as you would a wild beast, in order to make him throw off his moody fit, began to abuse his sesquipedalian verbiage as useless encumbrances, which neither added force to, nor elucidated the subject. After some discussion on the question the Doctor grew amused and animated, and burlesquing himself—as he often did when in a good humour—said, ‘Now, Sirs, I conclude you think that story’ (some fashionable anecdote told in cant terms, and with a few elegant asseverations) ‘properly related. For my part I should say, “As I was one day making my pedestrian peregrinations, I casually obviated a huge rustic; him I interrogated concerning the obliquity of the sun, and how long it was since the duodecimal repercussion had been repeated on the superficies of the tintinabulum; he hesitating a response I elevated the obtuse end of my baculum, and gave him a blow on his pericranium, to the total extinction of all his intellectual faculties.”’ He then threw himself back in his chair and roared his tremendous laugh. Every one joined in it; but some one alluded to the difficulty of the language and the difficulty of repeating it. ‘No, not so!’ answered he, ‘that child’ (pointing to me) ‘could say it—Can’t you?’ I know not why, but it caught my attention, and I immediately repeated it verbatim; nor has it ever been put on paper until now. His ecstasy, and his noise, knew no bounds; he called me to him, put me on his knee, patted my back until it was scarlet, then called out, ‘Will nobody give the child half-a-crown? Good child!’ Upon which Lord Lyttelton, the lengthy historian of Henry II.—dressed in a complete suit of almost white velvet, and with a long sword by his side—rose gradually to a height I remember thinking enormous, and in the most graceful manner presented me with a half-crown; which I said I should keep for his sake, and which I have at this moment by me.”

Mrs Stuart, as mentioned on p. 231, was, through her father, granddaughter of William Penn, the Quaker. On her mother’s side she was great-great-granddaughter to Judge Jeffreys, of whom Burnet says that in mere private matters he was thought an able and upright judge wherever he sat! On the same side, she was, somewhat more remotely, descended from Mary Herbert, the subject of Ben Johnson’s immortal epitaph in Salisbury Cathedral, ‘Sidney’s sister, Pembroke’s mother,’ whose two sons, William and Philip, are the ‘incomparable pair of brothers’ to whom the first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623)

is dedicated. The elder of the two brothers is by many, though perhaps wrongly, identified with ‘W. H.’, ‘The onlie begetter’ of the great poet’s sonnets.

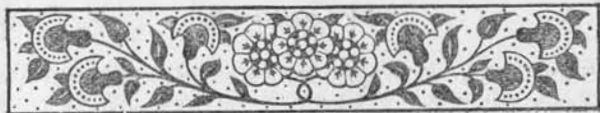
Mrs Stuart died in 1847.

These further particulars respecting one who was wife, mother, and grandmother of distinguished Johnians will, it is hoped, interest readers of the *Eagle*.

In the lower oriel window in the Hall will be seen the name and arms of William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, with the date 1793. This, however, is the date of his consecration as Bishop of St David’s. He was not raised to the Irish Primacy until 1800.

His grandson, Mr C. E. Stuart, looked back with affection to his College days. The tea-pot, tea-cups, and four table cloths which he had used when an undergraduate were kept by him to the end and were made use of whenever he took breakfast or tea by himself.

W. A. C.



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term 1903.

In April last the King approved the appointment of the Ven J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1877), Archdeacon of Gloucester and Vicar of Sandhurst, to be Bishop Suffragan of Thetford in the See of Norwich, Archdeacon of Lynn, and Rector of North Creake, in succession to the Right Rev A. T. Lloyd D.D., Bishop Designate of Newcastle. The Ven John Phillips Allcot Bowers was born at Portsmouth 15 May 1854. He is the son of the late Mr John Bowers, for 35 years superintendent engineer of the Royal Mail Company to the West Indies. He was educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1877 and priest in 1878 by Bishop T. L. Claughton of Rochester and St Albans, and was licensed to the curacy of Coggeshall, Essex. In 1879 and 1880 he was curate of St. Giles', Cambridge, and in 1880 went to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol as curate of St Mary Redclyffe. In 1882 he became minor canon of Gloucester Cathedral, of which he was librarian from 1885 to 1895. In 1885 the Bishop appointed him diocesan missionary, and in this capacity he organized the Society of Mission Clergy, now under the headship of Canon Alexander. He was canon of Gloucester from 1890 to 1902, when Bishop Ellicott made him Archdeacon of Gloucester on the resignation of Archdeacon Sheringham, and also vicar of Sandhurst, near Gloucester. He has the reputation of being a vigorous organizer, who has been the right-hand man of the aged Bishop of Gloucester; and his career has no doubt enabled him to realize the needs of country clergy and the difficulties of country parishes such as will be committed to his charge in the northern portion of the huge diocese of Norwich. Bishop Lloyd having been nominated by the Crown to a diocesan bishopric, the present appointment carries with it the rectory of North Creake and the archdeaconry of Lynn, which Dr Lloyd held with the suffraganship.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *East Anglian Times*: For the second time the Bishop of Norwich has chosen an assistant Bishop from outside the diocese, for the Dean of Norwich told me a fortnight ago in London, that the Crown

had waived its right to the appointment, and allowed the Bishop to submit two names to the King in the usual course. In conversation with the Dean on the matter, I advanced the arguments in favour of a local appointment so well put in your article, that the Dean told me that the appointment had been made, and that he knew it was an outsider, to which he saw no objection.

But no one can doubt who has any knowledge of Archdeacon Bowers that the order of Suffragans will receive an illustrious recruit in his person. His connection with East Anglia may be slight, but he is still remembered with affection at Coggeshall and Cambridge, and he will not have been long in the diocese before he is beloved in it. His work hitherto has lain in the West of England, where he has had varied experience as a curate, vicar, canon, chaplain to the Bishop and the Gloucester Infirmary, Diocesan Missioner, Canon, and Archdeacon. To have been for 20 years under such a Bishop as Bishop Ellicott, and in the last few years in intimate personal association with him, is no mean recommendation for the Episcopal office. The Bishop has the very highest opinion of his deep spirituality of life (which has been so manifest in his conduct of "quiet days" for the clergy, and his intercourse with the students of the Gloucester Theological College), and his pulpit and his organising power. He has the great advantage of adapting his sermons to his congregation, his sermon for example in the Temple Church being quite different to his addresses in village churches and mission-rooms. He is in a good sense "all things to all men." "No man," said a dignitary not long ago, "has a greater gift for composing quarrels, and not treading on people's toes, than Bowers." He has exceptional tact, is blessed with the gift of humour, and is a capital companion. He is essentially, like his predecessor, a cheerful Christian, takes an interest in other than ecclesiastical matters, and approves of recreation in moderation. He will, I venture to prophesy, be no less popular with the laity than the clergy, for he combines "with great devotion and a very spiritual mind the sanctified gift of common sense," as the great Bishop Wilberforce once said of somewhat similar cleric on his going to a large parish. He has a large acquaintance among men of light and leading. Scarcely less a boon to the people and clergy under a Bishop, than to the prelate himself, a distinct but not extreme High Churchman, he is a man of broad sympathies, and will appreciate all good work carried on by men of all schools of thought, and his one desire will be to weld into a harmonious whole the component parts of the Church of England.

The Public Orator spoke as follows in presenting the Bishop designate of Thetford for the degree of Doctor in Divinity *honoris causa* on 28 May 1903.

Adest Collegii Divi Joannis alumnus, primum in orientali, deinde in occidentali Angliae parte, per annos plurimos labori-

bus sacris spectatus et probatus. Idem, artis musicae peritus, ecclesiae cathedralis Glocestrensis canonicis, olim minoribus, postea maioribus, est adscriptus; ibi viginti per annos habuit ante oculos episcopi Glocestrensis, viri venerabilis, exemplar, cuius in castris militiae sacrae tirocinium posuit et virtutis suae documentum insigne dedit. Ipse nuper ad episcopi munus merito vocatus, et episcopi Norvicensis adiutor constitutus, nomen episcopale ab oppido antiquo accipiet, quod olim per annos fere viginti etiam ante urbem Norvicensium Angliae orientalis sedes episcopalis fuerat. Regionis illius in parte septentrionali, Nelsoni in patria positus, in munere suo sacro sustinendo semper recordabitur, Angliam ipsam ab unoquoque, ut officium suum faciat, expectare; etiam in posterum, sicut antea, Sancti Pauli exemplum secutus, omnia omnibus factus erit, ut nonnullos saltem salvos faciat; et Dei in ecclesia administranda verba illa divina nunquam obliviscetur: 'beati pacifici, quoniam filii Dei vocabuntur.'

Duco ad vos archidiaconum Glocestrensem, Joannem Phillips Allcot Bowers, episcopum de Thetford designatum.

On May 1 it was announced that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York had offered the offices of Dean of the Arches, Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, and Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act (subject as to the latter to the approval of the Crown) to Mr Lewis T. Dibdin K.C., D.C.L. (B.A. 1874). We take the following from *The Times* of May 1903: Chancellor Dibdin, who thus succeeds Sir Arthur Charles in the office so long associated

was born in 1852, being the third son of the late Rev Robert W. Dibdin, the well-known Evangelical minister of the old West Street Chapel in Seven Dials.

St John's College, Cambridge, as a senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and two years later was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He has practised largely in the Chancery Courts, and from 1895 to 1901, when he took silk, was official counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters. He has published various legal works on Church Courts and City livery companies, editions of "Brewer's Endowment and Establishment," and "Hanson's Death Duties," and the like. But he has been chiefly known to the public as an able ecclesiastical lawyer, being at present Chancellor of three dioceses—Rochester (1886), Exeter (1888), and Durham (1901)—in which capacity he has won the confidence of Bishops of various schools of thought. He has taken part in most of the ecclesiastical litigation of recent years, and was the leading counsel for the Archbishops in the Lambeth Hearings on Incense and Reservation. It will also be remembered that, on behalf of Archbishop Temple, he was associated with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in the proceedings connected with the opposed confirmation of the Bishop of Worcester in the early part of 1902. In the various

consultative Church bodies he has taken a prominent and able part, being a member of the Canterbury House of Laymen and a frequent speaker at Church Congresses. Within the last few months it has been his duty as Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter to inquire into the furniture and appointments of some of the Keble churches in the Three Towns, but the consequent action was interrupted by a vacancy in the See. The choice which the Archbishops have made, subject (in respect to the Judgeship) to the approval of the Crown, will meet with the approval of Churchmen of all schools; for, though by tradition an Evangelical and by personal preference a Moderate Churchman, he has never stood out as a keen partisan, and can be absolutely trusted in his new office to keep an open mind and administer impartial justice. On more than one important occasion his efforts in the cause of Church defence and against disestablishment have won the confidence of Churchmen.

The National Church for 15 May contains the following paragraph:

The new Dean of the Arches, Mr Lewis T. Dibdin, is widely known in Church circles as one of the profoundest ecclesiastical lawyers of the day. He has been Chancellor of three dioceses, while, as counsel, he has appeared in all the leading ecclesiastical suits of recent years. It is interesting to record that he was offered briefs by all the parties to the litigation which arose out of the confirmation of the election of Dr Gove to the Bishopric of Worcester, and finally he was claimed by the Crown. But, apart from his professional duties, he has long been identified with ecclesiastical affairs. He was the trusted friend and counsellor of the late Archbishop Benson, and readers of the *Life* of that remarkable man will remember that the biographer says that Chancellor Dibdin "was more familiar with the Archbishop's legal and parliamentary work in his later years than any other person," and that the Archbishop consulted him "on most measures of importance." It was a cherished desire of the Archbishop that Mr Dibdin and the late Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford, should co-operate in bringing out a book on the position of the Church. As a member of the Executive and the Literature Committees of the Church Committee, Mr Dibdin has rendered the most valuable services in the work of Church Defence and Instruction. His strong force of character, his earnest and tolerant Churchmanship, his great learning and his eminently judicial mind, make him an ideal ecclesiastical judge, and it may be predicted that under him the office of the Deanery of the Arches will become to Churchmen a deeper reality than it has been at any time during the last twenty-five years.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food and raw material into the United Kingdom in time of war, and into the amount of the reserves of such

supplies existing in the country at any given period, and to advise whether it is desirable to adopt any measures, in addition to the maintenance of a strong Fleet, by which such supplies can be better secured, and violent fluctuations of prices avoided. Mr Henry H. S. Cunynghame C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (B.A. 1874), is a member of the Commission.

The King has been pleased to issue a Commission to obtain and distribute full information as to the best mode by which the United Kingdom and his Dominions beyond the Seas may be duly represented at the International Exhibition at St Louis in the United States. Mr H. H. S. Cunynghame C.B. (B.A. 1874) and Mr J. J. H. Teall F.R.S. (B.A. 1873) are appointed members of the Commission.

The London Gazette for Tuesday, May 19, has the following notification:

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto H. Cyril Goodman Esq. M.B. (B.A. 1891) his Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by H.H. the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by H.I.M. the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his valuable services to the Egyptian Government.

On the 25th of March last the Right Rev C. J. Ellicott D.D., Bishop of Gloucester, and Honorary Fellow of the College, completed the fortieth year of his episcopate. A large gathering of the clergy and laity of the diocese met on that day in the Chapter House at Gloucester to present the venerable prelate with a congratulatory address. The following is a copy of this address, written by Dr Sandys at the request of Archdeacon Hayward.

Patri in Deo venerabili, CAROLO JOANNI ELLICOTT,
Episcopo Glocestrensi, S.P.D.

Ecclesiae Cathedralis Decanus, Archidiaconi, et Canonici,
neque Diocesis totius Presbyteri, Diaconi, Ecclesiarum Custodes
Custodumque Adjutores.

Annis quadraginta e fausto illo die feliciter exactis, quo, Episcopus noster consecratus, rerum sacrarum curam Angliae in parte nostra tibi divinitus delatam primum suscepisti, nihil auspiciatus hodie esse arbitramur, quam de re tam laeta tibi ipsi, vir venerabilis, gratulari, et beneficia omnia, in regionem totam fidei tuae traditam per tot annos collocata, animo grato profiteri. Olim studiis Academicis excultus, Collegii tui inter Cantabrigienses socius plus quam semel es electus; ut ex operibus plurimis a te editis unum saltem commemoremus, in

praelectionibus Hulseanis a te quondam habitis, Domini nostri vitam luculenter enarrasti; deinde Testamenti Graeci interpretationis Anglicae accuratius recensendae et suasor assiduus et dux insignis diu existi studiorum sacrorum et hortator perpetuus adfuisti et exemplum ipse praeclarum praetulisti; doctrinae denique Christianae de mysteriis magnis identidem egregie contionatus, contionum tam doctarum, tam inter se diversarum, quasi in corpus unum (ut speramus) consociandarum desiderium haud mediocre excitasti. Idem etiam puerorum nostrorum et puellarum aetatem teneram religionis verae disciplina imbuendo multum temporis, multum consilii, indefessus impertisti; Christi milites ad vitae certamina prima sese accingentes saepenumero allocutus, quasi patris inter filios auctoritatem quandam benignam semper usurpasti; presbyterorum denique tuorum ordinem, qui te sibi patris in loco divinitus praepositum maxima suspexerunt, animo paterno cotidie dilexisti, continuo adjuvisti. Neque praeteritorum tantum annorum tot beneficia a te in nos omnes collata hodie recordamur, sed in posterum quoque prospicientes, vota optima perpetua libenter suscipimus, et animo uno precamur omnes, ut tibi, placide et leniter vesperscente vitae die, etiam aetatis tuae terrestri in tempore vespertino lux caelestis quam diutissime duratura supersit. Vale.

Datum die festo

Annuntiationis B. V. Mariae

A. S. MCMIII^o.

In the course of his reply the Bishop said: "When I was allowed to see the kind—all too kind—address which has just been presented to me, and had noted, with an old Scholar's appreciation, the really exquisite Latin friendly feelings had been expressed, my first impulse was to do my best to respond to you in the language which the Church has made the medium of her graver utterances even from the first. A moment's reflection, however, soon reminded me that although the Latin language often lends itself, as our Universities annually demonstrate, to warm yet chastened eulogy, the utterances of the deeper gratitude of the soul seem almost to demand the use of our mother tongue, and of the language wherein we were born. It is, then, in this our own language that I now return to you, all and individually, my warmest and most affectionate attractive form in which it has been expressed, of forty years of happy service in this Diocese, and in the never-forgotten Diocese of Bristol."

The Address, which was illuminated, was enclosed in a handsome frame. With it was also presented an Album with some fifteen or sixteen hundred names engrossed, bound in purple morocco; on the outer cover was emblazoned in gold

and colours the Bishop's mitre and coat of arms of the diocese, and beneath the following inscription in letters of gold:

Nomina Litteris Apposita
In Memoriam Anni Quadragesimi
Feliciter Exacti Conscriptis
Ex Quo Pater in Deo Venerabilis
Carolus Johannes Ellicott
Episcopus Gloucestrensis Consecratus Est.

Die Festo Annuntiationis B.V. Mariae
A.S. MCMIII

Professor A. S. Wilkins (B.A. 1868) has resigned the chair of Latin which he has held at Owens College for the past thirty-four years. The Council of the College has accepted his resignation with regret, and has appointed him Professor of Classical Literature.

Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), Wilde reader in mental philosophy in the University of Oxford, editor of *Mind*, and formerly Fellow of the College, was on April 4th appointed to the chair of logic and metaphysics in the University of St Andrews. Professor Stout has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr J. L. A. Paton (B.A. 1886), headmaster of University College School, London, and late Fellow of the on the 29th of April last appointed by the Governors of Manchester Grammar School to be High Master, in succession to Mr J. E. King. The Council of University College on receiving Mr Paton's resignation unanimously resolved:—"That the council accept with sincere regret Mr Paton's resignation of the headmastership of University College School, which he accepted in 1898, at a time of some difficulty. By his energy and tact, and especially by the confidence which his personal character has inspired in the parents of his boys, he has greatly increased the prosperity of the school and advanced its previous high reputation."

Mr Philip Baylis (B.A. 1872), of Whitmead Park, Forest of Dean, and of Ledbury, has been made an Alderman of the Gloucestershire County Council.

The Hon. C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the year 1903-4.

Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, now Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, has been appointed President of the Botanical Section of the British Association for 1903.

The Bishop of Melbourne (Dr H. Lowther Clarke) has been elected a member of the Council of the Senate of the University of Melbourne.

Dr W. M. Hicks (B.A. 1873) has been appointed a member of the Education Committee for Sheffield.

Mr G. C. Moore Smith (B.A. 1881) has been appointed a member of the Education Committee for Rotherham.

Mr E. W. Middlemast (B.A. 1886), Principal of Rajahmundry College, and acting Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, has been appointed deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

At the election of fifteen members of the Royal Society held in May, three members of the College were elected. The following is an account of their work:—

Mr William Philip Hiern
John's College. F.L.S. Corresp. Mem. R. Acad. Lisb. Distinguished for his botanical researches. Author of:—"On a Quality of the Eye in Relation to Perspective" (*Messenger of Math.*, vol. ii., 1863, pp. 30-34); "On a Magical Equation to the Tangent of a Curve" (*Quart. Journ. Math.*, vol. vi., 1863, pp. 31-38); "On the Forms and Distribution over the World of the Batrachium Section of Ranunculus" (*Journ. Bot.*, vol. ix., 1871, pp. 43-49, 65-99, 97-107); "On Physotrichia, a New Genus of Umbelliferæ from Angola" *ibid.*, 1873, pp. 161, 162); "On a Theory of the Forms of Floating Leaves in Certain Plants" (*Camb. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, vol. ii., 1876, pp. 215-217, 227-236); "A Monograph of the Ebenaceæ" (*Camb. Phil. Soc. Trans.*, vol. xii., 1873, pp. 27-300); "Notes on Ebenaceæ, with Descriptions of New Species" (*Journ. Bot.* vol. xii., 1874, pp. 238-240; vol. xiii., 1875, pp. 353-357; vol. xv., 1877, pp. 97-101); "Sul Valore delle Determinazioni dei Fossili che sono stati riferiti al Genere Diospyros o a Generi Affini" *Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital.*, vol. ix., 1877, pp. 45-48); "The Orders Solanaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Gesneraceæ, Verbenaceæ," in *Warming's Symbolæ ad Floram Brasiliæ Centralis cognoscendam* (Kjøbenhavn, Vidensk. Meddel. 1877, pp. 37-108); "The Order Lythraceæ," in *Oliver's "Flora, Tropical Africa"* (vol. ii., 1871); "The Orders Umbelliferæ, Araliaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Valerianæ, Dipsacaceæ, Goodenovicæ, and Ebenaceæ," and, with Prof. Oliver, "Compositæ" (*ibid.*, vol. iii., 1877); "The Orders Meliaceæ and Sapindaceæ," in *Hooker's "Flora of British India"* (vol. i., 1875); "On the Peculiarities and Distribution of Rubiaceæ in Tropical Africa" (*Journ. Linn. Soc.* 1878, pp. 248-280); "On the African Species of the Genus *Coffea*" (*Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 169-176); "A Catalogue of Welwitsch's African Plants" (Pt. 1, 1896,

pp. 336. Published by the Trustees of the British Museum). And other botanical memoirs.

Mr Aubrey Strahan (B.A. 1875). Distinguished for careful work on Stratigraphical and Physical Geology. Has served on the staff of the Geological Survey since 1875, and during the past nine years has been in charge of the re-survey of the South Wales Coalfield. Awarded the Wollaston Donation Fund by the Council of the Geological Society, 1894; has since served on the Council. Author of Geological Survey Memoirs on Chester (1881); Rhyl, Abergele, &c. (1885); Flint, Mold, &c. (1890); Isle of Purbeck and Weymouth (1898); and Geology of South Wales Coalfield, parts 1-2 (1899-1900); and has contributed to Memoirs on Lincoln (1888), Kendal (1888), Isle of Wight, ed. ii. (1889), and others. Author of Original Papers in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc on Ludlow Fossils in Lower Carboniferous Conglomerates, North Wales (with A. O. Walker, 1879); Glaciation of South Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. (1886); Lincolnshire Carstone (1886); Phosphatic Chalk, Taplow (1891); Overthrusts of Tertiary Date in Dorset (1895); Submerged Land Surfaces at Barry, Glamorgan (1896); Glacial Phenomena of Palæozoic Age in Varanger Fiord (1897); author of Papers also in the Geological Magazine, and in the Reports of the British Association.

Professor Ralph Allen Sampson (B.A. 1888). Late Fellow of St John's College. Professor of Mathematics, Durham University. Author of the following papers:—"Continuation of Gauss's Dioptrische Untersuchungen" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxix., 1897); "On Stokes's Current Function" (Phil. Trans., vol. clxxxii., 1891 A); "On the Rotation and Mechanical State of the Sun" (Mem. Roy. Astron. Soc., vol. li., 1895); "Description of the Durham Almucantar (Monthly Notices, Roy. Astron. Soc., vol. lx., June, 1900). Editor of the Astronomical section of the second volume of "Collected Scientific Papers of J. C. Adams."

At a *Conversazione* of the Royal Society held in May last the following articles were exhibited which are of interest to members of the College (see also *Eagle*, xxiii, 368):

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

A series of Photographs and Objects relating to Dr William Gilbert, of Colchester (1540-1603), Author of the treatise "De Magnete."

(1) Steel engraving, by Clamp, 1796, of portrait formerly in the Schools Gallery at Oxford, painted in 1591.

(2) Photograph of recent portrait, by Daniell, now in the Town Hall, Colchester.

(3) Electrotype medallion (cobalt-plated), by E. Dunckley, of the head of Dr Gilbert.

(4) Photographs of all the known signatures of Gilbert:—
(a) Autograph on title of Aristotle's *De Mirabilibus Auscultatione*, probable date 1561.

(b) Signature (along with that of Lancelot Browne) to a medical certificate, dated 1st Feb., 1584. (Original in the Record Office).

(c) Four signatures of dates 1561, 1565, 1566, and 1569 in the books of St John's College, Cambridge.

(5) The Arms of Dr Gilbert, granted Nov. 15th, 1577.

(6) Designs for the seal of the Gilbert Club.

(7) Map of the Moon, earliest known, copper plate from Gilbert's *De Mundo Nostro*.

(8) A small collection of Loadstones illustrating some points in Gilbert's work.

The Rev. C. A. A. Scott (B.A. 1883), Minister of St John's Presbyterian Church, Kensington, has been invited to occupy the chair of Apologetics at Knox College, Toronto, in succession to the late Professor Halliday Douglas. He has been appointed by the Synod to be Convener of the Committee of Westminster College, Cambridge.

Ds F. Fletcher (B.A. 1900), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency. He will be the agricultural adviser to the Presidency.

Ds R. St J. Dickson (B.A. 1902) has been appointed an assistant master at the King's School, Ely.

H. T. Davidge, advanced student of the College, has been appointed Professor of Electricity at the Ordnance College, Woolwich.

R. T. G. French, Scholar of the College, has obtained an appointment in the Patent Office (Electrical Department).

Ds A. C. Dundas (B.A. 1902) was successful in the examination of University Candidates for Commissions in the Army held in March last.

The Lightfoot (University) Scholarship for 1903 has been awarded to E. A. Benians (B.A. 1902), Scholar of the College.

Mr W. Blain (B.A. 1884) has been promoted to be principal clerk in the Treasury and to be First Treasury Officer of Accounts.

Mr T. F. R. MacDonnell (B.A. 1898), barrister at law, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Government Advocate, Rangoon.

E. H. L. Hadfield was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on Wednesday, May 6th.

An open Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Hebrew has been awarded by the University to J. R. Bentley, Minor Scholar elect of the College.

G. Leatham, scholar of the College, was one of the representatives of Cambridge in the Chess match against Oxford, played on March 23rd.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London held in April, a licence to practice physic was granted to E. Weatherhead (London Hospital).

The following members of the College, having passed the necessary examinations and conformed to the by-laws, were in February last admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons: W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899), St Thomas'; A. G. Harvey (B.A. 1897), Middlesex Hospital. In May E. Weatherhead (London Hospital) was similarly admitted a member.

Mr J. F. Halls Dalby (B.A. 1898), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed resident medical officer to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

Mr F. A. Slacke, I.C.S. (B.A. 1875), Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments, has been appointed temporarily to be Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

Mr S. G. Hart (B.A. 1884), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner at Gauhati, has been transferred to the charge of the Mangaldai Subdivision, Assam.

Mr W. Raw (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., officiating joint magistrate at Cawnpore, has been appointed to the charge of the Lalitpur Subdivision in the Jhansi district, united provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr C. M. Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, has been placed on duty in the Bassein and Myaungmya Districts, with head quarters at Bassein.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum, Punjab, has been placed on special duty, for the purpose of demarcating the boundary between the Jhelum and Gujrat Districts and the Jammu Province.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S. (matriculated 1895), officiating joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, Bengal, has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr A. K. Cama I.C.S. (B.A. 1895), has been appointed Assistant Collector at Bijapur, Bombay.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, Commemoration of Benefactors, May 3; by Mr E. A. Stuart, Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, May 24; by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, President, June 7.

The list of Select Preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1904 contains the names of the following members of the College: November 29, December 1, January 17 and 24, the Rev W. A. Whitworth (B.A. 1862), Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, Prebendary of St Paul's, Hulsean Lecturer; December 13, the Rev W. A. Cox (B.A. 1867); February 7, the Rev T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856) B.D., D.Sc.; February 14, the Rev G. Body (B.A. 1863), Canon of Durham; March 6, the Venerable J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester, Vicar of Rochdale.

The following members of the College were ordained Priests on Sunday, 8th March:

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|--|
| A. Raby | (B.A. 1901) | by the Bishop of London. |
| F. N. Skene | (B.A. 1900) | by the Bishop of Lincoln. |
| R. M. Woolley | (B.A. 1899) | by Bishop Mitchinson for the Bishop of Peterborough. |

The Very Rev W. H. Barlow, Dean of Peterborough (B.A. 1857), has been elected chairman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society's Committee for the coming year.

The Rev John David Evans (B.A. 1862), Vicar of Walmersley, has been appointed Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancashire (Mr H. Whitehead).

The Rev Henry David Jones (B.A. 1865), Rector of Upper St Leonard's-on-Sea and Canon residentiary of Chichester Cathedral, has been appointed Prebendary of Gates in Chichester Cathedral.

Dr Jacob, Bishop of St Albans, has appointed the Rev Frederick Burnside (B.A. 1869), Rector of Hertingfordbury, Herts, Rural Dean of Hertford and Hon Canon of St Albans, to be one of his Chaplains; and the Rev Alfred Caldecott (B.A. 1880) D.D., Rector of Thorington with Frating, Essex, late Fellow of the College and Professor of Philosophy in King's College, London, to be one of his Examining Chaplains.

The Rev J. P. Morgan (B.A. 1876), Vicar of Llanyre, has been appointed Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Radnorshire.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev Edward Gepp (B.A. 1878), Assistant Master at Felsted School, to the Vicarage of High Easter, near Chelmsford, in succession to his father, the Rev E. F. Gepp, who held the benefice for 54 years.

The Rev G. R. Bullock-Webster (B.A. 1880), Resident Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, has been elected one of the representatives of the Diocese of Ely on the Standing Committee of the S.P.G.

The Rev C. P. Cory (B.A. 1882), who has been incumbent of Port Blair since 1901, has been appointed Chaplain of the Cathedral in Rangoon, Burma.

The Rev L. H. Nicholl (B.A. 1887), Rector of Ribbesford, has been licensed, by dispensation, to be also Perpetual Curate of St Anne, Bewdley.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

| Name. | B.A. | From | To be |
|------------------|--------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Carnegy, F. W. | (1892) | V. Tupsley. | R. Colwell, co. Hereford. |
| Kefford, W. K. | (1897) | C. Shaw with Donnington. | V. Dullingham, Newmarket. |
| Clive, F. B. | | C. Arrow, Alcester. | R. Exhall, Warwickshire. |
| Manby, A. L. | (1880) | late V. Penn Street. | V. Asthall, Oxon. |
| Mitchell, W. M. | (1886) | R. Wing. | V. St Paul's, Northampton. |
| Wing, R. P. | (1876) | V. Walberswick, Suffolk. | V. Blythborough, Suffolk. |
| Phelps, H. H. | (1878) | V. Titley. | R. Withington, co. Hereford. |
| Askwith, C. | (1890) | V. St James, Carlisle. | R. Melcombe Regis w. Radipole. |
| Richards, P. J. | (1889) | C. St John Baptist, Peterborough. | V. Woodville, Burton-on-Trent. |
| Roberts, F. Page | (1871) | R. Halstead, Kent. | R. Strathfieldsaye, Hants. |
| Standing, T. M. | (1893) | V. Tilstone. | V. Bidstone, Birkenhead. |
| Eustace, G. J. | (1866) | V. Bulkington | V. Astley, Warwickshire. |
| Hunt, A. L. | (1876) | R. East Mersea. | R. Snoring with Thursford, Norfolk. |
| Brewer, G. S. | (1881) | R. St Catherine's Nechells, Birmingham. | V. Bulkington, Worcester. |
| Lorimer, J. H. | (1863) | V. Oxenhall. | V. Astley, St Mary, Shrewsbury. |

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Agricultural Geology*, by J. E. Marr F.R.S. (Methuens); *Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, Vol. ii, Physiology and Psychology*, by W. H. R. Rivers, W. McDougall, and others (University Press); *Early Church Classics—The Shepherd of Hermas, Vol. i*, by the Rev C. Taylor D.D., Master of St John's College (S.P.C.K.); *The*

Programme of the Jesuits, by W. Blair Neatby M.A., Author of 'A History of the Plymouth Brethren' (Hodder and Stoughton); *Six Lectures on Pastoral Theology, with an appendix on the Influence of Scientific Training on the Reception of Religious Truth*, by the Ven James M. Wilson D.D., Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester, Lecturer on Pastoral Theology in the University of Cambridge 1903 (Macmillans); *The Way of all Flesh*, by the late Samuel Butler (Grant Richards).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of a Syndicate to consider arrangements for the future conduct of the Engineering Department; Mr A. C. Seward to be an Examiner at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner for the third examination for M.B.; Mr W. Bateson to be Deputy for the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy during the ensuing academic year.

The University of London is making progress with its organization, most of the Degree courses being now settled. Much of the work of devising these courses has fallen upon the thirty-three 'Boards of Studies,' and to their labours the construction of the curricula has been chiefly due. The share of St John's College in this work may be estimated in a general way by a glance at the following list of members of the College who are upon the various Boards; the names are taken from the official list for 1903.

| Name. | College. | Board. |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Adams, Dr W. G. | King's. | Physics (Chairman). |
| Bennett, Dr W. H. | Hackney and New. | Theology. |
| Bonney, Dr T. G. | Co-opted. | Geology. |
| Caldecott, Dr A. | King's. | Theology, Philosophy (Chairman) and Pedagogy. |
| Dale, J. B. | " | Mathematics. |
| Fleming, Dr J. A. | University. | Physics, Electrical Engineering. |
| Foxwell, H. S. | " | Economics, Philosophy. |
| Greenhill, A. G. | Co-opted. | Mathematics. |
| Greenup, A. W. | Highbury. | Theology. |
| Hewitt, J. T. | E. London, Technical College. | Chemistry (Secretary). |
| Hudson, W. H. H. | King's. | Mathematics and Pedagogy. |
| Lehfeldt, R. A. | E. London, Technical College. | Physics. |
| Macalister, Dr A. | Co-opted. | Anatomy. |
| McDougall, W. | University. | Philosophy and Psychology. |
| Rivers, W. H. R. | Co-opted. | Physiology. |
| Scott, C. A. A. | " | Theology. |
| Strong, S. A. | University. | Oriental Languages. |
| Weldon, W. F. R. | Co-opted. | Zoology. |

The list of Examiners and Assistant Examiners in the University of London, for the year commencing 1 July 1903, contains the names of the following members of the College: Dr A. Caldecott, Theology; Prof A. G. Greenhill, Mathematics; W. McDougall, Mental Physiology; G. B. Mathews, Mathematics; Prof R. W. Phillips, Botany; Dr W. H. R. Rivers, Experimental Psychology; Rev C. A. A. Scott, Theology; W. F. Masom, Assistant Examiner in English; W. C. Summers, Assistant Examiner in Classics.

It is announced that Sir John Eliot K.C.I.E. (B.A. 1869) is to contribute the article on Meteorology to the new Imperial Gazetteer of India.

It is announced that an illustrated edition of "Footprints of former men in far Cornwall," by the Rev Robert Stephen Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, with a new life of the author, is being prepared by Mr Hawker's son-in-law, Mr C. E. Byles (B.A. 1895).

Mr C. J. Turner (B.A. 1889) is publishing a short treatise on the vexed question of the site and ownership of Lincoln's Inn, which was recently discussed in the edition of the 'Black Books' of the Inn, published for the Society. The treatise is based on some newly-discovered evidence in the Public Record Office.

A brass tablet has been placed in the Board Room of the Eye and Ear Hospital at Shrewsbury to the memory of Mr William Charnley (B.A. 1867). The inscription is as follows:

In memory of
William Charnley M.A. St John's Coll.
M.D., M.Ch., Camb., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A. Lond.,
Who died July 30 MCM.

The Committee and Supporters of this Hospital
Desire to express by this Tablet their grateful
Recognition of the loyal and able service rendered
By him as Surgeon for 13 years.

A pulpit and reredos of Caen stone and alabaster have been placed in the parish church of Hatfield-heath, Essex, in memory of Lord Rookwood (B.A. 1849, as Selwin).

The Rev H. Russell B.D., Rector of Layham, Suffolk, has presented to the parish church of the Lady Margaret, Walworth (the College Mission) a very handsome pulpit. We take the following account of it from *The Lady Margaret Parish Magazine* for May 1903.

There are five principal panels. The centre one contains a carving of St John the Evangelist, suggested by a picture by

an Italian artist named Domenichino. It represents St John sitting with scroll in hand, gazing upwards, the eagle, the symbol of the highest inspiration, hovering over him; while beside him stands a cup with a serpent issuing from it, in allusion to an old tradition that the words of our Lord as recorded in St Mark xvi, "If they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them," were in one case, at all events, literally fulfilled, when a poisoned cup was offered to St John by a heathen priest; the purging of the cup from evil being typified by the flight from it of Satan, the author of evil, in the form of a serpent.

To the right of the panel containing the figure of St John is another, representing the arms of the Lady Margaret, the foundress of St John's College. Probably no work carried out by members of the College in after-times is more in accordance with the spirit of the foundress than the planting nearly four hundred years after her death (she died in 1509) of the St John's College Mission in Walworth. Her arms are the old Royal arms of England, bearing the English lions quartered with the French *Fleur-de-lis*, and surmounted by an earl's coronet, from which in the panel issues the eagle, *i.e.* the crest of the College as shown in the seal of the Lady Margaret.

On the left of St John appear the arms of Bishop Fisher, a shield bearing on one side the arms of the See of Rochester, the Cross of St Andrew with a scallop shell in the centre, suggestive of St Andrew's occupation as a fisherman. On the other side of the shield are Bishop Fisher's personal arms, three ears of corn surrounding the figure of a fish—a dolphin. This, in accordance with a common custom of those times, is really a play upon the name *Fish-ear*, *Fisher*. The whole is surmounted by a Bishop's mitre of a shape, as nearly as can be determined, in use in the days when Bishop Fisher lived.

Over the four heraldic panels, denoting that the aim of Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher alike was the promotion of the glory of God, appear four Christian emblems Ω , XC, IHC, and the Cross.

Above everything, but underneath the bookboard of the pulpit, is carved the motto of Bishop Fisher; surely no more appropriate motto for a pulpit could be found, the words of our Saviour to His Apostles, "FACIAM VOS FIERI PISCATORES HOMINUM," "I will make you to become fishers of men."

In the panels, flanking those containing the arms of the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher, are the badges of the College, the Tudor Rose and the Beaufort Portcullis, each surmounted by an earl's coronet. In the lower corners of three of the panels will be found a 'rebus' consisting of a group of Marguerite daisies; while in a fourth (Bishop Fisher's) the 'rebus' consists of three ears of corn.

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

MILITIA. Several Petitions and Messages of Parliament Concerning the Militia of the Kingdom with the manners together with an ordinance of Parliament, *Black Letter*, pp. 35, 1641, 20s 364

MS. Note on the last page "March 11, 1641. This book was read publicly in John's College in Cambridge, by Command from His Majesty."

The following item relating to Archbishop John Williams, the builder of the College Library, and in other ways a benefactor to the College, occurred in the sale of Sir Thomas Phillipps' Library. The date of the sale was 2 May 1903.

1218 WALES. ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO AFFAIRS OF STATE DURING THE CIVIL WAR, ADDRESSED BY EMINENT WELSHMEN TO JOHN WILLIAMS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal *folio.* 1642-1649

* * This very important correspondence is addressed to the famous Archbishop during the time he was upholding the interests of King Charles in Wales. Among the letters are two in the autograph of the Archbishop to the King, and one to Prince Rupert, giving them advice and information of most intense interest. Other letters are from the Bishop of Chester, Richard Bulkeley, Humphrey Jones, Rowland Thomas, the Bishop of St Asaph, Roberts, &c., and a number from a correspondent, who signs with a mark, containing much confidential information. Writing to the Archbishop on the day of the execution he gives a full account of how the King bore himself on the scaffold, with many other singularly important details as to his death. Every one of these twenty-eight letters, addressed to the Archbishop at Gwyrdir or Penrhyn, is full of interest.

The following two items from the same great collection were sold on 15 June 1896. An effort was made to secure them for the College, but failed.

973 PRIOR (MATHEW). THE ORIGINAL ACCOUNTS OF THE EXECUTORS OF MATHEW PRIOR, THE POET AND STATESMAN, *beautifully drawn out, containing upwards of 400 pages* *large folio vol.* 1721-22

This splendid volume contains Lord Harley and Adrian Drift's Original account of Mathew Prior's affairs, as follows:—The Last Will and Testament of Mathew Prior; Obsequies of Mathew Prior, interred in St Peter's, Westminster, 1721; Fees and Expenses for the Funeral, Mourning rings with names of the recipients, and of those who attended the funeral—Inventory of the Plate sent to Lord Harley at Wimpole—Inventories of Seals, Rings, Medals, Toys, Pictures, with names of the painters; Catalogue of the Books, Maps, Prints and Drawings; Catalogue of Books and Household Goods at Down Hall; Inventories of Household Goods at his house in Duke Street and Down Hall, Essex; Copy of Rent Roll (Barlow, Co. Derb.) of annuity from Ld Harley to Mathew Prior; Accts of South Sea Stock belonging to M. Prior; Debts due to Ld Harley and Adrian Drift, the Executors; Abstract of Writings relating to Prior's house; Copies of a large number of Letters;

Catalogue of the Books and Pictures of Mathew Prior sent to St John's Coll., Cambridge, 1721; Catalogue of his books chosen by Lord Harley; Pictures, Prints, Maps, Drawings, Coins, Jewels, &c. given to and chosen by Ld Harley; Account of Money received and disbursed from 1721-22; Miscellaneous Letters from 1721-22; Letters from Lord Harley to Adrian Drift from Sep. 19, 1721, to Aug. 19, 1722, with Adrian Drift's answers during the same period, &c. &c.

A most magnificent record of the affairs of this illustrious man.

974 PRIOR (MATHEW). ANOTHER COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL ACCOUNTS OF THE EXECUTORS OF MATHEW PRIOR COMING DOWN TO THE YEAR 1729, *calx* *large folio*

Four volumes bound in one, containing: The Accompts of Money due to the Executors to Xmas, 1721; Accounts between Ld Harley and Adrian Drift from 1717 to 1726—Pictures chosen by Ld Harley with the appraiser's valuation and their prime cost; Abstract of Account of the most valuable of Prior's effects, together with a valuation; Further Accounts and Letters as late as 1729, &c. On one of the title-pages of Accounts are the following verses:—

When to the World Lov'd Prior had Adieu
And on bright Cherubs wings to Heaven flew
Poor Drift's concerns, My Lord, he left to you,
To you, My Lord, of all his friends the best,
Most just, most kind—Thus dying Drift he blest
And thus, Great Guardian, blest on you depends
The future weal of Drift, O Oxford best of friends.

The following lot appeared in the sale of the same Library on 21 March 1895:

220 DEMOSTHENIS ORATIO CONTRA LEPTINEM JAM PRIMUM LATINA FACTA JOANNI CHRISTOFERSONO INTERPRETE, *unique, written about 1550* *4to.* XVI CENT.

This is the autograph work of the famous JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, who was created Bishop of Chichester in 1557 by Queen Mary, and deprived in the next year. The work is dedicated at considerable length to the "noble and illustrious PARR, EARL OF ESSEX," brother of Queen Catherine Parr, and one of the most famous men of the reigns of Edward VI, Queens Mary and Elizabeth. CHRISTOPHERSON was educated at St John's, Cambridge, and was one of the first Fellows of Trinity, after its foundation by Henry VIII and subsequently became Master of the College. He was the author of several works, but this one appears to be entirely unknown, as it is not mentioned by his biographers.

The incorporation of the former Undergraduates' Reading Room with the Lower Library has resulted in increased accommodation for students, and has also made it practicable to carry out some much-needed improvements with respect to arrangement. Additional classes 13, 14, 15, 16 have been added. The principal mathematical serials have been brought together and are now included in one section. In the historical section the Rolls Series and publications of the Record Office have been rearranged in chronological order, and a separate index to these has been compiled; the natural science serials have similarly been rearranged. Class 12 has been appropriated to the Pendlebury Collection, for the binding of the unbound volumes of which the Council have made a special grant.

The Rev S. O. Ridley, nephew and executor of the late Mr Clarence Esmé Stuart, has also presented the Library with 39 volumes, formerly in the possession of his uncle, comprising valuable Oriental and Latin versions of the Scriptures, and copies of the early Fathers.

The Annual Dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards is to be held this year on Thursday, June 25th. Members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years are invited on the present occasion :

1852-6; 1873-6; 1888-90.

JOHNIANA.

The following article appeared in *The Toynbee Record* for March 1903 :

"THAT LETTER FOUNDED TOYNBEE HALL."

In the beautiful paper in last month's *Nineteenth Century*, in which Mrs. Barnett has told the tale of "The Beginning of Toynbee Hall," she says of a letter written by Mr Barnett to myself, "That letter founded Toynbee Hall." The letter which has had such world-wide results is now before me, and I think the readers of the TOYNBEE RECORD may like to read it, and perhaps, also, a few words of explanation of the honour which fell to me in being its recipient.

On January 28th, 1883, the Rev W. Allen Whitworth, then Vicar of St John's, Hammersmith, preaching in the Chapel of St John's College, Cambridge, urged that the College should found a mission in some poor part of London. Some undergraduates of religious character took up the idea warmly, and at a meeting held in the College Hall on the 8th May, the proposal was adopted, the aim of the promoters of the movement being to appeal to the College to support a clergyman and other workers in some neglected district of London.

To some of us it seemed that if a mission was to be started, especially one that assumed it to itself the name of "The College Mission," it might well take a broader character than was proposed. A large proportion of the members of the College were either not churchmen by profession or were not likely to enter enthusiastically into work carried on on strictly ecclesiastical lines. On the other hand we felt sure that a large proportion of the inhabitants of any poor district in London were also alienated from the church, but at the same time might be reached and helped by men who went to them rather in the spirit of friends and brothers than religious apostles. "Why not, then," we said, "widen the basis of the proposed mission? Why be content that a section of the College should interest itself in a section of the population? Let us bring the united powers and enthusiasms of the College to bear on all the various wants of the district we go to. Apart from the increase of good that will result in London, the College will then find in the mission a bond of union and not a shillboleth of separation."

In a concrete form, we suggested that a "secular branch" should be established in the parish, under an organising head, who should not be the clergyman; and that members of the College should be left free to choose to which side of the work they should give their money and their personal efforts. A committee was formed in the College to try to induce the committee of the Mission to adopt our plan.

We were at once met by the objection: "No clergyman could tolerate in his parish such an independent institution as you propose; nothing but strife could be the result."

We did not believe this, but to strengthen our hands before we came formally before the Mission Committee, we decided to write to several clergymen asking them if in their opinion our scheme was as impracticable as it was said to be. It fell to me to write the letters. The reply which gave us most encouragement was that which came from Mr Barnett. This was the letter, written on the railway bank on the way to Oxford, which, as Mrs Barnett has said, "founded Toynbee Hall." She means, no doubt, that while framing this letter of advice, Mr Barnett first saw clearly, in his mind, the plan which afterwards took definite shape in Toynbee Hall.

This is the letter.

"St Jude's Vicarage, Commercial Street,
Whitechapel, E.,

"My Dear Sir,

May 22nd.

I am writing in the train on my way to Oxford to talk to some men about a project like to your own. My address until Saturday will be S. Ball, St John's, on Saturday c/o Master of Balliol.

I quite sympathise with your wish, and as you state your plan I do not see how it would be impracticable. No clergyman finds a body of men working in some distinct field of social reform, to be a thorn in his side. Such bodies are to be found in every C.O.S. committee, Temperance agency, etc., etc. The fact that the men working in such field will be connected with those working the church, seems to me to be an advantage.

As a matter of detail, I should, in rule 2, say 'preferably not the parson.' I say distinctly that your scheme is not unpractical, and I say this, not imagining that all clergymen are of the same opinion as myself, but putting myself in the place of many of my neighbours.

Now let me deliver myself of what seems a more excellent way than 'Missions.' First give up the name of 'mission.' Call yourselves 'St John's Friends of Labour,' 'Union of Workmen,' or some title which implies, not that you are going to patronise the poor, but associate with them. It is the rich to whom "missions" should go. Then take a house in some poor neighbourhood, let there be rooms in it in which your members may sleep, and common rooms for lectures, concerts and entertainments. Be neither Church nor chapel. Let those of you who care for spiritual work do it where they will, those who care for other do that on their own lines. Appoint a head who shall direct those who want direction, who shall be lay or parson.

I would urge this plan as one which will best meet the distinct aims of those who promote the mission. The 'Church' is in a transition state, and its services and organisations are on trial. If University men throw themselves into contact with the people, they will discover their needs, and those who care for spiritual things will fit the instrument to the end.

It is a poor thing if St John's does only what others are doing, and does not make at any rate another experiment in connecting classes and spiritualising the people. However, I hope you will gather my meaning from these stray hints and use me as you will. Ever yours,—SAMUEL A. BARNETT.

Armed with this and other letters, three of us, as spokesmen for our cause, were admitted to address the Mission Committee. I have no doubt my two allies spoke with more power and eloquence than I did, but as their notes are not before me, and mine are, I can only give the gist of what I said myself. I did not venture to press Mr Barnett's suggestion, because that would have meant asking the Committee to make a complete surrender of their own scheme, but I urged that a "College" enterprise should represent the whole College. If all could not work happily under a clergyman, let some part of the work be directed by someone else. This work might be "economic" (e.g., the establishment of a parish savings-bank—the aiding of co-operative or Charity Organisation movements) "educational," or "humanitarian," such as attendance on the sick—every effort being made to prevent conflict with the church-workers. The director or "lecture secretary" would have to find men for work and work for men. If the scheme was adopted the General Committee of the Mission should be widened to include others besides

churchmen, and a special sub-committee be appointed to supervise the "lecture secretary's" work, while in every appeal for subscriptions a choice should be given between the two sides of the work. I maintained that no conflict would be likely to arise, as the secular agency would have no anti-religious character, while from the fact that all parties concerned were of the same College—probably bound together in many cases by friendship—we had an unique opportunity for harmonious work. Further, if differences did arise, the General Committee in the College would form a Court of Appeal, which would have the confidence of both parties.

Such was our plea. It was made to closed ears. The Mission continued to go its own way, and our dream of a "secular branch" is quite forgotten. Yet it has borne fruits far exceeding those of the Mission and its many devoted workers, for it caused Mr Barnett to write the letter which "founded Toyubee Hall."

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

[The following passage occurs in an article on Hans Breitmann (the late Charles Godfrey Leland) in *The Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad for 10 April 1903. The article is signed J. F. L. Prof E. H. Palmer (B.A. 1867) was a Fellow of the College, and Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic from 1871 until his death in 1882. His portrait hangs in the College Hall]:

About twenty years ago I was employed by the late Nicolas Trübner, head of the London publishing firm which then bore his name, now changed to Messrs Kegan Paul.

One day I had occasion to speak to Mr Trübner himself about the work I had in hand, so I went to his sanctum. There I found him engaged with two other men, neither of whom I had ever seen before, and whom I have never forgotten.

One was a slim, short man, with shining dark eyes and a long beard; he was Palmer, the best Arabic scholar in England. There was nothing remarkable about the other man but a very pleasant face and a quaint jerky manner of speaking; he was Charles Godfrey Leland, better known as Hans Breitmann. The room was full of tobacco smoke, for Trübner smoked like a lime-kiln and his cigars were big and strong.

"Give us the Turkish shopkeeper," Palmer, said Trübner, pronouncing the *t* thick and the *p* like *b* for he never quite lost his native German accent. Palmer had just finished telling how Cambridge University had paid two hundred pounds for an old parchment which bore an inscription in the Morse telegraph alphabet, which they thought was a Zend inscription. He got down on the floor and crossed his legs.

"Booyoorum itscheree! Istambolun enn eyeec tschoplaree bundah bulonoor! Ben maalimdaan utannaam!"

"Please be good enough to step in! You'll find here the best cloth in all Stamboul! I have no cause to be ashamed of what I sell!" And so on; swearing away his soul and body, cajoling, blustering, almost weeping over the sacrifice he was making; we had the glorified box-wallah of the Bosphorus, to the very life. When he had finished, Trübner turned to Leland and said "Gieb uns den Zigeuner, Hans!" (Give us the gipsy, Hans!) Trübner discovered Hans Breitmann, and therefore could talk to him familiarly. It struck me at the time that Palmer could have done the gipsy better, if possible, than he did the Turk; for he had a most decided gipsy cast of feature, and that far away dreamy expression never seen but in the eye of a gipsy and an Arab. Hans Breitmann gave us the gipsy; and then began to tell our fortunes by looking at our hands. He discovered that Trübner had been a burglar and had four wives, and he stole Trübner's watch out of his waistcoat pocket. He then turned and took Palmer's left hand. He stopped suddenly and became serious for a moment. It was no joke. He afterwards told me what he had read in Palmer's hand; but I did not think much about it until some time afterwards, when I read that Palmer had been killed by some Arabs in the Sinai Peninsula. I often met Leland after this, and he frequently referred to the death-mark on Palmer's hand.

We find that the *Song Book* of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, contains three songs by Mr T. R. Glover. We give the words of two of these. *Alma Mater* is sung to the air of Dr G. M. Garrett's College Boating Song.

ALMA MATER.

Is there noble theme or greater
For our song than Alma Mater,
Alma Mater, loved and dear?
Nurse of manhood, faith and knowledge,
Queenly in her name, our College
Queenlier minded we revere.

Chorus—Queen's for ever!
May she never
Fail the fullest life to know!
Be her story
One long glory
By her blue Ontario!

Not a rich man's proud creation,
Freedom was her first foundation;
Free to think and teach she rose;
Princely gift nor bounty royal
Helps her, but her sons are loyal,
In their love and faith she grows.

Chorus.

Broad, free, strong as her St. Lawrence,
Aye she holds in dire abhorrence
Bonds and shackles of the soul;
Noise and rush alike disdaining,
Bids the children of her training
See life steadily and whole.

Chorus.

As the sunlit lake beneath her
Ripples to the sunny ether
So she lives by sun and sky;
Trusts the future, does her duty,
Holds who cleaves to truth and beauty
Works a work that cannot die.

Chorus.

CARMEN.

I.

Pange lingua carmen quale
Pium decet studium;
Almae Matris hospitale
Laeta lauda gremium;
Adsit melos virginale
Juvenumque canticum.

2.

Hic majores posuere
Semen, cujus segetem
Ipsi poterant videre
Tantum per imaginem,
Nobis tandem datur vere
Carpere dulcedinem.

3.

Tum Collegio Reginae
Domus erat lignea :
Sed Scientiae divinae
Nihil obstant aspera :
Qui se dederit doctrinae
Tandem vincit omnia.

4.

Brevis series annorum,
Surgit ordo lapidum ;
Studium discipulorum
Erigit palatium ;
Nam amore alumnorum
Nostrum stat Collegium.

5.

Hinc per annos it in mundum
Agmen altum artibus,
Totum teres et rotundum ;
Homines emittimus
Aptos ad efficiendum
Quidquid rogat Dominus.

6.

Nobis dederunt majores :
Quales ergo gratias
Nos reddamus debitores ?
Grates vel dignissimas
Nostri referent labores
Studium et pietas.

ADAMS ESSAY PRIZE.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Induction constants of Electric circuits and coils, and their determination.
2. Unicursal and elliptic curves.
3. Steady motions in Dynamics of Solids.
4. Convergence of Definite Integrals.

The following authorities, amongst others, may be consulted on the essay subjects:—

1. Maxwell, *Electricity*, Vol. ii; Rayleigh, *Theory of Sound and Collected Papers*.
2. Halphen, *Fonctions Elliptiques*, Vol. ii.; Clebsch, *Lectures on Geometry*.
3. Thomson and Tait, *Natural Philosophy*; Routh, *Dynamics*.
4. Jordani, *Cours d'Analyse*; Harnack, *Differential and Integral Calculus*; and Osgood, *Problems in Definite Integrals*, *Annals of Mathematics*, Vol. iii.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

| <i>For Students now in their</i> | <i>Subject</i> |
|----------------------------------|--|
| First Year | Walter Savage Landor. |
| Second Year | Countries of the Imagination in Literature and Philosophy. |
| Third Year | Race and Nationality. |

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, October 17th.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—Mr. Sikes. *Treasurer*—Dr. Shore. *Captain*—E. Bookler.
Hon. Secretary—H. Chapple.

Batting Averages.

| Batsman. | No. of Inns. | Times not out. | Highest score. | Runs. | Aver. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| E. Booker | 13 | 2 | 59 | 311 | 28.27 |
| F. M. Keyworth | 15 | 1 | 77 | 379 | 27.07 |
| P. C. Sands | 18 | 2 | 89 | 357 | 22.31 |
| H. Chapple | 5 | — | 70 | 110 | 22.00 |
| R. McC. Linnell | 12 | 1 | 61 | 214 | 18.54 |
| T. H. Porter | 9 | 3 | 38 | 110 | 18.33 |
| B. T. Watts | 19 | — | 74 | 341 | 17.94 |
| C. B. Ticehurst | 11 | 1 | 48 | 177 | 17.70 |
| H. S. Prideaux | 9 | 3 | 38 | 106 | 17.66 |
| J. W. Linnell | 10 | — | 62 | 174 | 17.40 |
| G. L. Jarratt | 11 | 3 | 37 | 139 | 17.37 |
| E. W. Arnott | 6 | — | 19 | 40 | 6.66 |
| S. Johnston | 7 | — | 18 | 45 | 6.42 |
| T. B. Franklin | 8 | — | 21 | 51 | 6.37 |
| H. Goddard | 9 | 1 | 18 | 44 | 5.50 |

Bowling Averages.

| Bowler. | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wkts. | Aver. |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| R. McC. Linnell | 100·4 | .. 23 | .. 265 | .. 19 | .. 13·94 |
| H. Chapple..... | 37·3 | .. 2 | .. 164 | .. 11 | .. 14·90 |
| T. H. Porter | 174·3 | .. 32 | .. 571 | .. 32 | .. 17·84 |
| T. N. Palmer | 73 | .. 7 | .. 145 | .. 8 | .. 18·12 |
| C. B. Ticehurst | 139 | .. 19 | .. 429 | .. 22 | .. 19·50 |
| J. W. Linnell | 206 | .. 17 | .. 766 | .. 39 | .. 19·64 |
| S. Johnston..... | 42 | .. 4 | .. 145 | .. 7 | .. 20·71 |
| H. Goddard..... | 53 | .. 5 | .. 164 | .. 6 | .. 27·33 |

H. Chapple bowled 1 wide and 1 no-ball; T. H. Porter bowled 1 wide; C. B. Ticehurst bowled 1 wide and 1 no-ball; J. W. Linnell bowled 1 no-ball; S. Johnston bowled 3 wides; H. Goddard bowled 1 wide.

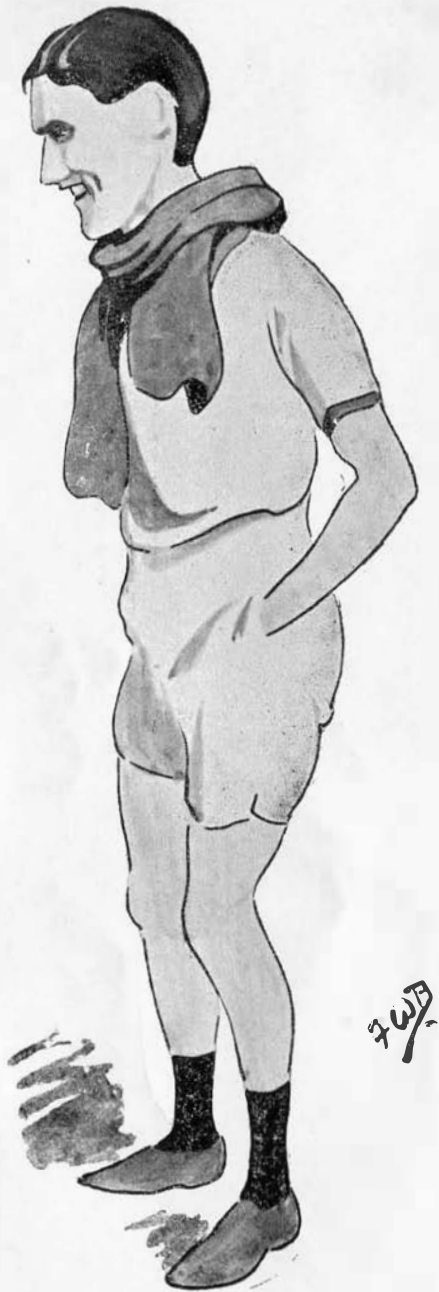
Characters of the team:

- E. Booker* (Capt.)—Very good bat, can make runs all round the wicket. He has kept wicket this season with no small success. A good change bowler. Has made a very judicious Captain.
- P. G. Broad*—Has, unfortunately for his side, been unable to play much this season. Very good defensive bat and safe field. He has bowled.
- H. Chapple*—Has played very little this season. A very good bat and a good slow bowler. Very safe in the field.
- J. W. Linnell*—Has been very useful to his side as a slow bowler. His fielding has greatly improved. Has often made runs when they were badly wanted.
- R. McC. Linnell*—A good medium pace bowler. Rather slow in the field, but a useful bat.
- F. M. Keyworth*—A very good hard-wicket bat. Very slow and weak in the field.
- T. H. Porter*—A very much improved fast bowler. A good field. Has made a lot of runs.
- P. C. Sands*—A good steady bat, with a fine leg stroke. Very clever point.
- G. C. Garrett*—A good bat, he deserves to make more runs. A keen field.
- C. B. Ticehurst*—A good bowler, with a useful swerve. Should pay more attention to length. Very useful hard-hitting bat.
- B. T. Watts*—A steady bat. Should use his hitting powers more. A very keen field.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—I. H. K. Bushe-Fox Esq. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott Esq.
1st Captain—H. Sanger. *2nd Captain*—H. B. Carlyll. *Hon. Sec.*—H. G. Frean. *Junior Treas.*—G. C. E. Simpson. *1st Lent Capt.*—S. R. Brown
2nd Lent Capt.—R. R. Walker. *3rd Lent Capt.*—J. T. Poole. *Additional Capt.*—J. K. P. Allen.

The weather this term has been distinctly good for practice on the whole. In the early stages a good deal of wind was encountered, but in the latter days the weather was remarkably fine.



"Lord George."

Both boats were quite up to the average. The first boat used their light ship built by Brewers, of Putney, and she proved a very comfortable boat when they learnt to sit her. In the races they regained the place they lost last year by bumping Jesus I at Post Corner. On the succeeding nights they made great efforts to catch 1st Trinity, who in turn were nearly bumping Trinity Hall. Practically there was very little to choose between the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th boats on the river, and the races clearly shewed that the first four boats were distinctly superior to the other first division boats.

The second boat rowed in the Brocas. They improved greatly just before the races. On the first night they caught Peterhouse in the Long Reach, and on the third night only just failed to bump 1st Trinity II. They are certainly well up for their number.

Names and weights of the crews:

| <i>First Boat.</i> | | <i>Second Boat.</i> | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>st. lbs.</i> | | <i>st. lbs.</i> |
| <i>Bow</i> J. Parnell | 10 9 | <i>Bow</i> J. Stokes | 9 13 |
| 2 G. C. E. Simpson .. | 11 8 | 2 G. Wilson | 10 10 |
| 3 M. Henderson | 11 5 | 3 J. F. Spink | 11 3 |
| 4 H. G. Frean | 12 9 | 4 J. N. Taylor | 11 7 |
| 5 S. R. Brown | 12 5 | 5 J. E. P. Allen .. | 12 6 |
| 6 J. S. Collins | 12 6 | 6 J. Fraser | 10 9 |
| 7 H. Sanger | 10 4 | 7 H. L. Clarke | 10 10 |
| <i>Stroke</i> R. R. Walker ... | 9 13 | <i>Stroke</i> J. T. Poole .. | 10 7 |
| <i>Cox</i> A. G. L. Hunt ... | 7 8 | <i>Cox</i> C. A. Wright .. | 8 4 |
| <i>Coach</i> L. H. K. Bushe-Fox | | <i>Coach</i> H. Sanger | |

The 'Varsity Pairs were rowed in May. A Lady Margaret Pair entered, composed of (*bow*) R. R. Walker, (*stroke and steerer*) J. H. Sanger. In the first heat they were drawn against W. H. Chapman (3rd Trin.) and H. B. Grylls (1st Trin.). Losing ground at the start, they gained on their heavier opponents at the finish and won a very close race by half-a-length. Time 8 mins. 2 secs. On the next night, however, they were easily beaten by R. H. Nelson (3rd Trin.) and P. H. Thomas (3rd Trin.).

The Lowe Double Sculls were rowed in May. Only two entries were received. R. H. Nelson (3rd Trin.) and P. H. Thomas (3rd Trin.) won easily from H. P. Croft (Trin. Hall) and J. Edwards-Moss (3rd Trin.).

Characters of the Crews:

First Boat.

Bow—Very painstaking and works hard. Should be steadier forward and swing more.

Two—Rowed this year in better style, and with more power than previously, but needs a smarter recovery, and should use his legs evenly.

Three—Has tried hard and deserves the great improvement he has made. Has acquired an easy style and is much steadier, but must use his legs more.

Four—Was rowing well at the beginning of the term, but fell off afterwards. Should get a smarter hold of the water; use his legs throughout the stroke, and finish right on the body with the shoulders well back.

Five—Always tried hard, but has not been rowing up to his usual form this term, both his sliding and timekeeping being at fault. An honest worker.

Six—Has improved very much in steadiness and watermanship. Must get his blade covered at once and hold the finish out longer.

Seven—Rows hard and clean, and is rapidly developing into a really good oar. Is to be congratulated on a most successful second year of captaincy.

Stroke—Lively, plucky, and determined. Should steady his slide and swing when coming forward, and never sacrifice length to smartness.

Cox—Is still uncertain when to take the corners, and uses the rudder too much in the straight, but is improving, and made no mistakes in the races.

Second Boat.

Bow—Is fairly neat but very short, should try to combine his body and leg work, and keep his knees down at the finish.

Two—Can row hard. Would have rowed better if he had tried harder. Is very slow with his hands.

Three—Rowed very hard, although practically untrained. Should try and get hold of it quicker with his legs, and be smarter with hands.

Four—Tries hard and has improved greatly, but has yet to learn to combine his body and leg work, and so finish hard.

Five—Has not come on since last year, not yet having learned to finish the stroke right out with his legs, and to recover smartly.

Six—Has improved greatly, and although very light backed stroke up well. Always rows hard and long, but has yet to learn how to grip the water smartly, at the beginning of the stroke, with his legs.

Seven—Never did himself justice until the races as he was not well. Rows hard, but is inclined to be short on stroke, and drops away at the finish.

Stroke—Rows well in practice, and the race being much steadier and longer than last year. Should remember to use his out-side hand at the beginning of the stroke.

Cox—Has improved very much since last year, both in steering and talking to the crew. Steered very well in the races.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.

The last statements as to the accounts of the New Boat House fund will be found in our numbers for the May and Michaelmas Terms 1902 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 389; xxiv, 133-4). The total sum collected stood at the latter date at £2420 14s 5d.

Since then the following sums have been received:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| G. A. Bennett | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| E. Booker | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| E. D. F. Canham | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| R. H. Forster (1888) 3rd donation..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Hardingham .. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| W. J. Hawkes..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| M. Henderson..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. H. Hockey..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| J. C. H. How | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| J. L. P. Jolly..... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| J. T. Poole | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| N. G. Powell (1898) 4th donation | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| M. G. B. Reece | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| J. N. Ritchie (1902) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W. T. Ritchie..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| H. H. Roseveare..... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| J. B. Shaw | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| E. R. Wilkinson..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Proceeds of the Concert, 21 Nov. 1902 | 31 | 14 | 0 |

£47 15 6

Thus the total sum now collected amounts to £2468 9s. 11d.

The total expenditure on the site and Boat House, including legal and other expenses, was £2915 0s. 1d. leaving a deficit of £446 10s. 2d. To this has to be added the sum of £4 18s. 6d., bank charges on the overdraft up to Christmas last, leaving the sum of £451 8s. 8d. still to be met.

In June last the deficit was £551 11s 2d., so that during the year the debt has been reduced by £100 2s. 6d.

We would impress on present members of the club the duty incumbent on them of assisting in extinguishing this debt. Earlier generations of men have done their share in providing the handsome and convenient Boat House we now have, it rests with their successors who use it to complete the work.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following have been elected officers for the ensuing year:

Captain—E. D. Evans.

Hon. Sec.—H. Lee.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

We have had a most successful season, and had we been able to put a full team out every match we should most probably have been invincible. The record stands, played 16, won 14, lost 2.

F. W. Argyle and H. E. T. Dawes will represent the 'Varsity against Oxford again this year. H. Chapple has also played for

the 'Varsity. H. Chapple, H. E. H. Oakeley, and F. Harwood were given their colours.

| Date. | Opponents. | Ground | Result. | For. | Agst. |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------|
| April 28..... | Clare..... | Clare | Won.. | 6 | 3 |
| „ 30..... | Caius..... | St John's..... | Won.. | 5 | 4 |
| May 5..... | Emmanuel.... | St John's..... | Won.. | 7 | 2 |
| „ 6..... | King's | St John's..... | Won.. | 5 | 4 |
| „ 13..... | Pembroke. ... | Pembroke . . . | Won.. | 7 | 2 |
| „ 14..... | Jesus..... | Jesus..... | Won.. | 5 | 4 |
| „ 15..... | Trinity Hall.. | St John's..... | Lost.. | 4 | 5 |
| „ 16 | Mr Howitt's VI | St John's..... | Won.. | 7 | 2 |
| „ 19..... | Christ's..... | Christ's .. | Won.. | 7 | 2 |
| „ 21..... | Emmanuel ... | Emmanuel ... | Won.. | 6 | 3 |
| „ 25..... | Jesus..... | St John's..... | Won.. | 7 | 2 |
| „ 27..... | Trinity..... | St John's..... | Won.. | 5 | 4 |
| „ 29..... | Caius..... | Caius..... | Won.. | 6 | 3 |
| „ 30..... | Trinity Hall.. | Trinity Hall... | Won.. | 6 | 3 |
| June 3..... | King's | King's | Won.. | 7 | 2 |
| „ 5..... | Christ's..... | St John's..... | Lost.. | 4 | 5 |

The Inter-Collegiate Lawn Tennis Cup has been won by F. W. Argyle and H. E. T. Dawes.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—F. Sanger. *Hon. Secretary*—E. D. Evans.

The following new members have been elected :

On March 3, P. G. Broad, W. J. Harding, S. Johnstone, W. T. Ritchie.

On June 15, F. W. Allen, W. Coop, E. H. Gaze, W. J. Hawkes, M. Henderson, A. G. L. Hunt, G. L. Jarratt, F. M. Keyworth, J. W. Linnell, T. Parnell, T. H. Porter, H. S. Prideaux, C. B. Ticehurst, and B. T. Watts.

C.U.R.V.

G Company.

Captain—K. C. Browning. *Lieutenant*—M. Henderson. *Second Lieutenant*—R. D. D. T. Brownson. *Col.-Sergeant*—W. H. Kennett. *Sergeants*—C. B. Ticehurst, W. J. Jones, H. E. H. Oakeley. *Corporals*—E. A. Martell, G. K. King, T. N. Palmer. *Lance-Corporals*—J. T. Poole, P. St. J. B. Grigson, R. McC. Linnell, J. H. B. Fletcher, H. H. Roseveare, R. M. Moore.

The Company, which is at present still a Company, numbers only 78, including staff.

Owing to the unsympathetic attitude of those connected with some of the other branches of College Sports, many members of the College have had great difficulty in doing their best for G Company. Red tape should be reserved for Whitehall. In spite of these difficulties the parades have been well attended.

A few men, we regret to say, have attended an insufficient number of drills for efficiency, in spite of every facility for attending being offered them. We are sorry that these men have brought discredit on their College Company by preferring to pay their capitation grant to inconveniencing themselves in the slightest degree.

As we are losing a large number of very keen fourth and third year men at the end of this term, it is quite time that the men of this year awoke to a sense of their responsibility and helped to maintain the reputation which the Company bore a year ago.

We should be greatly obliged if non-members would refrain from giving incorrect information to intending members with a view to creating prejudice against the Corps.

The Corps goes to Camp, with the Oxford Corps, at Aldershot on June 23.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. L. Clarke. *Vice-President*—H. H. Roseveare. *Treasurer*—J. B. D. Joce. *Secretary*—H. W. Harris. *Committee*—Z. N. Brooke, J. Fraser.

The Society has fully maintained the activity and vigour which it manifested during the Michaelmas and Lent terms, and we may fairly claim a place in the very front rank of College Debating Societies. All the debates held this term have been interesting, and, considering the numerous attractions and distractions which tend to reduce members in the May term, the attendance has been remarkably good. We have had a particularly large and capable selection of Ex-Presidents at our command, and on one occasion we enjoyed the unexpected privilege of a most interesting speech from Mr Hugh Law M.P.

The Visitors' Debate took place on May 30th, and, except for our disappointment at the absence of Mr Tanner, was in every way a great success.

Our hearty congratulations are due to two of our Ex-Presidents on their success at the Union. Mr J. C. Arnold being elected President, and Mr M. F. J. McDonnell Secretary, for the Michaelmas term. Mr H. W. Harris has also obtained a place on the Union Committee.

The following debates were held this term :—

May 2nd—The Hon. Secretary, Mr H. W. Harris, moved “That in the opinion of this House the Payment of Members of Parliament is expedient and justifiable.” Mr H. H. Roseveare (Vice-President) opposed the motion. There also spoke :—For the motion, Mr J. Fraser, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-President), Mr L. U. Wilkinson. Against the Motion :—Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr S. H. Robinson (Ex-President). The motion was lost by 3 votes.

May 9th—Mr Z. N. Brooke moved “That in the opinion of this House, it would be to the advantage of this House to ally itself with France rather than with Germany.” Mr W. Cood opposed. There also spoke :—For the motion, Mr J. E. Sears, Mr F. R. Saberton, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr T. E. Hulme, Mr F. H. Robinson (Ex-President), Mr G. S. Hardy, Mr M. G. Sykes, Mr P. Henderson. Against the motion, Mr A. E. Stansfeld, Mr M. Henderson, Mr R. E. T. Ball, Mr H. K. Finch, Mr H. W. Harris (Hon. Sec.). The motion was carried by 4 votes.

May 16th—Mr M. G. Sykes moved “That, as regards the Theatre, the present age is not one of good art.” Mr J. B. D. Joce (Hon. Treasurer) opposed. There also spoke :—For the motion, Mr R. E. T. Bell, Mr Hugh Iaw (M.P. for West Donegal). Against the motion, Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr W. Barradell Smith (Ex-President), Mr T. E. Hulme, Mr Z. N. Brooke. The motion was carried by 4 votes.

May 23rd—Mr E. A. Benians moved “That the influence of Modern Fiction is demoralising.” Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-President) opposed. There also spoke :—For the motion, Mr G. S. Hardy, Mr L. U. Wilkinson. Against the motion, Mr W. H. C. Sharp.

May 30th—Visitors' Debate. Mr J. Strachan (Clare College, President of the Union) moved “That the Universities of England are out of touch with the hopes and aspirations of the English people.” Mr H. L. Pass (Ex-President) opposed. There also spoke :—For the motion, Mr J. H. A. Hart (Ex-Secretary). Against the motion, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-President), Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-President), Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-President), Mr E. A. Benians. The motion was carried by 5 votes. Forty-two members and visitors were present.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—E. D. F. Canham. *Ex-Presidents* (in Residence)—J. H. A. Hart M.A., F. W. Allen, H. J. Wrenford B.A. *Treasurer*—J. S. Collins. *Secretary*—H. L. Clarke. *Committee*—J. T. Poole, N. C. Pope.

The following papers have been read during the Term :

May 8—“Religion in England at the Eve of the Reformation,” by the Rev the Master of Pembroke College.

„ 15—“English Cathedrals,” illustrated by lantern slides by W. K. L. Clarke B.A. (Jesus).

„ 22—“Pastoral Visitation,” by the Rev C. E. Garrad.

There are twenty members in Residence.

FIVES CLUB.

(Lent Term.)

We are glad to see that great interest is still maintained in this branch of athletics. The Club has had reserved two courts every afternoon in the University Courts, which have been very largely patronized judging by the sheet kept in the New Court Lodge on which these courts are booked. A Tournament has been in progression during the Term and is now in its final stages.

The team has had a most successful term, only losing one match, in which the first pair played one short. Besides the two of last year's team the following have also played. H. K. Finch, F. C. Norbury, S. D. Caddick, S. E. Fryer, and M. G. B. Reece.

| Date. | Club. | Result. | Points. |
|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Jan. 29 | Christ's | Won | 4 games to 2 |
| Feb. 12 | Christ's | Won | 4 „ „ 1 |
| „ 20 | Sidney | Won | 4 „ „ 0 |
| „ 24 | Emmanuel | Lost | 1 „ „ 4 |
| Mar. 7 | Bedford M. Sch. | Won | 80 points to 72 |
| „ 9 | Sidney | Won | 6 games to 0 |

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—G. C. Simpson. *Treasurer*—Mr J. E. Marr. *Hon. Sec.*—T. Parnell.

The following papers have been read this term :

May 4—“The Missing Link,” by P. P. Laidlaw.

May 18—“Radium,” by T. Parnell.

June 1—“The Relations between Mass and Properties,” by H. Ramage.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

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

For this year's Concert the Society again depended on members of the College alone, the only exception being one or two members of the Orchestra.

The Concert was held in the College Hall on Monday, June 15. The attendance was a record one, 450 tickets having been applied for. In the end even standing room was at a premium. As usual the Concert was a great success—it is now universally admitted that the St John's Concerts are the best in the University. For this we are deeply indebted to Mr Rootham. His boundless energy, his unflinching tact and good humour are beyond all praise. No difficulty overcame him, and his excellent conducting put the crown on his arduous labours.

The programme was as follows:

PART I.

1. "Landerkennung (Op. 31) *Grieg*
Baritone Solo—J. C. H. HOW.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
2. SONG..... "Nymphs and Shepherds"..... *Furcell*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
3. PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Ballade" in F Minor (Op. 52)..... *Chopin*
R. STERNDALE-BENNETT.
4. PART SONGS..... (a) "Strew on her Roses" .. } *C. B. Rootham*
(b) "Love and Laughter" .. }
THE CHORUS.
5. "Rondo from Concerto" No. 10 in E flat..... *Mozart*
(Two Pianofortes and Orchestra).
Pianofortes: R. STERNDALE-BENNETT AND G. C. CRAGGS.
6. VOCAL QUARTETT... "Hush, sweet Lute"..... *C. V. Stanford*
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.

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

PART II.

7. "Liedeslieder" Nos. 6, 13, 14, 15..... *Brahms*
(Chorus and Pianoforte Duet).
Pianoforte: G. C. CRAGGS AND R. D. WALLER.
8. SONG..... "The Rebel"..... *W. Wallace*
J. C. H. HOW.
9. DUET FOR TWO PIANOFORTES.. "Andante and Variations" in B. flat
Schumann
C. B. ROTHAM, R. STERNDALE-BENNETT.
10. VOCAL QUARTETT.. "Where Shall the Lover Rest?" .. *Noel Johnson*
H. J. W. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
11. "Two Melodies for Strings" *Grieg*
(a) "Norwegian." (b) "The First Meeting."
THE ORCHESTRA.
12. CHORUS..... "Lady Margaret Boating Song"..... *G. M. Garrett*
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

The Vocal Quartettes were excellent, and from the popular point of view were the successes of the evening. Mozart's *Rondo* was specially effective, but the Pianoforte Duets were performed with such skill that words fail the reporter to adequately describe them. If there were "University Pairs" in Music Mr Rootham and Mr Sterndale-Bennett would simply romp in.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

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

Mr Edwards paid a visit to the College at the beginning of the term; and Mr Elsee was in Cambridge for Whit Sunday. We understand that visitors to the Mission during vacation time are as welcome as ever.

The Boys Camp is to be held at Water Stratford again this year, from August 8 to 22. It is reported that a stock of steel chairs and cups and saucers of adamant is being laid in for the occasion.

SATURDAY-NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The following is the list of addresses during the Term :

- May 2—Mr N. W. A. Edwards, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
 „ 9—Dr Cunningham, Fellow of Trinity College, Vicar of Great St. Mary's Church.
 „ 16—Mr G. A. Weekes, Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College.
 „ 23—Mr H. L. C. V. de Candole, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church.
 „ 30—Mr W. S. Kelley, of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi.
 June 6—Mr V. N. Gilbert, Curate of St Giles' Church.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day 1903.

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