



*Lent Term 1903.*

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## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

*(Continued from p. 31).*

**I**N the last number of *The Eagle* mention was made of the fact that a copy of the contract with Robert Dallam for the construction of the Organ in 1635 was preserved in College (see p. 77). This is contained in the "Lease Book" for the years 1627-1668. The Lease Books are a long set of volumes into which all documents sealed by the College (mostly leases, hence the name) were copied. This practice is continued down to the present day. The contract is as follows :

Articles and Covenantes of Agreement indented and made and agreed vpon the eight and twentieth day of July Anno Domini 1635, Annoque Regni Regis Caroli Angliae etc vndecimo Betweene William Beale doctor of divinity and Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangeliste in the Vniuersity of Cambridge the ffellowes and Schollers of the same Colledge on the one part and Robert Dallam of the City of Westminster Organ-maker on the other part as followeth.  
Vizt.

Imprimis the said Robert Dallam for him his executors and administrators doth covenant and grant to and with the said Master ffellowes and Schollers and theyr successors by these presentes in manner and forme following That is to say that he

the said Robert Dallam his executors and assignes for the consideration here after expressed shall and will at his and their owne proper costes and charges make and finish one payre of organs or Instrumentes to conteyne six seuerall stoppes of pipes euery stoppe conteyning fortynine pipes (viz) one diapason most part to stand in sight one Principall of Tynne one Recorder of Wood one small Principall of Tynne one two and twentieth of Tynne with Sound boords Conveyances Conducts Roller boord Carriages and Keyes two bellows and wind trunks with the case and carving onely with all other necessaries therevnto belonging finding all maner of stuffe both of yron, brasse, tynne, timber and wainscoate incident to the making and finishinge of the said Instrument which the said Robert Dallam shall make vp and finish and sett vp in the Chappell of St John's Colledge aforesaid betweene the day of the date of these presentes and the first day of July now next ensuing 1636.

In consideration of which worke and organs to be made finished and sett vp as is aforesaid the said Master ffellowes and Schollers doe couenant grant and agree for them and their successors to and with the said Robert Dallam his executors administrators and assignes by these presentes that they the said Master ffellowes and Schollers shall and will well and truely pay or cause to be payd vnto the said Robert Dallam his executors administrators or assignes the summe of nine score and five poundes of lawfull money of England in manner and forme following (viz) ffower score poundes at the sealing and deliery of these presents and fforty poundes more at the deliery of the materialls belonging to the said Instrument And the rest at the full conclusion and finishing of the said worke And also that they the said Ma Schollers and their successors shall beare and defray the charges of Carriage of these Organs and materialls thereof from the City of Westminster to St John's Colledge aforesaid and all tooles incident therevnto and of Recarriage of the same from thence backe again to Westminster. In witness whereof as well the said Master ffellowes and Schollers their Common Seale as also the said Robert Dallam his seale to these presents Interchangeably haue putt the day and year first above written.

The cost of the new Organ, £185, was a large sum for these days. Search in the College accounts does not disclose any record of its payment, but at the end of the Rental, or statement of the revenues and expenditure, for the year 1635, we have the following note:

"Memorandum that these pieces of Colledge plate here after specified being growne old and vselesse were sould at London by order of the Master and Seniors who did then purpose that the money should goe towards the Organs which since was wholly payd for with Mr Boothe's money."

Then follows a list of twenty two pieces of plate of which the following are examples :

Mr Henry Cason's pott	About 12 ounces wt
Mr Tho Gorney's beaker	„ 10 ounces „
Mr Jerrard Dyose his bowle	„ 8 ounces „

The total weight of the pieces is 215 $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces.

Two pieces have no weight given.

A note is added: "They were sould according to iiij s xjd. the ounce."

And in the accounts for the year under the heading "Recepta Forinseca" is the entry "Received for 22 pieces of old vselesse Colledge plate sould at London (by the appointment of the Master and Seniors) for 4s. 11d. per ounce—see the end of this yeares accompt—lijli xs vjd.

But while the Organ was thus paid for out of Robert Booth's legacy, and so according to the custom of that time does not come into the ordinary accounts of the year, these accounts shew that at that time very considerable sums were being spent on the repair and adornment of the Chapel. William Beale had been Master of Jesus College. In the year 1634, just after he had come to St. John's as Master, Jesus College paid £200 to Dallam for a new organ. It is probable that Beale had a leading part in both movements, for he was in sympathy with Laud's views on Church ceremonial.

The same Lease Book, which contains the Contract with Dallam, also contains the following extract from a will, interesting on account of the last few lines in it.

A clause in Mr Ashton's will touching a Legacie of 100 markes to buie Bookes.

And if aboue these legacies and vses my goods and debts will extend to the summe of one hundred markes or three score poundes my will is that within two yeares next after my death that summe may be payd to the Senior Bursar and Senior Deane with the knowledge of the Master of Snt Johns Colledge in Cambridge, my dear mother, to be bestowed upon Bookes for the vse of the new Library there, especially the fathers and new writers as they shall thinke fitt. And I doe intreate my loving Cousins Mrs Mary Ashton of Middleton, widdow, and Mr Raph Ashton of Kirkby, son to Sir Richard Ashton, to be Executors of this my last will, Also my worshipfull patrone Raph Ashton of Middleton esquire to be ouerseer thereof that it may be executed, to whom I leaue my best iewell my watch or pockett-klock given vnto me twice by my most Honourable Lord, my Lord of Essex, the morning before his death. And in wittness that this is my last will I haue sett my hand and seale to these presents August 27, 1683.

ABDIE ASHTON.

Witnesses hereof: Ric. Hollingworth, John Burie.

Abdie, or Abdias, Ashton, for he signs his name both ways, was admitted a Fellow of the College 20 March 1589-90. He was the second of the seven sons of the Rev John Ashton, Rector of Middleton, Lancashire. He was the favourite and confidential Chaplain of Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, and attended that nobleman on the scaffold at his execution 20 February 1600-1. Notices of Ashton will be found in Jardine's *Criminal Trials* Vol. I, in the account of Essex's trial, where he is described as "the minister of the church in the Tower." Also in *The Journal of Nicholas Assheton of Downham esq, for 1617 and 1618*

edited for the Cheetham Society by the Rev Canon Raines. The dial or watch given to Ashton is now in the British Museum. An elaborate description of it was given in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries 4 May 1865, printed in *Archaeologia* Vol. xl. p. 343-360. See also *Notes and Queries*, 2 Ser. viii, 302, 336, 361, 408, 461; 4 Ser. ix, 9-10. Ashton's career seems to have been the following: he was Junior Dean of the College 13 December 1599 to 12 January 1601-2. Observe that this period covers Essex's trial. He was Sacrist from 19 January 1603-4 to 20 January 1604-5. He compounded for first fruits as Rector of Halesworth, Suffolk, 11 November 1606 (he then appears as Abdy Ashton); this living he ceded on being instituted Rector of Slaidburn, Yorks, 1 February 1615-6; ceding this again on being instituted Rector of Middleton, Lancashire 24 July 1618. He held Middleton until his death 8 November 1633, aged 75, and was buried there. His will was proved at York and Chester.

Certain volumes in the College library have a book plate with the following inscription:

Abdias Ashton SS<sup>a</sup> Theolog. Bac. Ecclesiae de Middleton in agro Lancastriensi, Rector, et hujus olim Collegii Socius, Charissimae Matri (nam pio hoc nomine moribundus jam appellavit Collegium) ad hunc, et alios libros emendos centum legavit marcas anno 1633.

The same Lease Book contains the following extract from the will of Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough 1634 to 1638.

Mrs Elizabeth Dee's Acquittance.

S[ealed] 15: Dec. 1638.

Knowe all men by these presentes that wee William Beale, doctour of divinity, and Master of the Colledge of St John the Evangelist in the Vniversity of Cambridge the fellowes and schollars of the same Colledge have had and received of Elizabeth Dee of Peterborough in the County of Northampton,

widdow, Executrix of the last will and testament of Francis Dee late L. Bishop of Peterborough all the bookes which the said Francis Dee did by his last will and testament give and bequeath to the sayd Colledge, as also one bason, one chalice with cover, two candlesticks, all of them being silver and gilded over, one cope, one altar cloath, one communion cloath, nine pictures which the said Francis Dee did likewise by his last will and testament give and bequeath to the said Colledge in these wordes, viz—Vnto the Library of which Colledge whereof myself was sometimes a schollar I doe also give all those Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and English bookes in my study, which they have not already in their Library, let them picke and take what they will, with power also to chuse and to change for any booke I have if any of mine be better than theirs.

*Item.* I give moreover to the sayd Colledge and namely to their Chappell and to the service of God therein all my Chappell plate, namely a Chalice, a patten cover, two taperstanders and bason which are all perfectly guilt, also my cope, altar cloath, communion cloath and all the pictures there, As by the said will bearing date the eight and twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord God 1638 appeareth. Of which said bookes Chappell plate, cope, altar-cloath, communion-cloath and pictures wee doe hereby acquit and discharge the said Elizabeth Dee her executors and assignes In Witnesse whereof we have putt to these presentes our common seale the fiftenth day of December in the fourteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c Anno domini 1638.

I am content that Mrs Dee's  
acquittance be sealed

W<sup>M</sup>. BEALE.

*Ita testor* J<sup>H</sup>ES PRYSE, Reg.

While at the end of the College accounts for the year 1638 appears the following.

Memorandum that November 10, 1638 the Senior Burser delivered vnto Mr President one silver and guilt bason weighing twenty eight ounces; one Chalice weighing fourteen ounces, three quarters, the Patten being the Cover of the Chalice

weighing sixe ounces one quarter and a halfe; one candlestick weighing twenty six ounces one quarter and halfe; and one other candlestick weighing twenty six ounces. All the said siluer and guilt pieces of plate being a legacy bequeathed by Francis Dee, late Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to this Colledge (whereof he was sometime a schollar) namely to the Chappell and to the service of God therein. And Mr President afterwards deliuered the said pieces of plate to the Sacrist, taking his hand for the receipt in the booke of plate in Mr Presidentes custody.

Memorandum that William Bodurda Senior Burser did deliver into the handes of Dr Beale Master of the Colledge December 15, 1638, two great pictures, two litle pictures and five of a midle size all for the vse of the Chappell. *Item* December 17, in the Auditt chamber, one altar cloath, *Item* one communion cloath of diaper. *Item* an old cope not finished being of veluet and wrought with gold. *Item* one long narrow piece to be added to it. *Item* two other lesser pieces which the Master in presence of the Seniors deliuered to Mr Hurt, Sacrist. All the aboue named particulers being the Legacy of Francis Dee, late Bishop of Peterborough, to this Colledge, whereof he was sometime a Schollar, namely to the Chappell and to the service of God therein.

It is not easy to identify pieces of plate in the old Plate Books. There is nowhere in College a complete list of the plate with the names of the donors. The 'Plate Book' is the register of what is described in early times as 'The shewing of plate.' It records the name of the persons in whose hands the plate was, each individual signing the record, frequently writing it out himself.

It seems probable however that Bishop Dee's Chalice was given by the College to the parish of Horningsea in 1829.

The following may serve as an example of the entries in the Plate Book, this entry being in the handwriting of Thomas Baker, the historian, himself.

Shewing of plate March 20th 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Brought in by Mr Baker, Mr Hen. Henley's, Mr Rich. Burton's and Mr Simon Henden's Tankards. And receiv'd back Mr Rich. Burton's, Mr Simon Henden's with Mr Willm Forster's

By me THO. BAKER.

In the Plate Book beginning in 1649 and coming down to the end of the 18th Century there is an alphabetical index of donors; most of the pieces are long since gone, as towards the end of that book there are frequent entries to the effect that certain pieces being "old and useless" were sold and new plate bought.

The following entries however give a little detail as to the donors.

1735-6 March 11. Mr Benj. Seward, Fellow Commoner, gave two Presenters with the College and his own arms ingraven on the top with his name and the year ingraven underneath, weighing ———.

Feb. 17, 1752-3. Five waterpots containing about three pints apiece for the use of the Hall in the custody of the Butler made out of plate given by the persons whose names are inscrib'd on the bottoms of the said pots.

John Arderne, May 2, 1737 gave a waiter weighing 23 oz 19 dwt, which cost, including one guinea for the ingravening, exactly £10. His family arms and the College arms are ingraven on the upper surface, and on the back, D.D.C.D.J.E.C. Joh. Arderne, filius natu maximus Rich. Arderne, arm., Cestriensis, A.B. et socio commensalis 1737.

Cecil (Brownlow), Earl of Exeter a set of Communion Plate, viz. one bason, four Challices and Patins and two Flagons all doubly gilt weighing in all four hundred ounces.

1735, November 8. Prescott Pepper esq. of Grainge in Yorkshire gave a Tankard weighing sixty three ounces, with

his family arms ingraven on the right side, and the College arms on the left and his name at the bottom, bought of Mrs Mart at 7s per oz

	£22 - 1 - 0
Engraving the two	
Coats of arms	15 - 6
	—————
	£22 - 16 - 6

That this viewing and signing was not a mere empty form is evidenced by the following entry. Dr Richard Berry was senior Bursar from 8 March 1693-4 to 22 March 1714-5. He died in 1723 and has a monument in Chesterton Church.

Aprill the 30th 1697

Memorandum. That whereas Dr Berry stands charged with Mr John Alport's, Mr Narcissus Luttrell's, Mr John Brown's and Mr Ellis Cooper's Tankards granted for his use the 22nd day of February 169 $\frac{1}{2}$  and weighing in all 109 ounces one penny weight, and also with Mr Charles Downing's tankard valued at 10 li, all which having been stolen out of the said Dr Berry's chamber; He the said Dr Berry on the 30th day of April '97 did pay into the Common Chest of the College the summe of thirty nine pounds sixteen shillings and threepence being the full value of the above said plate. In the presence of us: J. Humf. Gower; Tho. Smoult; Tho. Broughton; Arth. Orchard; Tho. Verdon; Jeoff. Shaw, *Dec. Jun.*

Curiously enough at the end of this Plate Book certain orders of the Master and Seniors are entered. As they were all made during the time of the Commonwealth they have a special interest as throwing light on the College life at that time. The following are those of most importance.

May 5, 1654. An order for preventing the neglect of keeping Acts and other exercises, and for the furthering the constant performance of them.

Whereas the due and constant performance of Acts and other exercises in this Colledg is oftentimes hindred by the

absence of Fellowes not taking effectually care for the supply of their courses, to the great prejudice of the Colledge and students therein. For the avoyding of future neglect and the better keeping up of the said exercises, It is the day and yeare above written Ordered and decreed by the Master and Seniors whose names are underwritten. That no Fellow shall have dayes of absence granted him until he shall procure someone of the Fellowes, who shall stand engaged to the Master and Seniors to perform such Act as shall come to the course of him soe absent, and shall lay down and deliver into the hands of the Senior Burser for the time being the sum of twenty shillings for each Answer, or Reply, with which (in case the Fellow he procureth shall faile to perform it) the Deane or Moderator of that Problem wherein the Party is concerned shall endeavour to procure some other Fellow to supply that course, or if he cannot, that then of the said summ, two shillings shall acrow to the benefitt of the Deane for every Act so neglected, and the rest to the Colledge, so as that the Course may not faile but only that one time, and then goe on to the next in Order.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Thomas ffothergill; Hen. Maisterson; Ed. Stoyte; Rich. Beresforde; Hen. Eyre; John Smelt; Willm. Crompton.

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January 19th 1654 [1654-5].

For the reforminge and preventing of the neglects of studies and other vanities and disorders which arise from Schollars meeting in chambers and there spending their time in undue eating and drinking, and vaine idle talking and keeping of company, it is the day and yeare above written Ordered by the Master and Seniors that the two Deanes, and all Masters of Arts that are Tutors, Two of them in their Seniority every week twice at least in the night, and twice at least in the day, at such times in which such disorderly meetings use to be, or what other time they shall judge meet, and particular occasion shall require, shall visit the Scholars chambers, and whom they observe to be diligent in their studies, they shall commend and encourage them, and whom they shall finde idle and disorderly, or absent from their studyes, they if they be the Deanes or of

the Seniority shall themselves punish as the fault shall require, if they be not of the Seniority they shall make complaint thereof to the Master and Seniors, that such course may be taken therein as shall be according to the Statutes, and for the better ordering of the Colledge.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Tho. ffothergill; Hen. Maisterson; Rich. Beresford; Isa. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Jo. Howseman; Hen. Eyre; Hu. Burnbye.

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December 7th 1658

It was then ordered by the Master and Seniors, that Tutors might have a better account of all their Pupills and for the preventing of disorders both in the Colledge and Town, that all Bachelors of Artes as well as undergraduates shall duly and constantly attend their Tutors prayers at eight of the clock every night, and that they who shall carelessly or wilfully absent themselves shall be admonished of it by their Tutors, and in case they persist in that their neglect, the Tutors shall complaine thereof to the Deanes 'or to the Master, that so som further course may be taken with them to bring or reduce them to their dutye.

Signed by: Anthony Tuckney; Thomas ffothergill; Henry Eyre; Isa. Worrall; Joh. Smelt.

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The following rules for the use of the Library seem to shew that Puritan morals were, as regards books, no higher than those of other times.

Ordered by the Master and Seniors for the better preserving of the bookes in the Library this 20th of february 1650, As followeth.

1. That no person whatsoever belonging to this Colledge vnder the degree of a Master of Arts (except hee bee fellow or fellowcommoner) shall bee permitted to study in the Library. Neyther shall any, whither straunger, or of the Colledge, vnder the degree before mentioned (except the before excepted) bee admitted to view the Library vnlesse by the appointment of the Master, or in his absence, of the President, or that

some one of the ffellowes goe along with him, and there abide with the party brought in by him vntil his departure thence. Those appertaining to the Colledge to bee punished by the Master or in his absence by the President two shillings and sixpence for every time they shall herein offend. And the vnder Library Keeper if hee shall bring in any vnder the degree of Master of Arts eyther of this or any other Colledge to be punished five shillings.

2. That no fellowcommoner of this Colledge, nor Master of Arts (not ffellow) shall at any time take any booke or bookes out of the Library vpon any occasion whatsoever vnder the penalty of paying the double value of the said booke or bookes so taken out. And that no ffellowcommoner who is now or shall hereafter bee admitted into this Society, Nor any Master of Arts (not ffellow) abiding in the Colledge shall enjoy the benefit of the Library by studying in it vnlesse some one of the ffellowes engage himselfe to the Master and Seniors in his behalfe, that the said party shall obserue the orders here made concerning the Library and submit to such mulcts as hee shall incurre by violating the said orders.

3. That no ffellow of this Colledge whatsoever shall take out of the Library any booke or bookes vnlesse he first note downe with his owne hand in the Register reserved by the vnder Library Keeper for the purpose the Title, Edition and volume of the booke or bookes, with the time when so taken out, and subscribe his name to the same And shall returne into the hands of the Library Keeper, or his deputy, the said booke or bookes within th  
shall transgresse in not subscribing his name to the Register as abouesaid shall pay the double value of the said booke or bookes. And hee who shall offend in not returning the booke or bookes within the time before limited shall bee punished for every one of the bookes which he shall so retaine. And for every weeke beyond the time prescribed two shillings and six pence.

4. That if any person whatsoever belonging to this Colledge shall privily convey away out of the Library, or shall imbezell any booke or bookes, or shall conceale any booke or bookes so conveyed out or imbezelled hee shall pay the price of the

booke or bookes so conveyed out, imbezelled, or concealed, fourefold.

5. That every punishment anywhere mentioned in these orders vpon complaint made to the Master, or in his absence to the President, and vpon eyther the confession of the person or persons offending or the testimony of one or more witnesses against them, is to be inflicted by the Master, or in his absence by the President, vpon the severall offenders. The one third part of the summe or summes of money thence arising to be given to the informer the residue to bee expended for the benefit of the Library.

6. That every person belonging to this Colledge who hath now in his custody any booke or bookes formerly borrowed or taken out of the Library shall send in the same. And that every person who knowes of any bookes formerly taken out, and not brought in giue notice hereof to the Library Keeper or his deputy. Whosoever shall bee negligent herein for the space of one weeke after the publication of these orders shall pay for every such booke or bookes foure pence, and shall moreouer bee punished three moneths Commons.

Signed by: John Arrowsmith; Hen. Maisterson; Tho. ffothergill; Is. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Ja. Creswick; Will. Allot; Ed. Stoyte; Sam Hieron.

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May 6, 1654. An Order for the better preserving the Bookes in the Library.

Whereas the fore mentioned Orders for preserving the Bookes in the Library haue bin by experience found ineffectuall. It is the day and yeere above written ordered and decreed by the Master and Seniors whose names are underwritten, That noe ffellow or Schollar of this Colledge shall take any bookes out of the Library, and that neither of the Library Keepers shall lend any booke to any ffellow or Schollar of this Colledge, or to any of other Colledges whatsoever without leaue of the Master and Seniors first desired and granted. And if any shall presume to doe contrary hereunto he shall be punished by the Master, or in his absence by the President, foure times the price of any such bookes so borrowed or lent or taken away;

and that punishment of any who shall take away any such booke shall accrue to the benefit of the Library Keeper and what he shall be punished for the lending any such booke shall be to the Colledge.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Thomas ffothergill; Maisteron; Ed. Stoyte; Rich. Beresford; Isa. Worrall; Hen. Eyre; John Smelt; Willm. Crompton.

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January 9th 1654 [1654-5].

It was then agreed by the Master and Seniors that this exception be made to the order in the former pages, that because the Senior Deane by reason of his office will haue need to make use of some bookes in the Library, the Library Keeper shall haue leaue to lett the Senior Deanes successively receive such bookes as they shall stand in need of, they writing down their names and the names of the bookes borrowed, and that they restore them into the hands of the Library Keeper within a fortnight after, unblemished, otherwise to undergoe the penalty before mentioned.

Signed by: Anth. Tuckney; Tho. ffothergill; Hen. Maisteron; Rich. Beresford; Isa. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Jo. Howseman; Hu. Burnbye; Hen. Eyre.

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The following Order, also passed in the time of the Commonwealth, is interesting as shewing that during some part of that period there was a difficulty in finding Fellows of the College in Orders. The title of "Conduct" for Chaplain was retained in King's College till quite recent times. It is of course difficult to speak with certainty about times so remote from our own, but with regard to St John's I have an impression that during the Commonwealth period a much larger proportion of men entered the Inns of Court than at any other time.

February 3, 1650 [1650-1].

Ordered by the Master and Seniors, that according to the custom of other Colleges, where there are no Conducts, and

according to the present exigence here, few of the Fellows being in Orders, All Masters of Arts who are members of or resident within the Colledge shall from henceforth officiate in the Chappell by course; and not onely Ministers, as heretofore, when the Liturgie (now taken away by publique authoritie) required the pronouncing of Absolution by them alone.

And whereas it hath been found by experience that the penaltie of foure pence appointed by the Statutes (at the making whereof it was judged considerable) is not a sufficient engagement upon men to the performance of their dutie, It is further ordered, That whosoever misseth his course any morning or upon the Saterdag or Lord's day in the Evening shall be punished twelve pence for everie omission. And that the benefit of the Mulcts soe inflicted redound wholly to those that doe officiate at such times.

Signed by: John Arrowsmith; Tho. ffothergill; Is. Worrall; Ja. Mowbray; Ja. Creswick; Will. Allot; Ed Stoyte; Sam. Heron.

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The difficulty can be illustrated by an example. Lawrence Fogg, son of Robert Fogg, Rector of Hoole, was admitted to Emmanuel College 28 September 1644; he migrated to St John's, where he was admitted 2 August 1645, being then aged 16. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 3 April 1650. He was admitted Junior Dean 2 February 1655-6, and William Twyne, who succeeded him, was admitted to the office 4 February 1657-8. By the statutes the Deans were responsible for the Chapel services. But during his term of office Fogg was neither in episcopal nor presbyterian orders.

In the *English Historical Review* for October 1895 (Vol x, pp. 744-753), is printed an account, taken from the Lambeth MS. 637, Gibson papers, of the proceedings of the clergy in Cambridgeshire. This contains the following passage:

By the Easterne part of the Association of Cambridgeshire: June, 16: 1658: being a day set apart for publike prayer and



fasting in the place of publike worship in the towne of Swaffam Prior in the countie of Cambridge, Jonathan Jephcot, minister of Swaffham Prior, Abraham Wright, minister of Cheavely, John Meadow, minister of Ousden, James Illingworth, fellow of Emmanuell Colledge in Cambridge and William Burchall, minister of Wringford in the Ile of Elie, by prayer and imposition of hands did solemnly set apart to the worke of the Ministerie, Mr Robert Scott, master of arts and fellow of Trinitie College, Cams, Mr Lawrence Fog, master of arts and fellow of Snt John's College, in Cambridge, Mr Martin Francis, master of arts and fellow of Pembroke hall in Cambridge, Mr John Wildbore Mr of Arts and fellow of Clare hall in Cambridge. They having first given testimoniall of theyr godly life and conversation, and prooffe of theyr abilities and call to that work. Signed by Stephen Rants appointed moderator for the next generall meeting and Register *pro tempore*.

Thus Fogg, while officiating as Dean, was a layman. He served the office of Sacrist from 2 February 1658-9 to 2 February 1659-60. His subsequent career was as follows. He became Rector of Hawarden, but was ejected for nonconformity at the Restoration. He subsequently conformed, became Vicar of St Oswald's in Chester, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Chester; ultimately he became Dean of Chester and died 28 February 1717-8. In the Bishop's Registry at Chester are preserved a singularly valuable series of "Visitation Books." The diocese was periodically visited by Archdeaconries, and the clergy were called on to produce their letters of Orders, their certificates of institution to benefices or licenses to curacies, and these facts were recorded.

One of these Visitations records of Lawrence Fogg, S.T.P., Vicar of St Oswald's in Chester:

"Diaconatus per Thomam Candidae Casae Episcopi, ultimo Februarii 1660 [1660-1]." "Presbyteratus per eundem Episcopum eodem ipso die."

Candida Casa is the Latin name for Whithern in Wigtonshire.

The same Visitation Book contains a glimpse of what was probably a similar career; it being recorded that Jonathan Brideoak, Rector of Mobberley in Cheshire, was ordained both Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Exeter 25 January 1660-1. Brideoak was admitted a Fellow of the College 25 March 1656. He was Junior Bursar of the College from 13 February 1665-6 to 16 February 1674-5. He was a brother of Ralph Brideoak, Bishop of Chichester. On 15 April 1678 he had a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury enabling him to hold the Vicarage of Bexhill, Sussex, with the Rectory of Mobberley in Cheshire, but he does not seem to have availed himself of it as he was never instituted to Bexhill. His ecclesiastical preferments seem to have been follows: Instituted Vicar of Whaddon, co. Cambridge 20 January 1661-2, ceding this in 1666; instituted Rector of Ilketshall St John, Suffolk, in December 1664, ceding this on being instituted Rector of Mobberley 18 September 1674. He was instituted Rector of Sephton, Lancashire, 24 August 1678, holding Sephton and Mobberley until his death in 1684.

It seems a little odd that rules relating to the discipline of the College should be entered in a Plate Book, but until the 18th Century the Master and Seniors kept nothing in the nature of a Minute Book of their meetings. The consent of the College to the sealing of documents seem to have been recorded by the Master, or in his absence the President, writing after the copy in the Lease Book "I am content that this lease to A.B. be sealed" and signing this. In the 16th and 17th centuries the few Orders which have been preserved are inscribed in the Register of Officers, Fellows and Scholars. In the early part of the 17th century a new book was started at both ends. At the one end are the orders and decrees passed by the

Master and Seniors, at the other the record of the punishments inflicted on peccant members of the College. Some examples of these orders may be of interest.

January 19th 1627-8.

It was ordered and agreed vpon by the Master and Seniors that if any shalbe willing att his owne charge to sue for any lands concealed from the Colledge, vpon signification to the sayd Master and Seniors of the lands they desyre to sue for they shall have a lease thereof graunted to them.

January 19th 1629-30.

It was ordered and appoynted by ioynt consent of the Seniors thatt all the Bachelors of Arts and Senior Sophisters residing in the Colledge shold be tyed to be diligent auditors of the Hebrew lecture read within the said Colledge. And that in case of negligence the Lecturer may mulct them as the Greeke Lecturer hath vsed a penny for every absence. And in regard that these auditors assigned may be ignorant of the Hebrew tounge It was therefore further ordered that it shalbe lawfull for the said Lecturer att the first entrance into his lecture to read over the Grammer vnto them before he proceed to interprett any Autor in that tounge.

Anno Domini 1632.

It was agreed vpon by the Master and Seniors that Richard Spynke, Master of Arts, vpon contempt in not delyvering his Coppy of a scandalous Commonplace delyvered in the Chappell the xth day of May last past was by consent of the Master and Seniors of the said Colledge removed from all Interest and benefit in the Colledge and to be hereafter reputed no member thereof in all respects. *Signed by*; Owen Gwynn; Robert Lane; Robt. Allot; Tho. Spell; John Pryse; fra. Cooper; Tho. Thornton.

December the 15th 1638.

It is decreed the day and yeare aboue written, euery Pensioner to be admitted into ffellows commons shall give vnto the Colledge for his admission a siluer pott, or goblet, of the best vouch, in value worth foure pounds, wherein if he please, he may engrauē his armes and name, or eyther of them.

February 22, 1638-9.

The day and yeare aboue mentioned, it was ordered and decreede by the Master and Seniors, that noe ffellow, ffellow-commoner, Master of Arts, or any other whatsoeuer shall borrow, receiue, or take any booke out of the Library (vnles the consent and leaue of the Master, or in his absence, the President, And the maior part of the seniors first had and obteyned) and that but one at once, the former still being restored before any other be borrowed, and euery one being thus taken, to be delivered back within 48 houres, the borrower allwais giuing, vnder his hand, notice to the Library Keeper of the bookes receiued and returned. The breaker of this order to be censured as *furti reus* by the Master and Seniors. *Signed by*: William Beale, *Praefect*. and others.

February 6th, 1654 [1654-5].

Ordered then by the Master and Seniors whose names are underwritten, that four poundes shall bee due from a Fellow Commoner for his admission into the Colledg, and in case he desire to giue a peece of plate that it weigh sixteene ounces at the least and likewise that it be brought in and weigh'd at the next quarters accounts after his admission or a month after at the furthest. *Signed by*: Anthony Tuckney, Thomas ffothergill; Rich. Beresford; Ja. Mowbray; Jo. Howseman; Hu. Burnby; Hen. Eyre.

One would have expected the two entries which follow, which in effect introduced the Puritan rule into the College, to have been entered in the Register of officers, but they are in the last named composite volume. After their entry there is a gap filled up by the Orders entered in the Plate Book already quoted.

Aprill the Eleaventh 1644.

On which day the Right Honble Edward, Earle of Manchester, in pursuite of an Ordinance of Parliament for regulating and reforming of the Vniuersity of Cambridge, Came in person into the Chappell of St John's Colledge, and by the Authority to him committed as aforesaid, did in presence of all the ffellows now resident, Declare and publish Mr Iohn Arrowsmith to be constituted Master of the

said Colledge in roome of Doctor Beale late Master there, but now iustly and lawfully eicted, requiring him the said Mr Iohn Arrowsmith then present to take vpon him the said place Office and charge, and did put him into the Masters seat or stall within the said Chappell, and deliuered vnto him the Statutes of the said Colledge in testimony of his actual investiture and possession of the said charge. And the saide Earle of Manchester doth likewise straightly charge all and euery the ffellowes, schollers, students and all others belonging to the said Colledge to acknowledge him the said Mr Iohn Arrowsmith to be actually Master of this Colledge and sufficiently authorised to execute the said Office and accordingly to yeild vnto him all such respect and obedience as the Statutes of the said house doe require to bee giuen vnto him as Master thereof, notwithstanding hee bee not elected nor admitted according to the Ordinary course prescribed by the said Statutes in this time of distraction and Warr, there being a necessity of reforming as well of the Statutes themselves as of the members of the Colledge. In wittnesse whereof the said Earle of Manchester hath commanded this declaracion and act of his Lordship to bee entered into the Leigier bookes of Actes of the said Colledge and also of the Vniuersity of Cambridge to remayne of record for perpetuall memory.

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E. MANCHESTER.

I Iohn Arrowsmith being called and constituted by the Right Honble Edward, Earle of Manchester (who is authorised thereto by an Ordinance of Parliament), to be Master of St Iohn's Colledge in the Vniuersity of Cambridge, with the approbation of the Assembly of Diuines now sitting at Westminster: Doe solemnly and seriously promise in the presence of Almighty God the searcher of all harts, that the time of my continuance in that charge, I shall faithfully labour to promote piety and learning in myselfe, the ffellowes, scholars and Students that doe or shall belong to the said Colledge, agreably to the late solemne National League and Couenant by me sworne and subscribed, with respect to all the good and wholesome Statutes of the said Colledge, and of the Vniuersity correspondant to the said Couenant; And by all meanes to procure the good welfare and perfect reformation

both of that Colledge and Vniuersity so farre as me appertaineth.

April, 11  
1644

JOHN ARROWSMITH.

The following Orders all illustrate some phases of College life.

February 19, 1673-4.

The Master and Seniors taking notice of the great excesse that hath lately grown in expences at the performing Acts, Declamations, and the first time of a common place. They doe wholly forbid any entertainment to bee made for Declamations and common places. And for Acts to bee performed in the Chappell, they doe require of all Tutors that they permit not any Fellow commoner to expend aboute twenty shillings at any such Act performed, nor that they doe themselves expend more. And for the Fellows they cannot suspect they should follow any such example, they doe expect therefore they should moderate themselues much below it.

February 19, 1673-4

The Master and Seniors taking notice of the great abuse in violating the Statutes by the Senior Batchelors laying exercise and arbitrary punishments upon the Scholars for the keeping Christmas; They doe hereby strictly require of the Deanes that there be no pecuniary mulcts imposed by the Senior Batchelors, and that they take particular care that they breake off all entertainment at tenn of the clock at night both in the Hall; and in their chambers.

November 13, 1678

Ordered then by the Master and Seniors, That for the future none shall be capable of being elected scholars of the House (except into such scholarships as are by Statute to be chosen into within a time otherwise limited after they fall voyd) who doe not offer themselues to examination, and deliver in their Epistles on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday before the Election; That so every person's capacity and qualifications may be sufficiently known in due time to all the Electors.

(Same date)

Ordered that no person having an Exhibition, of what kind or sort soever, shall discontinue at one or more times in one yeare, more than the time allowed by their respective founders, or where they are not limited as to time by their Founders more than Three Months: unlesse the occasion of such discontinuance be allowable by the Statutes of the Colledge, and sufficiently attested to the Master and Seniors, and by them approved of. And that whosoever shall discontinue beyond the times limited as above (without such approbation) shall *ipso facto* lose their Exhibitions and they shall forthwith be elected into as actually voyd; or as soon as by their particular settlement they can be chosen into. This Order to commence from Christmas next ensuing the date hereof.

May 2, 1690

Whereas to prevent the growing excesses of entertainments at Acts and other exercises, a decree was formerly made prohibiting all manner of expences at some, and retrenching them at other exercises, which hath not proved effectually as to the latter branch, soe that by reason of some difficultie of keeping exactly within the bounds prescribed, or of timely discovering the transgressions when made, the expenses at Acts in the Chappell are become more extravagant then ever, whereby duties imposed by the Statutes are made chargeable and greivous to the discouragement and hinderance of exercise and to the prejudice and dishonour of the Societie; The Master and Senior Fellowes (desirous to apply the most effectually remedie to so great an evill) doe hereby forbid any entertainment for the future to be made at any Act or exercise whatsoever; And they doe not doubt but full obedience will be readily paid to this injunction which is recommended by its own great usefulness and expedience as well as now enforced by a Religious obligation arising from the Statutes.

November 17, 1712

Whereas many scholars have been of late very faulty in absenting themselves from Chappel and from examinations, lectures, and disputations; and in neglecting the exercises which they are obliged to perform. It is ordered by the Master and Seniors that no scholar shall keep his chamber,

but for some cause which shall be certified by his Tutor to one of the Deanes, and approv'd of by him. That everyone who has leave to keep his chamber shall make Themes and verses in like manner as he would otherwise be obliged to do, unless his Tutor certify that he is in so ill health that he is not able to do it. That the Butler shall at the end of every Term deliver to the Master an account of all defaults of this kind and that those who have been scandalously faulty shall be declared by the Master and Seniors not to have kept their Residence for that Term and shall be accordingly entered in the Colledge Books as non Resident. That every scholar who shall for any fault or misdemeanour be put out of Commons or Sizings and shall for the space of one day neglect to make his application and submission to the Colledge Officer by whom the punishment according to the statutes has been inflicted, shall be forthwith sent out of the Colledge.

The two following Orders have been brought together as they seem to indicate some curious change of custom during the hundred odd years which separate them.

A Decree made by the Maister and Seniors of St John's Colledge November 6, 1605

It is decreed by the Maister and Seniors whose names are here vnder written, that no Fellow shall have above one subsiser except the same be allowed before by the Maister and the greater parte of the Seniors being mette together; and if anie Fellowe contrarie to this decree doo keepe vnder his tuition anie moe subsisers then one by the space of one Monthe, that then the said Fellow is to be punished vjs viij<sup>d</sup>. by the Maister, the President, or anie Officer; if two monthes, xij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>; and so on forwarde the punishment everie monthe to be doubled and to be exacted of the Steward for the Colledge by the Senior Bursar for the time being.

*Signed by:* Ric. Clayton; R. Worrall; Arthur Johnson; John Allenson; Willm. Hollande; Wm. Billingsley, Wm. Nelson; Abdic Assheton.

March 20 1715-6

Whereas every Fellow at his Admission to his Fellowship is by oath obliged to observe all the laudable Customs of this College; and whereas there is a very antient and laudable custom of the said College that every Fellow and all others who are in Fellows Commons should entertain a Sizar, but by the neglect of this good custom many poor scholars have been deprived of that support which they should have had; we the Master and Senior Fellows by virtue of this Statute and Oath require all Fellows and all others who are in Fellows Commons to entertain a Sizar in such manner as has been accustomed.

R. F. S.

*(To be continued).*



A FRAGMENT.

*(Ascribed to a friend of Omar K̄hayyam.)*

THEN said another (and his cheek grew pale),  
 "Methinks the Loaf of Bread is very stale:  
 We are used hardly; it is yesterday's!  
 What doth the Daily Baking now avail?"

For if the Crust be dry, and eke the Crumb,  
 And store of Marg Arine may never come  
 Upon the toiling Masticator's lips,  
 What should he be except a figure dumb?

If he essay to speak, and loose a shaft  
 Of wingèd speech upon the One who Laughed,  
 Shall he not choke, with parched Œsophagus,  
 And, gasping, curse the trick and savage craft?

But if the Flask of Wine be hither brought,  
 The sacred Juice may set the Drought at nought:  
 Talk not of Blāk Lhists or of Koppirs grim—  
 He that is swift to fly is never caught.

I thank thee—'tis a generous meed. I drink  
 To comrades true—to love—to—yet I shrink.  
 The colour is not all that one could wish—  
 Fie! Out upon thee! 'Tis a draught of ink!

Omar! where didst thou buy this brand so rough?  
 Nay—do not lie! My throat hath had enough!  
 Put on the Garment of Repentance drear:  
 The Lokhâl Grossir did supply the stuff!

Ah! let me go! Nay—do not thus implore!  
 'A slight mistake?' That tale hath oft before  
 Been dinned into mine ears Farewell, my friend!  
 The Wilderness and Bough can charm no more.



## TWOPENCE COLOURED.

**T**HE town was small, and the population small and serious. There was a railway station; also a market cross, a post office, a chemist's, and an "emporium." You purchased your tobacco at the saddler's, and the bootmaker stocked bicycle accessories and repaired the punctured tyre. After prolonged enquiries, the local circulating library was run to earth at the back of a Berlin wool shop. It consisted of two unpretending shelves, on which books for boys bulked largely. The publishers most in evidence were the Religious Tract Society; but the world was represented by a little nest of Miss Marie Corelli's works, and a novel by Du Boisgobey (in a most respectable green cloth binding) had somehow escaped the censorship. This was in the hands of a severe female in black bombazine and pince-nez, who read each customer at a glance, picked out the literature indicated by the symptoms of the case, and dispensed it at twopence per volume (change when you like) with a firmness that did not encourage altercation. Under this despotic régime the inhabitants of the place were occupied in reading what was good for them, as distinguished from what they liked; and it was darkly rumoured that an elderly mariner of bibulous habits had been sent home bearing "The Skipper's Repentance: a Temperance Story," while "A Preservative against Popery" in eighteen volumes had been pressed upon the attention of a ritualistic curate. His own sufferings the writer of this article declines to reveal. It will be enough to say that he took an unsportsmanlike

advantage of a moment when the attention of the sleepless guardian of local morals was diverted by the exigencies of a flourishing traffic in worked slippers, and came away with "The Midnight Passenger" by Richard Henry Savage, unostentatiously placed between a tractate against vivisection and a book of travels.

"The Midnight Passenger" is one of the finest flowers of transatlantic fiction. The canvas is crowded, the colours crude, and the technique that of a partially intoxicated sign-painter; but the work as a whole is inspired by a youthful vigour to which the effete monarchies of Europe are strangers. The reader is in the hands of one of America's brightest, breeziest, and most brainy citizens; so he has to hustle and no mistake about it.

The plot of the story is without special merit. It is intricate, but the intricacies are pointless and fail to arrest the attention. Moreover, the author makes the mistake of allowing the villain to murder the hero and dispose of his remains half-way through the volume, so that the rest of the drama has to be played out by actors of secondary importance. The interest lies rather in the *dramatis personae*. Here our author throws aside altogether the worn-out method of the old world—the revelation of character by words and deeds—and substitutes the simpler plan of indicating it by epithet; while, like the ordinary bargee of canal-borne commerce, he inclines on the whole to attach his epithets to the eyes of his characters. The hero has a "callous eye"; the 1st murderer has "sleepless eyes" with a "steely gleam" in them; the 2nd murderer is "brisk-eyed" at the beginning, but becomes "wolfish-eyed" towards the end; the heroine is credited with "sapphire blue eyes!" and the "frosty blue eyes" of the old family friend "gleam with an Arctic light." Three lawyers with preposterous names also play prominent parts. At first, "the bustling Witherspoon," a "jovial westerner," who nevertheless is not above wearing "the

oily mask of his profession," appears to have little in common with the "massive" Samuel Boardman, or Mr. Ezra Warner with his "sharp attentive nod"—but they are all bound together by the common enjoyment of "ferret eyes."

Incidentally this volume supplies some interesting information with respect to the manners, morals, and social organisation of the New World. Randall Clayton, the hero, is "the type of the average, well-groomed New York business man," and he wears a "modish spring overcoat." Though "self-contained and prematurely jaded," he has a "healthy tan" upon his face, and "a soldierly moustache finely setting off a frank and engaging countenance." But he does not rest upon his personal attractions. A commanding social position is secured for him by the fact that while the honesty of inferior persons is insured in a Fidelity Guarantee Office for small sums, Randall Clayton is priced very high. Thus "he was the envy of his limited coterie, even though his few intimates looked with a certain awe upon a man who was obliged to file a bond of fifty thousand dollars for his vast pecuniary handlings." We have heard of hierarchies both social and ecclesiastical, but a society graduated by honesty guarantees has a novelty and freshness peculiar to a continent still, as our author would phrase it, "in the flush of its unsapped vigour."

Another feature of American life unconsciously brought out in "The Midnight Passenger" is its jumble of nationalities. The hero is of course an Anglo-Saxon, notwithstanding the fact that that "frank young fellow" is in the course of the story, without any apparent reason, changed into a "taciturn man of feline secretiveness." The principal heroine is Anglo-Saxon also, as are the medical adviser, the whole lot of the lawyers, and the 2nd murderer—"Arthur Ferris, the dark 'Pride of Columbia,' as his college mates fondly called him." So also is Hugh Worthington, the head

of the Trust by which Randall Clayton is employed, a "cool old badger," who, clad in "the toga of respectability" looms mysteriously in the background; but the second heroine, Irma Gluyas, who wears "natty bottines" and has a "wild, wayward heart," is a Hungarian. Emil Einstein, the "bright-faced office boy," "vulpine," "eel-like" and "nimble," with a "vicious leer," and "efflorescent jewellery" is presumably a German Jew, and to the "unflagging deviltry" of this "brisk Figaro" much of the trouble that falls out in the story is due. Fritz Braun, the 1st murderer, originally "a talented and handsome young chemist," but now a "pharmacist" who wears blue spectacles as a "mask to veil his wolfishly evil life," is an Austrian. Adolph Lilienthal, the picture dealer, "a meek, furtive, catlike connoisseur," is also of foreign extraction. McKierney, the detective, is "the ideal of a resolute young Irish priest," saving his "Roman Collar."

It will by this time be obvious to the meanest understanding that our author rises above the prose of ordinary fiction. He happily expresses the fact that the affections of the hero are disengaged by saying that "no Diana had stooped to kiss the forgotten young Endymion, sleeping in the Lethe of a New York business obscurity." But the 2nd heroine soon rectifies this little omission; and a view of her back produces such a disturbing effect upon him that the "ichor of young blood" is "boiling in his veins at last," and he forgets at first to pay in his money at the proper bank; when he at length reaches that destination by a circuitous route, it is to "glance mechanically at the bank book's entries" and to "wearily parry the badinage of the bright faced young bank teller." From this time forward "all was a grey blank of toiling days and carking cares." This leads on to "savage cursing," when the "ticking of the office clock sounded like the hollow tapping of hammers upon

coffin lids to the solitary man," and he lingers in his office after the other clerks have gone, "in a trance of agony." After a time he receives an untruthful telegram on yellow paper—a colour which our author picturesquely accounts for as "livid with its living lie." "The silky-grey dawn found him still dressed lying on a chair." After these mental torments, death at the hands of the villain must have been a welcome relief; and so it came about that "a ghastly gleaming corpse was whirled hither and thither under the blackened waters rushing inward from the sea under the arch of Brooklyn Bridge, a mute witness to the curse of Cain, waiting God's awful mandate for the sea to give up its dead."

And the painful part of it is that this miserable stuff is produced by the author of that excellent story "My Official Wife."



TO —  
AT HARVEY ROAD  
*A Letter*

My dear Ollie,	Be not worried
Lost! My broolly!	Neither hurried,
Have you seen it?	Nothing daunted
Did you 'screen' it?	Brolly-haunted,
Pray! Where is it?	While I trust you
Did my visit	As I must do.
Cantabrigian	So conceive me
Leave it 'Stygian,'	And believe me,
Or I leave it	With all sweetness
To retrieve it	And completeness,
At the Roadway,	In the semblance
Harvey Roadway?	Of remembrance
If you've got it,	Yours confessing
Sure! you'll spot it:	Yours in blessing;
It's a wood one	Where Montrose's
And a good one,	Mountain rose is,
It's a town one	In the ascendant
And a brown one,	Co-descendant,
With a handle	Hielan' bluided,
A rectangle,	Kilted, hooded,
Tho' it's fameless	Wig and gown on,
(Ihaply blameless!)	Legal frown on,
For it's nameless.	Yours in blending
Should you find it	Start with ending,
Kindly mind it,	Fool or clever
Mind and tend it	Yours as ever,
Till you send it.	Corresponding
If you've not it	And responding
And can't 'pot' it,	Without laches

LIONEL H.-S.





## THE TRUANTS.

## I.

**M**ARCUS and Quintus, aged fifteen and fourteen respectively, were the autocrats of Cilurnum and the real commanders of the Second Ala of Asturian cavalry, which formed the garrison of that pleasant little fortress beside the northern branch of the Tyne. It was true, no doubt, that Cilurnum, with the larger part of the known world, was nominally subject to a person officially styled the Emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, and so forth for half a dozen lines of bewildering letters and symbols, which used to puzzle Marcus and Quintus so terribly, as they laboriously spelt them out from the great stone slab above the doorway of the new granary; but the Emperor Titus Aelius *et cetera* never came near Cilurnum or made any attempt to dispute the sovereignty of his youthful rivals. Once, it is true, a cheery red-faced old man, who called himself the Imperial Legate, had stayed a day and a night at their father's villa by the river side; but he had shown no desire to dispossess Marcus and Quintus of their power and position, unless he were really using subtle and treacherous devices, when he made them ill with sweetmeats and half killed them with his good-humoured jokes.

There was also a certain Prefect, Aelius Longinus by name, who used to ride at the head of the Asturian cavalry, wearing a red cloak and a bright bronze helmet with a white plume. Aelius usually treated the

regiment as though he had some authority over its doings; but he happened to be the father of Marcus and Quintus, and those worthy youths were graciously pleased to allow him to perform the dull routine duties of a commanding officer's life—the drills, inspections, parades, and so forth: the boys were well aware (though to spare their father's feelings they never called attention to the fact) that the regiment thought a great deal more of them than it thought of Aelius. They had often heard the troopers grumble volubly, when their father gave orders for a reconnaissance beyond the Wall, or a march to Vindolana and back to keep the horses in condition; but if Marcus mildly hinted that his bow required mending, or if Quintus happened to suggest that he would like a fresh supply of pebbles for his sling, two or three dozen dark-haired wiry Asturians would tumble over one another in their eagerness to compete for the honour of satisfying their young tyrants' desires.

Occasionally Aelius would display some vexation, when he found a good third of his regiment dancing attendance upon his two sons; but the Prefect was an easy-going man and an indulgent father. Claudia, his wife, was wont tearfully to declare that he would end by spoiling the children altogether; but Claudia was a nervous and extremely fastidious person, imbued with the most outrageous ideas (so Marcus and Quintus thought) concerning the proper education and correct behaviour of young gentlemen: the good lady was inconveniently anxious to turn her sons into show children—prodigies to be paraded before visitors with neatly ordered hair and spotless white tunics, and to win admiration and flattery by primness of demeanour and precocity of speech.

Marcus and Quintus detested the theory and abhorred the practice. Such exhibitions were suitable enough for their sister Aelia, who was only a girl, and therefore knew no better than to take delight in dress

and display : for their part, they had a Spartan objection to making little monsters of themselves, like Lucius, the medical officer's son, whom their mother was for ever holding up as a shining example. Lucius was always clean, always well-behaved, and always polite of speech : he read Plato with his sisters, and went with his mother to pay calls ; he wore his hair in curls, and allowed himself to be dressed in garments which, in the opinion of Marcus and Quintus, bore a shameful resemblance to the apparel of a girl. "The little beast!" they would mutter viciously, whenever Claudia sorrowfully pointed out the shocking contrast between Lucius and themselves, between her ideals and their performances.

Lucius was in fact the bugbear of their lives. His mother and sisters were inordinately proud of that young gentleman's beauty and accomplishments ; and the family paid many a malicious visit to the Prefect's villa by the river side. The beaming mother and adoring sisters of the prodigy would glow with secret delight, when Claudia effusively declared that she must fetch the boys to see dear Lucius ; for they had a shrewd knowledge of the interlude which was thereupon enacted behind the scenes. Presently Marcus and Quintus would be pushed into the room, clean of face but red with smothered indignation, neatly dressed but obviously most uncomfortable, to reply in sulkily monosyllables to the artful questions which Lucius' mother and sisters framed for the purpose of exposing their inferiority in culture to the object of their hatred and contempt. In this, however, the fond worshippers of the accomplished youth were not always entirely successful : when dear Lucius was pressed to give some example of his wonderful attainments, Marcus and Quintus used to glare at him with such potency of warning in their eyes, that not infrequently their timid rival would break down from sheer terror : he knew only too well that at the first opportunity Marcus and Quintus (they were such rough disagreeable boys, as

Lucius' mother would privately declare) were sure to waylay him, and instil the necessity of a manlier behaviour by rolling him in the dirt, dipping him in the river, or—worst fate of all—dragging him to the Market place, where many other choice spirits would assemble and chase the terrified Lucius through the narrow streets of the fortress, till he flung himself, breathless, dishevelled, and half fainting with fear, into the porch of his father's house, and the old slave door-keeper drove away his tormentors by the allied forces of a stout stick and a virulent tongue.

The Market-place was indeed (so Marcus and Quintus considered) many degrees better than the Elysian Fields. The boys who haunted it were not prim and affected little monsters, who could lisp out Vergil and prattle about Plato, but sturdy, active, and delightfully untidy young ruffians, who played knuckle-bones in the portico, or fought glorious battles of Romans against Otadenes up and down the square : dirt was the only fashionable costume, and the white tunics of Marcus and Quintus seldom took more than the space of five minutes in losing every trace of their original hue. There were also red-faced market women to play tricks upon, nervous tradesmen to irritate, and a hundred other exquisite forms of mischief to indulge in ; and if these delirious joys happened to pall, there was always the big barrack-yard to fall back upon, with its relays of devoted troopers, every one of whom was full of the most sensational histories of soul-stirring peril and adventure.

Their mother used to scold them querulously and give way to tears of sorrowful despair, whenever they returned from the delights of this paradise to the more sober atmosphere of home. Sometimes she would even threaten to imprison them in the house on the next occasion of their ill behaviour ; but though Marcus and Quintus would appear dutifully penitent, the threat had been idly uttered upon so many occasions, that by this

time it had lost its sting, and no fear of possible fulfilment ever troubled the boys' minds. However, a crisis came at last: one evening the worthy pair arrived home in a state of more than usually complacent satisfaction, more than usually disreputable dirtiness, and more than usually hypocritical contrition; their mother vowed with more than her usual determination that for the next week they should either stay within doors, or only stir abroad under her own supervision; and when the next day came, Marcus and Quintus discovered that at last the threat was to be something more than a warning.

Their first suspicion of the new order of things was aroused when they found themselves awakened, not by the young Pannonian slave who had hitherto been their ordinary attendant, but by Serapion, the sleek and smooth-tongued Syrian, who had so often earned their resentment and won their mother's favour by bearing tales of their adventures in the market place and elsewhere.

"Where is Dagvald?" they cried, as the unwelcome vision of Serapion's dark features and shifting eyes met their gaze.

"My lady your mother," Serapion answered in a soft insinuating voice, "has formed the opinion that Dagvald is somewhat too rude and unpolished for the duty of waiting upon young gentlemen of birth and refinement; and I, though scarcely less unworthy, have been commanded to attend upon you in his place. Will it please you to be so good as to rise?"

The boys got up sulkily: they were highly indignant at Dagvald's removal, for the young Pannonian had been their devoted admirer and frequent accomplice; but they did not consider it worth the trouble openly to resent an order which they purposed presently to have reversed, and never doubted that, upon the first bare intimation of their desire, the odious Serapion would be sent about his business, and the familiar Dagvald

restored to his former sphere. So with an ill grace they submitted, but the submission was only momentary: instead of the short sleeveless tunics, which formed their ordinary summer attire, Serapion with a suave but malicious smile produced new and intolerable apparel—robes of such soft material and elaborate design, that Marcus and Quintus promptly declared that they would rather go back to bed and stay there for the rest of their lives, than endure the ineffable disgrace of being seen in such a dress. Serapion tried his utmost to remove their prejudices, but even his subtle tongue failed to make any impression on their obstinate determination. Before long he was forced to retreat, and ask his mistress to intervene.

Claudia flew to the boys' room, and poured out upon them a flood of reproofs, entreaties, commands, expostulations, and arguments, but without the smallest success: the boys kept their tempers admirably, and gravely explained that they considered such garments extremely effeminate,—even worse than the clothes which had so often exposed Lucius to their ridicule and persecution. How then could their mother possibly expect them to demean themselves by touching such things?

"Make your choice then," said Claudia at last: "wear these clothes, and have your liberty; or put on your old tunics, and be confined to the house."

Claudia had fondly imagined that the prospect of imprisonment would bring about a speedy and unconditional surrender; but she was utterly mistaken. Without a moment's hesitation the boys chose the latter alternative, and in due course of time they found themselves wandering about the villa in that moody and heroic frame of mind, which youth is apt to assume, when it conceives itself to have been treated with injustice.

However, a purely passive display of injured innocence soon began to grow wearisome: the martyrs

settled themselves in a corner of the atrium, and began to plot mischief by way of revenge. Marcus suggested a visit to the hypocaust furnace, and the assimilation of a treble allowance of dirt: Quintus was rather inclined towards more violent methods of reprisal, and advised that the statues, which stood in niches along one side of the hall, should be deprived of their noses. But neither of these suggestions seemed altogether satisfactory. It was a fine summer day, and the opening in the atrium roof gave them a tantalising vision of a square patch of brilliant blue sky. The boys thought regretfully of the river and the woods, or the fields and gardens to the south of the fortress, which on a day like this were even more alluring than the dusty joys of the market-place.

"I can't endure it," said Quintus at last: "I can't stay indoors any longer."

"You don't mean to tell me," said Marcus with the utmost horror and consternation, "that you're going to give in, and wear those—those girl's clothes?"

"Yes, I am," Quintus replied, "and I also mean to tell you that you're going to wear them yourself."

"Then I must give you two thrashings," said Marcus grimly—"one for being so soft as to talk of giving in, and the other for telling lies about me."

"Oh, you fool, Marcus," cried the younger boy, as his brother seized him violently by the nape of the neck. "Can't you see that it's a plot?"

"What's a plot?" said Marcus, pausing, with one hand uplifted.

"Don't shout so loud," Quintus answered. "When people are plotting, they always talk in whispers. Let me go, and listen."

Marcus released his victim, and Quintus whispered the details of the stratagem in his brother's ear. Marcus started, chuckled, laughed, and finally clapped Quintus on the shoulder by way of signifying his enthusiastic approval; and then the two conspirators

made their way into Claudia's presence, meekly gave notice of their submission, were duly wept over, commended, and forgiven by their mother, and presently handed over to Serapion, who was charged to dress them out in their new attire. A few minutes later they presented themselves for their mother's approval, wearing the long-sleeved tunics of delicate material which their Spartan souls abhorred: Claudia shed tears of maternal pride over their distinguished appearance, plotted a triumphant visit to Lucius' family for that very afternoon, and meanwhile revoked the edict which had confined the boys to the house; for she felt perfectly sure that in such array they would never venture beyond the limits of the garden.

Had Claudia been wiser or more observant, she would not have been deceived by the treacherous serenity with which her sons had changed their minds; she ought to have set a watch upon their proceedings; but the wearing of fine clothes seemed such a natural and desirable thing in the simple lady's eyes, that she never harboured the smallest suspicion of her sons' repentance being other than genuine and unaffected. The truth, however, was quite the contrary. Marcus and Quintus stole back to their room, concealed their old tunics under the voluminous folds of their new apparel, and made their way to the garden, where they sat down to plot some extraordinary piece of mischief as retribution and recompense for the shame which they had been forced to endure.

"We ought to do something really bad," said Marcus.

"Something that we've never done before," Quintus added.

"The market-place isn't nearly enough," Marcus continued: "Where can we go? Where is there any place dirtier than that?"

"I tell you what!" said Quintus after a moment's reflection. "Suppose we go out on the north side of the Wall."

This was a sphere of mischief and adventure which was forbidden under the heaviest penalties; and until this moment the fear of their father's anger had proved a sufficiently powerful deterrent: but now a sense of undeserved injury made the boys reckless, and Quintus' proposal was carried by acclamation. A quiet corner of the garden served as a dressing room, in which they quickly reassumed their beloved old clothes: the odious new garments were hastily concealed amongst the bushes; and a few moments later Marcus and Quintus crept through the hedge, and found themselves restored to freedom and self-respect.

Breaking out of the garden was a very simple matter, but to elude the vigilance of the sentries and escape beyond the Wall was an exploit of far greater difficulty. Presently the boys wandered towards the river, which ran within a few yards of the eastern wall of their home; and suddenly the river suggested the means of attaining their desire. The stream (which now bears the name of North Tyne) flowed from north to south, and cut through the line of the great Wall, which stretched at right angles across the valley: a massive bridge, with piers and abutments of heavy masonry and a ponderous superstructure of timber-work, connected the severed portions of the line of defence; and though the great wooden barricade on the northern edge of the roadway was as high and impassable as the Wall itself, the waterways below were defended only by heavy wooden gratings, which raised or lowered, according to the height of the river, by winches fixed on the platform above.

The boys crept furtively along the shingle of the river bank, close under the eastern wall of the villa, got some small amount of enjoyment at the spot where the main drain of the house entered the river, and presently to their infinite delight observed that the grating nearest to the western shore had for some unknown reason been raised, till its lower edge was a foot or two above the surface of the stream.

"Oh, what luck!" whispered Marcus. "Look, Quintus, we can get through there."

"Yes," Quintus answered in a joyful undertone, "and we can get beautifully wet as well."

The double opportunity was too good to be lost. The boys waded stealthily into the water, reached the grating, carefully ducked low enough to wet themselves to the neck, and so for the first time emerged into the mysterious and forbidden region which lay to the north of the Wall. Once through the bridge, they waded out of the river and took to their heels, in the hope of putting themselves beyond the reach of observation. For the space of something more than a quarter of a mile the haughs to the north of the Wall had been cleared of scrub; but beyond that there was shelter from the inquisitive eyes of the sentries, who might have caused the adventure to be cut short at its very commencement. However, the forenoon of a glorious summer day was of all times the most unlikely for an Otadene incursion, and the vigilance of the sentries was somewhat less strict than usual: the boys reached the shelter of the bush unobserved, ensconced themselves in a thicket of hazels, and planned the most exciting of imaginary adventures.

This northern part of the valley was an ideal place for such forms of amusement. Away to the right and left the pine trees clustered dark and thick upon the slopes of the dale, but the flatter land beside the river was mainly covered by a dense tangle of thorns, brambles, hazels, and other bushes, traversed by narrow and tortuous paths, with here and there a little circle of open turf, and here and there a strip of marshy land, through which a tiny streamlet trickled towards the river.

For some time the boys were purely military. Marcus was Julius Caesar, and Quintus the tenth Legion, while three acres of scrub represented the three parts into which all Gaul was divided. Then, by way of com-

pensation, Quintus became Agricola, and Marcus was the army with which that renowned commander conquered the northern parts of Britain: the hero marched his forces to the river Taus, represented by the stream which had recently afforded them the delights of a thorough wetting; and presently the river laid its spell upon their souls, and made them forget their fictitious characters. Many a time had they explored its course from the Wall southwards, as far as the point where it joined waters with its brother river from the west; but here were unknown windings and every possibility of hidden wonders: here was a stream flowing from the savage and mysterious north, and who could say that river-gods and water-nymphs were not to be seen disporting themselves round the next corner?

The idea was awesome, and yet irresistibly alluring. The African explorer of modern times, who embarks on a mighty and mysterious river without knowing whither the stream is to carry him, must feel a strange thrill of expectation and excitement as his boat begins to glide with the current towards the unknown. How much stronger must such sensations have been in days when the adventurer was every moment prepared to see more than the marvels of nature, when the mariner might at any time (so he believed)

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,  
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn!

A river is instinct with a fascination which surpasses the charm of other material things: the tree moves, but the power of the wind, which causes the motion, can be felt by man, and there is therefore no mystery in the effect: a river moves of its own unaided power, in storm or calm without cessation; and it was only natural that less sophisticated and perhaps more imaginative ages should infer a personality from this mysterious quality.

At any rate the charm of the moving river took

absolute possession of Marcus and Quintus. Marcus desired to see what there was to be seen round the next corner: Quintus could not be content unless he knew what the next reach beyond that had to disclose; then Marcus' curiosity was again aroused, and not satisfied till a fresh access of the same passion had fallen upon his brother. In this fashion the sequence of "only one more" continued, till the boys were some miles to the northward of the point from which they had started.

It was hunger that arrested the progress of their exploration at last: the hour of the midday meal had already gone by, and the boys' well-timed appetites proclaimed its passing; but for a little while they still continued to wander along the river bank. Marcus was too proud to confess that he was hungry before Quintus gave in, and Quintus' imaginative soul was still reluctant to forego the delights of freedom and a new world; but at last Marcus discovered a suitable stratagem.

"We had better be turning back," he said, with an air of superior wisdom: "they must have missed us by this time; and it isn't good for a boy like you to go so long without food."

Quintus protested that he did not feel the-least bit hungry, but the protest had an unconvincing sound: Marcus overruled it without hesitation, and assured his brother that if he wasn't hungry he ought to be. The boys had thrown themselves down to rest beside the brink of the river, at the edge of a little open space of flat grassy land, where the thick bush retreated twenty or thirty yards from the water's edge. Now they rose and made the first step homewards,—the first step, but no more. The next moment they came to a sudden standstill in terror and astonishment: as though by magic, the little grassy circle was ringed round by a company of Otadenes, who sprang from their place of concealment as soon as ever Marcus and Quintus showed the first sign of turning back.

## II.

Meanwhile the hour of the midday meal (or shall we boldly use a modern phrase and call it dinner time?) had arrived at the Prefect's villa beside Cilurnum: the triclinium was ready, and the dishes were in danger of spoiling; but there was no sign of Marcus and Quintus. For a few minutes Claudia was perplexed, but not immoderately alarmed, by their unprecedented absence: she had no suspicion of the stratagem by which she had been deluded, and no apprehension of positive danger; but her conscience was quick to suggest that her insistence upon ornate apparel might have exposed her sons to some specially contumelious treatment at the hands of their old playfellows of the market place. Aelius, of course, was optimistic: naturally enough, he declared, the boys had run away for the whole day, as a reasonable protest against her absurd and unwarrantable attempt to rob them of their boyish amusements; for Aelius, it must be confessed, was the secret admirer, and sometimes the open defender, of his sons' malpractices, and his inner soul rejoiced most disgracefully whenever Marcus and Quintus shocked their mother's notions of propriety,—notions which were much too stringent to suit the easy-going Prefect's Epicurean principles.

"I know well enough what they have done," he said, as he helped himself for the second time to a large plateful of his favourite dish; "I know well enough what I should have done myself under the circumstances. Don't be nervous about them, my dear Claudia: you will see them come home this evening dirtier and more delightfully dishevelled than ever. I wonder how you can delude yourself into thinking that boys will ever be anything else than boys. You are doing your best to make girls of them, and you can't understand that they abhor the mere suspicion of such a thing. Bah! you will see soon that they are

up to some extraordinary piece of mischief, just to balance the account and soothe their injured feelings."

Claudia was on the point of pouring forth a tearful expostulation, when her remarks were prevented by the sudden entrance of Serapion. The obsequious Syrian was pale and agitated: he was carrying the garments which Marcus and Quintus had hidden amongst the bushes of the garden, and no words of his were needed to describe what had happened.

"I told you so," said Aelius, triumphantly: "I'll wager my head that you get them back this evening dirtier than ever they have been before, and quite out of their senses with delight. Wait and see if you don't, my dear Claudia."

Claudia, however, was terribly upset by the discovery of the trick. She vowed to inflict the most condign punishment upon the deceivers, but the next moment she flew into a panic of motherly nervousness, convinced herself that her dear sons were in mortal danger, demanded that an immediate search should be made for the truants, and finally accused Aelius of neglecting his children and of being indifferent to herself, till at last for the sake of peace he consented to give orders for her wishes to be carried out.

"I suppose you imagine," he sighed with an air of resignation, "that the regiment exists for no other purpose. Why, the men do little else but make the boys bows or slings, or waste their time in telling them stories; and now I must suspend the whole routine of the place, while the countryside is being scoured to find these imps of mischief. However, I shall have no peace till it is done. Do you know which way they have gone, Serapion?"

"They must have broken through the hedge, sir," the slave replied; "the door-keeper tells me that he is quite sure they never passed the door."

"Then I'll wager my head they have gone to the river to get themselves wet," said Aelius with immense

satisfaction. "I am sure I should have done exactly the same, if I had been in their place."

"The river!" Claudia exclaimed. "Oh, the gods forefend! They are drowned by this time. They must certainly be drowned."

The anxious lady at once burst into tears, and her lamentations roused Aelius to action.

"Tell the orderly to run and fetch Borcoth," he said quietly to Seraphion: "then we shall soon see where they have gone."

Borcoth was a native scout and tracker,—a kind of unofficial supernumerary of the First Ala of Asturians; and before long he made his appearance. He was a small, wiry man, with black hair and swarthy features; for by birth he was one of the Silures of South Wales, whence Aelius had imported him as a trustworthy scout, whose efficiency would not be hampered by any feelings of kinship with the larger and ruddier Otadenes beyond the Wall. Borcoth wore nothing but a scanty tunic of wolf-skin; his head was bare and his feet naked, and he carried no arms except a long dagger, which was fastened round his waist by a belt of undressed hide. The scout saluted Aelius, and waited without speaking for the Prefect's orders.

Those orders were quickly given. Seraphion led the scout to the garden and showed him the place where he had found the discarded clothes, while Aelius made his way to the outer side of the hedge. Scarcely had he reached the spot, when Borcoth slipped through with a noiseless wriggle that hardly stirred a leaf: the scout glanced at the ground, and then looked up inquiringly at the Prefect's face; Aelius nodded, and Borcoth followed the trail till he came to the river bank. Then he stopped, examined the gravel carefully, and finally spoke to Aelius in broken Latin.

"Two boy," he began, "small foot, good shoe; boy go in water, and track lost. Ah, see there!"

He pointed to the grating, which was still raised

above the surface of the stream; but before Aelius had time to do more than mentally record a vow of vengeance against the unknown offender who had left the waterway open, the scout continued his explanation.

"Boy see that," he said: "boy think he go out: boy not mind water. I know boy."

Without more words he waded noiselessly into the water, slipped under the grating, and disappeared round the western abutment of the bridge; but in less than a minute he returned.

"Yes," he said, "boy come out far side and run north."

Aelius could not imagine why he had not guessed the truth long ago, but the urgency of the occasion left him no time to waste in giving vent to his surprise and indignation. His strictest orders had been deliberately transgressed, but for the present that was a minor consideration: his sons were in danger, and he must act instantly and decisively. He pulled out his tablets, scribbled a hasty order, and gave it to Borcoth, commanding him to run at the top of his speed to the barracks, and hand the tablets to Justus the sub-prefect: Borcoth was away like an arrow, while the Prefect himself ran back to the villa and a few minutes later came out in full military array. Almost at the same moment a slave led his charger to the door: Aelius heaved himself into the saddle, galloped up the slope to the eastern gateway of Cilurnum, clattered along the street to the northern gate, and reached the great double archway just as the rearmost troopers of two long lines of cavalry had passed through.

On the flat grassy space before the north wall of the fortress the men formed up,—two hundred dark, stalwart Asturians, clad in tunics of brown leather, with cuirasses and other accoutrements of burnished bronze, and bronze helmets plumed with white feathers,—a fine, well-disciplined detachment, though to-day their demeanour was less statuesque and their line less rigidly motionless



than usual. Borcoth had given them some account of the emergency which had called them out, and the men were restless with impatience and wild with anxiety: they all but worshipped the two truants whose lives were in danger, and even this momentary delay was exasperating them beyond endurance.

However, Aelius was no less eager for haste. He gave brief directions to the Decurion of the leading section, and then rode off towards the river bank, the light-footed scout running with long easy strides by his charger's shoulder. Without a moment's delay Borcoth hit upon the trail, turned northward, and followed it silently, while Aelius and his Asturians rode behind him till they reached the spot where the boys had entered the bush. From that point their progress was slower: the trail was confused by the intricate marches and countermarches of the boys' mimic campaigns, and the scrub was a difficult place for the passage of the cavalry. But still the pursuit was continued without a pause: Borcoth followed the trail intently but without comment, and even the excited troopers kept silence, except for occasional whispers by which they expressed a fervent desire that somehow or other the lads might be rescued, yet (if the two wishes were not incompatible) not without the fight for which their souls were longing.

At last the head of the column reached the open space where the boys had brought their explorations to an end, and there Borcoth suddenly stopped.

"Feet!" he exclaimed, looking up at Aelius; "very many naked feet: must go quick."

He stretched out his hand and grasped the Prefect's stirrup leather as he spoke. Aelius' face was pale and very grave, but he made no answer in words; he only spurred his horse to a steady gallop, and the whole troop followed him at the same rapid pace, growling and cursing with excitement and apprehension. Borcoth ran with them like a deer, but there was no need for

his sharp eyes now. The youngest trooper could have followed the trail which a hundred naked feet had printed on the soft turf of the haugh.

*(To be continued.)*

R. H. F.

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### THE PATH TO DITTON.

A SABBATH morn serenely fair,  
That breathes of rest in e'en the air,  
When distant bells call folk to prayer  
Afar to Ditton:—  
Across the fields to church and prayer  
At far-off Ditton!

The fields are filled with flowerets gay  
That nod approval to the day,  
And render fairylike the way  
That leads to Ditton,—  
The simple, shining, sylvan way  
To far-off Ditton!

A rippling mirror of the sky  
Between green banks, flows softly by  
The path that leads, now low, now high,  
To far-off Ditton!—  
The winding path, the river nigh,  
That leads to Ditton!

W. A. PEARKES WITHERS.

## AN MHUIGHDEAN THRÉIGTHE.

Och, och hón! tá'n ghaoth ag séideadh,  
Och, och hón! tá'n sdoirm ag reubadh,  
'S mé liom féin, ar easbhuidh céille,  
Tréigthe ar an tráigh!  
Och! támaoid sgartha le na chéile,  
Mé féin agus mo grádh!

D'imthigh sé, go fealltach, breugach,  
Seid, seid, a ghaoth! a sdoirm ná eisd leis!  
Bi ag bualadh, bi ag reubadh,  
A's lean a long go bráth!  
Cuimhnéochaidh sé annsin mar thréig sé  
Me féin, faoi leun 's faoi chrádh!

Och a Dhé! na tonna borba!  
Och! geursgreadh na gaoithe gairbhe!  
Geim na dtonn, a's ath na fairrge,  
Ni fheidir long beith beo!  
A Dhé ná báith é, cosg an sdoirmse,  
Och tug mé buangradh dhó!

Och, och hón! mo rún, mo rúnsa,  
D'fhag sé me ag gol go gruamach,  
D'fhag sé me go brónach buaidhrighthe,  
Uaigneach gach lá.  
Achd fós, a Dhé, o ciúnagh, ciúnagh  
An mhuir, a's saor mo ghrádh!

Theith sé uaim i bhfad thar sáile,  
Thréig sé me im' rud bocht fágtha,  
Achd, o Thighearna! ná dean crádh air,  
Tabhair dhó síonbog breágh.  
Tabhair dhó cúrsa slán, sabhálda,  
Oir fuair sé uaim mo ghrádh!

DOUGLAS HYDE.

## THE MAIDEN FORSAKEN.

Och, ochone! the wind is blowing,  
Och, ochone! the storm is growing,  
And I alone, distracted, wander  
Weary on the shore.  
Oh! we are parted far asunder,  
He's gone for evermore!

He has fled me, false and faithless!  
Blow ye blasts, nor speed him scatheless!  
Strike his ship, and rending, breaking,  
Oh! leave him nevermore  
Until he rues his base forsaking  
Of me, lamenting sore!

God! how wild the waves are rolling!  
How the cruel wind is howling!  
Seas are roaring, breakers swelling,  
His ship will sure go down!  
Oh! save him, Lord! the tempest quelling,  
My heart is all his own!

Och, ochone! my love, my own one,  
He has left me, sad and lone one,  
He has left me broken-hearted,  
Weeping all the day:  
But yet, O God! although we're parted,  
Oh! still the storm, I pray!

While he fares across the ocean,  
Though he spurns my fond devotion,  
Visit not his fault in anger,  
Speed him safe to shore!  
Shield his ship from every danger,  
I'm his for evermore!

DONALD MACALISTER.

[This was set to music by R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892), and gained the prize for the best Irish song at the National Festival (Feis Ceoil) in Dublin, 1901: the rhythm and the assonances of the original have been followed in the translation.]



## THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

**A**T the beginning of an academical year, which is for many also the beginning of their life at the University, it may not be altogether out of place for one whose sojourn there is now no more than a blessed memory to offer certain words of wisdom to those who perchance have not yet rent the garments of their inexperience, and whose caps are still "four-square to all the winds that blow." In many respects a man's first term is the most important of all, and is the dominating period of his career, for in it habits and tastes come into force which in subsequent terms are merely developed, and friendships are formed which have a vital influence on character, and which, possibly, only death will terminate. As touching this matter of friendship, since a fool may often give wise advice, it is allowable here to quote the speech of Polonius:

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar,  
Those friends thou hast, and their adoptions tried,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel,  
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment  
Of each new-hatch'd unfledged comrade.

But the fact which a freshmen is most likely to overlook, and which it is salutary to impress upon him, is that his University course is one of the most transient phenomena in a singularly transient world. College life is so full of interests and amusements, so fascinating in the first flush of freedom from scholastic trammels and conventional restraints, that to regard it as a final

existence, rather than as a preparation for something beyond, is fatally easy. Until the approach of his tripos the undergraduate lives under the strange illusion that such a life cannot possibly come to an end. It is obvious, of course, so obvious that to mention the fact seems silly, that it must end, yet the fact never fully comes home to an undergraduate, never overpowers the illusion. Not until the tripos is finished, the last bills come in, and the painful necessity of dismantling his rooms and packing up his effects forces itself on his unwilling attention, does he realize that he has all the while been living in a kind of dream. It is perhaps this transitory character which makes the charm of University life. So much is compressed into a little space. In the words which Matthew Arnold puts into the mouth of Mycerinus, only varying the numeral, might the freshman exclaim:—

Three years—three little years—three drops of time,  
and in the same spirit lay himself out to make the most of his allotted span, repressing and postponing the chilly thought of graduation.

The rest I give to joy. Even while I speak  
My sand runs short; and as yon star-shot ray,  
Hemm'd by two banks of cloud, peers pale and weak,  
Now, as the barrier closes, dies away;  
Even so do past and future intertwine,  
Blotting this three years' space, which yet is mine.

It is politic, however, for the freshman to remember that between his own case and that of Mycerinus there is one important difference. The latter on the expiration of the appointed term was not required to go forth into the world to earn his living. His future was provided for in another sphere and in circumstances over which he had no control.

The full-fledged B.A., on the other hand, when his train steams him out of Cambridge station for the last time, has before him, not kindly oblivion and eternal

deliverance from toil, but the sordid realities of modern life—

This strange disease of modern life  
With its sick hurry, its divided aims.

To put the matter more practically, it is well for the freshman who has his way to make in the world to begin his University career with a distinct notion as to how it is to help him in after life and what he is going to do when he has taken his degree. Comparatively few men are born with a clear and unmistakable vocation, yet some are wise enough, or their parents are wise enough, to fix early on some particular profession, and direct their studies accordingly. Such are the men who come up to read Law, Medicine or Theology, or some other subject which leads to a definite occupation, and happy is the man who is in such a case. A great number, however, and more especially Classical men, proceed with the vaguest idea of the ultimate outcome of their fantastic arts and recondite condition. Some, indeed, are lucky, or unlucky enough to be possessed of private means, and need not immediately consider to what end they are enquiring into the uses of *πρὶν* and *ἀν*, or cultivating the pretty accomplishment of Greek iambics and Latin elegiacs. But supposing that as a result of the hopelessly unbusinesslike habits and cast of mind which University life generally induces, the Classical Graduate of independent means is afterwards despoiled of his patrimony by the unscrupulous practices of that great world of actuality of which he has learnt nothing, what then? The state of that man is worse than the state of the originally impecunious. Well may the poet pray to Fortune to be delivered from prosperity if it is to be followed by adversity.

At least caress me not before  
Thou break me on thy wheel.

Such a contingency is not one, indeed, that many Englishmen need to be warned against. We are, as a

nation, good at keeping what we have got and adding to it whenever possible. But if it is likely to happen anywhere, it is likely to happen among young University men fed mentally on the dream of literature and then suddenly cast loose in a world wholly given over to the worship of Mammon, of whose ways, even of whose forms of speech, they are supremely ignorant. For this is the anomaly of our upper-class education, that, though avowedly a nation of shopkeepers, we train our sons in the most unpractical and unbusinesslike manner possible.

Take the case of a boy whose parents have just scraped together enough to send him to one of the public schools. He is clever and industrious, and goes up to the University by means of the classical scholarships he is able to win, knowing very little mathematics, still less of modern languages, and absolutely nothing of science or commerce. The object of the school authorities has been that he should obtain as good a classical scholarship as possible for the honour and glory of the school, and his studies have therefore been confined to that subject to the exclusion of everything else, quite irrespective of the question whether such a course is likely to benefit him in after life. He, naturally knows nothing of the world, and is quite content to go on gaining brilliant distinctions in the immediate present. The proud parents, too, themselves perhaps of commercial origin, and knowing about as much of the ways of a University or the nature and value of its degree as they do of local government in China, fondly imagine that as soon as their son can put B.A. to his name he will command an income of at least £500 a year without the slightest difficulty. So the dear boy goes up to Cambridge to continue his classical studies, and is equally successful there in winning prizes and passing high in examinations. Gradually, though, he becomes dissatisfied with the narrow range of his knowledge. He meets other men

who are working with some definite object in life, and it occurs to him to consider what he is going to do after leaving College. But the thought does not trouble him much. He supposes he will become a schoolmaster, or something like that. Anyhow, there will be time enough to consider the matter when he has got his degree. Good appointments are sure to drop round the head of a man who has taken honours in the Classical Tripos, like ripe apples in a wind. Meantime, however, he is acquiring a new interest in general literature, and begins to neglect his classics for private reading. It appears to him that the method of teaching classics in vogue at the Public Schools and University is petty and pedantic. He has been studying the subject for five or six years and finds he has hardly read a twentieth part of Greek and Latin literature, and knows very little about the social life or the philosophy of Greece or Rome. His teachers have continually hammered into him rules of grammar and syntax, while the time he has spent over composition, considered in the gross, appears to his opened eyes positively appalling. The consequence of all which is that he loses interest in his tripos, goes in for literary societies and general reading, and ends by taking an inferior place in the Class List. Then comes the question, what is he to do for a living? But this time he is a little more sophisticated and knows that a second class in the Classical Tripos does not ensure quite £500 a year. In fact, he knows now that the only thing for which he is qualified is a tutorship or an assistant mastership at some small school at a probable maximum of £150 per annum, and it may be that he is not suited by nature for managing boys. The only alternative is to begin life where men junior to him by three years began it on leaving school.

Now to say all this does not necessarily imply a belief that the studies of classics is vain and useless. Far from it. It is only intended here to affirm the

importance of studying classics, or any other subject, with a special object in view. Unless a man is prepared and intends to enter the scholastic profession, or is brilliant enough to gain a fellowship, classics alone will be little use to him afterwards; or at any rate the amount he learnt at school would be quite sufficient for ordinary purposes. Many men who are up at the University without precisely knowing why, or merely because they happened to gain a scholarship, might pass into the Civil Service, Home or Indian: yet, for some reason or other, a great many men almost finish their University course without knowing what the Civil Service is, or how to set about becoming a candidate for its appointments. Latterly, it is true, the University seem to have awakened to the necessity of explaining to those whom it qualifies with Degrees what these Degrees qualify them for, and of helping them to find suitable employment. A rumor, too, has reached the outside world of a long-needed reform in the curriculum of the Classical Tripos. "Howsoever, these things be," it is still necessary to urge upon classical men to whom teaching is distasteful and who have no chance of a fellowship, the importance of supplementing classics by some more marketable acquirement, such as, for example, the subjects requisite for the Civil Service examinations.

There are some classical men who at the University nourish a vague intention of afterwards earning their living by literature or journalism. These two things also they occasionally imagine to be identical, a delusion which again suggests the utter want in our secondary schools of any instruction in the science of common things, that is, in the meaning of the terms and the nature of the transactions of every day life. Undergraduates who are afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi* may be warned that there is no possible career in literature except for those who can afford to wait and work for years without payment. Literature

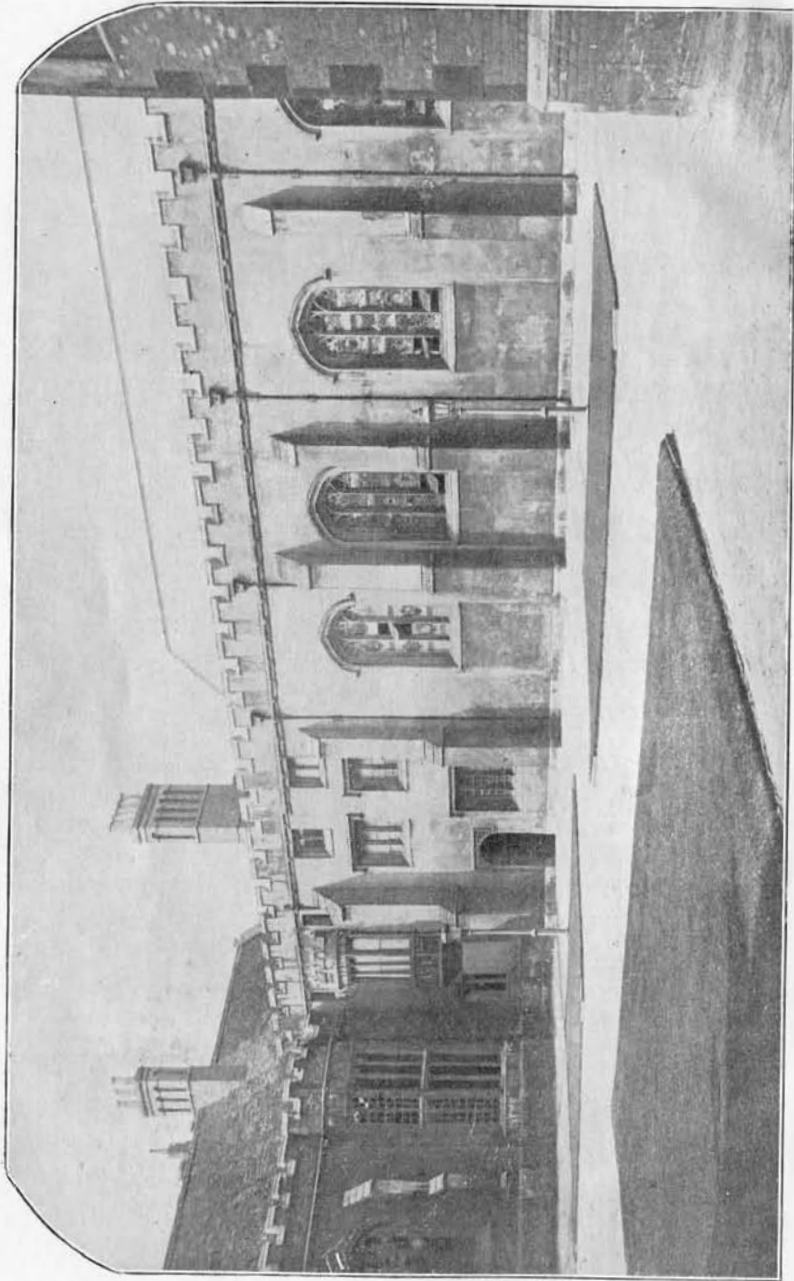
is a good stick, but a bad crutch; that is, it is a good hobby for those who possess means and leisure, but as a sole means of livelihood most precarious. To rely on it as such without a very distinct and unusual talent would be most risky, and a man is probably the best judge himself as to whether his ability and character warrant his taking this risk. His talent must be something more than a mere fondness for books and a vague impulse to write. There must be also an enthusiasm for the actual art of literature in some definite form, an enthusiasm strong enough to accept all hazard, to attack all obstacles, and to die of starvation, if need be, for its sake. On this matter no writer is more valuable for the young literary aspirant than R. L. Stevenson. His "Letter to a Young Gentleman," contained in the volume "Across the Plains" should be laid to heart by anyone who is in doubt as to making literature, or any other form of art, his occupation in life. As regards journalism, one may say in the first place that it is a term of somewhat loose application. A journalist may be anything from a rural reporter to a leader-writer on the "Times," but, whatever may be his position between these two poles, his work (as the word implies), is essentially ephemeral. There is indeed (and this is the cause of the confusion in the undergraduate mind between literature and journalism) a certain amount of writing in the modern press which may fairly be classed as literature (such as essays, sketches, verses or stories, some of which afterwards appear in book form), but these are not the work of journalists *quâ* journalists, though they may possibly be written by journalists in their leisure time. Anyone earning a living exclusively by such contributions would be considered to be engaged in literature, not journalism. It is of course possible to combine the two, but the point to impress on the mind of an undergraduate ambitious to shine in journalism is, that the world covers a multitude of occupations, more or less

associated with scissors and paste and strongly resembling any other kind of commercial office work, which he would probably find very uncongenial and monotonous. It is only rarely and incidentally that journalistic work is interesting from a literary point of view. Leader-writing and reviewing seem indeed to offer attractive scope for literary facility, but, to a conscientiously artistic mind could there be anything more painful after a time than the necessity of producing a specific amount of copy by a stated time every day, at high pressure and on any subject under the sun that happens to be engaging public opinion at the moment? And, on the other hand, could any drudgery be more complete than that of the reviewer who has to wade through (week after week) an immense volume of mediocre or worthless fiction? In the house of journalism there are many mansions, and any knowledge (the more the merrier in fact) may sooner or later come in useful, but the Classical Tripos is not by any means the best equipment for such a career. If, in the higher walks of journalism, a University degree may sometimes prove useful, and though a classical knowledge must at all times be a good preparation for any sort of work involving literary composition, yet it is probably true that a boy going straight from school into a newspaper office and qualifying himself by acquiring a little superficial information on all sorts of topics, would get on better in journalism than one who gave three years to taking a University degree and cultivating dilettante habits of mind. The late G. W. Steevens was, of course, a brilliant exception to this rule, but the more brilliant the exception, generally speaking, the more inexorable is the rule.

If, then, neither teaching, literature, journalism, nor the Civil Service can meet the requirements of the graduate seeking employment, whose degree has not qualified him for any of the specific professions, as the Church, the Law, or Medicine, his case is indeed

discouraging and well nigh desperate. He may look out for some shadowy and indefinite "secretarial appointment," or he may starve for some years as a library or museum assistant. He must begin where the youth of 16 fresh from the Board School begins, and the latter has the advantages of knowing something of commercial subjects like shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping. One thing, however, the Board Schools cannot produce, and that is, a gentleman, and there is still a chance, therefore, for the young University man to get a place in some higher class office where culture and manners count for something. He would have had just as good a chance though, probably a better one, immediately on leaving school, and it would have been infinitely easier for him then to have begun the drudgery of office work and to have got the worst of it over by the time he reached the age, say, of 22, than after all the freedom, leisure and independence of University life, to start at the bottom of the ladder as a junior in position to those to whom he is senior in age and attainments. Infinitely easier would it have been, also, to submit to what Hamlet calls the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes. Moreover, to find any mental satisfaction in commerce, to be able to put heart into one's daily task, without which success is nowhere possible, it is necessary, not to put too fine a point upon it, to cultivate an acquisitive and avaricious mind, and to love the mere means by which money is made, however dull and sordid these means may be. But to the eternal credit of University training (be it said), the temple of the great God Mammon is probably the very last temple in which a young man fresh from College is fitted or would desire to become a worshipper.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



THE OLD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.



## THE OLD CHAPEL.

**W**E give as the frontispiece of our present number a view of the old Chapel. This is reproduced from an old photograph, picked up, with some other views of the College taken about 1863, at a recent sale in Cambridge. These other views, some of which are very interesting, we hope to reproduce in future numbers.

In our frontispiece it will be observed that we have on the right, part of one of the towers of the entrance gateway, while on the left we have the Hall shewing what is now the lower and smaller oriel window. The entrance to the Chapel is to the right of this window.

Professor Liveing has kindly furnished the following description of the entrance :

The doorway in the photograph of the old Chapel did not lead directly into the Chapel but into a sort of vestibule, from which there was access to the Chapel, the Master's Lodge, and both Combination rooms. The doorway was like those at the foot of the staircases and had no door to it, so that it was always open. The West wall of the Chapel formed one side of the vestibule, and the wall of the small Combination room formed the opposite side of it.

Immediately opposite to the doorway was the staircase leading to the Lodge. In the West wall of the Chapel were, if I remember right, two doors, one near the



South end and close to the outer doorway, and the other near the North end of the wall. Both opened into the antechapel. At the far end of the vestibule, on the left hand, was a passage leading to the greater Combination room, and from the side of this passage there was a door into the small Combination room. There was no other door into it.

The window between the lamppost and the Hall belonged to the small Combination room, and there was another similar window which is partly hidden by the lamppost and buttress.

The oriel above was the window to the Master's usual sitting room. It is rebuilt in the new Lodge. The window immediately above the doorway was that of the Master's bedroom, and the adjoining window that of a dressing room. The small windows on the second floor were those of rooms in the roof. When the Master came down his stairs into the vestibule he could enter the Chapel at once through the door at the North end of the West wall of the antechapel. Coming from the Court we entered by the door nearest to the Court.



## SAMUEL BUTLER.

[We here give a few more of the late Mr Butler's skits, sent to us by Canon McCormick. The first appeared in *The Times* of 27 June 1902].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.



SIR,—The friends of Mr Samuel Butler must have read your biographical sketch of him with deep interest. He certainly was no common man. He was too versatile a genius ever to be in the front rank of one particular line, and he had too much fun about him to be really serious when he ought to have been so. No one hated shams when he thought he detected them more than he did; and he could not restrain his ridicule and biting sarcasm when an opportunity presented itself of using them. At one time he was a musician; at another an artist; at a third he was almost a theologian—at least he took upon himself to criticize what he imagined was theology. For about two years he read for mathematical honours, and then, according to his tendency, he turned his attention to classics; and such was his ability, and so valuable was his Shrewsbury training, that he came out first class in the Classical Tripos. I have in my possession some of the skits with which he amused himself and some of his personal friends. Perhaps the skit professed to be a translation from Thucydides, inimitable in its way, applied to Johnians in their successes or defeats on the river, or it was “the Prospectus of the great Split Society,” attacking those who wished to form narrow and domineering parties in the college, or it was a very striking poem on Napoleon in St Helena, or it was a play dealing with

a visit to the Paris Exhibition, which he sent to *Punch*, and which, strange to say, the editor never inserted, or it was an examination paper set to a gyp of a most amusing and clever character.

Not very long ago I asked him if he had kept copies of these racy and witty effusions, but he replied, to my great regret, that he had not done so.

I can, I think, produce one specimen. The senior dean of the college was not very popular, and on a Saturday night he was not only screwed into his room, but by aid of oil and flannel the heads of the screws were filed off. In the morning the dean was on one side of his door and his bed-maker on the other; and as it was Sunday a considerable time elapsed before a carpenter could be found. The dean consequently was late for chapel. "Sam," as we called him, had a suitable theme and opportunity not to be lost, so he wrote:—

"Williams! I like thee, amiable divine!  
 No milk and water character is thine.  
 A lay more lovely should thy worth attend  
 Than my poor muse, alas! hath power to lend.  
 Shall I describe thee as thou late didst sit,  
 The gater gated, and the biter bit?  
 When impious hands at the dead hour of night  
 Forbade the way and made the barriers tight.  
 Next morn I heard their impious voices sing,  
 All up the stairs their blasphemies did ring.  
 'Come forth, O Williams, wherefore thus supine  
 Remain within thy chambers after nine!  
 Come forth! suffer thyself to be admired,  
 And blush not so, coy dean, to be desired.'  
 The captive Churchman chafes with empty rage  
 Till some knight errant free him from his cage.  
 Pale fear and anger sit upon yon face  
 Erst full of love and piety and grace.  
 But not pale fear nor anger will undo  
 The iron might of gimlet and of screw.  
 Grin at the window, Williams, all is vain;  
 The carpenter will come and let thee out again."

The junior dean was another type of man, who, when he reprimanded, was very tender and sympathetic. He identified himself with the culprit to some extent. "Sam" describes his method of procedure:—

"Contrast with him the countenance serene  
 And sweet remonstrance of the junior dean;  
 The plural number and the accents mild  
 The language of a parent to a child.  
 With plaintive voice the worthy man doth state,  
 We've not been very regular of late.  
 It should more carefully its chapels keep,  
 And not make noises to disturb our sleep,  
 By having suppers and at early hours  
 Raising its lungs unto their utmost powers.  
 We'll put it, if it makes a noise again,  
 On gatesy patsems at the hour of ten;  
 New leafy peasie it will turn I'm sure,  
 And never vex its own dear Sharpey more."

Samuel Butler, I fancy, lived too much alone. He had no corrective influence. He went his own way, which was a bit eccentric, according to his own sweet will. We must not altogether judge him as we would other men. But, say the best or the worst of him, I am myself satisfied that he was far better than what might be called his creed, and coupled with unique intellectual powers, there was childlike simplicity and a heart full of the warmest and most constant affection for his friends.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH McCORMICK.

St James's Rectory, Piccadilly, June 20.

#### SCENE I.

*The two Deans conversing before Sunday Morning Chapel.*

*Junior Dean:*

Brother, I am much pleased with Samuel Butler,  
 I have observed him mightily of late,  
 Methinks that in his melancholy gait  
 And air subdued, whene'er he meeteth me  
 Lurks something more than in most other men.

*Senior Dean :*

It is a good young man—I do bethink me  
 That once I walked behind him in the cloisters,  
 He saw me not, but whispered to his fellows  
 “Of all men who do dwell beneath the moon  
 “I love and reverence most the Senior Dean.”

*Junior Dean :*

One thing is passing strange, and yet I know not  
 How to condemn it, but in one plain brief word  
 He never comes to Sunday morning Chapel.  
 Methinks he teacheth in some Sunday School  
 Feeding some poor and starveling intellect  
 With wholesome knowledge; or on the Sabbath  
 morn  
 He loves the country, and the neighbouring spire  
 Of Madingley or Coton, or perchance  
 Amid some humble poor he spends the day  
 Conversing with them, learning all their cares  
 Comforting them, and easing them in sickness,  
 Oh 'tis a rare young man!

*Senior Dean :*

I will advance him to some public post  
 He shall be Chapel Clerk, some day a Fellow  
 Some day perhaps a Dean, but as thou say'st  
 He is indeed an excellent young man.

EXEUNT TO CHAPEL.

## SCENE II.

Two Deans conversing on their road to Chapel.  
 Sudden appearance of Butler without a coat, or  
 anything on his head, rushing through the cloister  
 bearing a cyder cup, a bottle of cyder, lemons and two  
 nutmegs, half a pound of sugar and a nutmeg grater.  
 Curtain falls on the confusion of Butler and the horror-  
 stricken dismay of the two Deans.

## Obituary.

the Senior

REV. WILLIAM SPICER WOOD D.D.

The subject of the following sketch was born on the 14th of June, 1818, at Wakefield, Yorkshire. His father was Joshua Wood, his mother Nancy Spicer, both of Wakefield. The two families have been traced back for at least 200 years, the family of Spicer being at one time considerable land owners in the neighbourhood of Hull, and both were connected by marriage with several of the county families of Yorkshire, though themselves belonging chiefly to the mercantile profession. Their monuments are to be found in Wakefield church and churchyard. The Woods seem once to have been wealthy, but the wealth did not descend to Joshua Wood, who, although a man of rare abilities and a large collector of books (a tendency which he passed down), was comparatively poor. Brought up to be a lawyer, he eventually became a dyer. His three sons, however, were all in Holy Orders, the second, John Spicer Wood, D.D., becoming Fellow, Tutor and President of St John's College, and finally holding the College living of Marston Mortaine, and the youngest Joshua Spicer Wood, after a period of labour in large northern towns, emigrating to Australia, where he carried on for many years the work of a wide and scattered parish. Of the two daughters, one, Sarah Spicer Wood, married Joseph Singleton of Bradford and Huddersfield, one of the largest timber-merchants in England, and the other, Ann Spicer Wood, resided, unmarried, with her brother the President, first in Cambridge and latterly at Marston Rectory. All are now deceased.

William Spicer Wood was the eldest of the family, and was sent as a boy to Wakefield Grammar School, then presided over by G. A. Butterton M.A., a late Fellow of St John's College, and among other successes carried off before leaving the Morpeth Prize and the Storie Exhibition in 1836. In that year, at the age of 18, he went up to St John's College, Cambridge, where Crick, Isaacson, and Miller were his tutors.

Here he had to depend almost entirely upon his own resources and to work hard. But he soon displayed signal proficiency both in Classics and Mathematics, and after gaining the Chancellor's Medal with a poem on "Luther" in 1838, and the Browne's Medals for Greek and Latin epigrams in 1840 one of the highest double degrees ever attained, emerging from the Mathematical and Classical Triposes as seventh Wrangler and third Classic (bracketted), to which was added the high honour of being Chancellor's Classical Medallist. Made at once a Fellow of his College, he resided from 1840 to 1846, taking his M.A. in 1843. Latterly he became Junior Dean of St John's. Meanwhile he read with pupils and sometimes took a reading party to Wales or elsewhere. In 1844 he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Ely, and in 1845 Priest by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1846 he married Marianne Codd, daughter of George Codd, Esq. of Cottingham Grange, Recorder of Hull, whose family had been associated with this important town for many generations. Her mother was Margaret Walton and was connected with Dr Dykes the wellknown composer. In consequence of his marriage he had to vacate his Fellowship and look elsewhere for occupation.

So far as the writer knows, there is no record of his being distinguished, while residing at the University, on the river or in the cricket-field, though it is possible he may have been on the running-path. For to intellectual powers capable of illuminating almost any subject touched upon, and a love of books, one product of which was an extensive library, he added a physical vigour and activity of no mean kind. He was always eminent as a walker, and while at College walked from Cambridge to London in the day. Indeed walking seems to have been his chief and favourite exercise from boyhood, and never was his enjoyment greater than when he was swinging along at a regular four miles an hour at home or abroad, an enjoyment not always equally shared by the members of his family who accompanied him.

In 1846, after first competing (so says report) with Dr Holden for Uppingham School, and being within an ace of success, he accepted the head-mastership of Oakham Grammar School, in succession to Dr Doncaster. Oakham and Uppingham, Archdeacon Johnson's twin foundations, were too near together for both to prosper numerically at one time

(a fact which has been reckoned with under the more recent Governmental system as applied to middle [class schools]); and fame had it that whenever one was up the other was down. The latter was the fate of Oakham during the presidency of William Spicer Wood, its numbers never exceeding 100; while Uppingham rose to over 300 under the able direction of Edward Thring, Dr Holden's successor. The two head masters were very different in their methods, both most capable, but one an organiser of worldwide fame, the other a profound scholar and most stimulating teacher. And if Oakham had to yield the palm in numbers, she was proud of almost always without exception standing first in the joint annual examinations for scholarships at the University. Her ruler was a strict disciplinarian, and indeed was such not only in the school but in his own home also, but nevertheless the respect and love and admiration of his pupils went out to him. And it was felt to be only a well-merited testimony to his ripe scholarship when in 1862 he was presented gratuitously by the University with his degree of D.D. For several years he was also curate of Brooke, a village two miles away, and memory dwells on many a Sunday's walk to that unsophisticated hamlet and church.

So time passed, and the usual ups and downs of school-life went on. The ancient School-buildings were replaced by modern ones, and to these again dormitories were added at considerable private expense. Successive generations of pupils went up to the Universities and many did well as students or athletes, and some won fame in after life. Old boys in increasing numbers attended the break-up and 'the past and present' in the cricket-field, where a pavilion had been erected. Sons and daughters grew up. To the grief of the school and the neighbourhood his wife died in 1863, as well as his eldest son in the first year of his residence at College, and both lie in Oakham Cemetery. But three more sons went up to Cambridge, one of whom followed closely in his father's steps, taking honours in four triposes, and attaining a fellowship and a College Living. Two entered the clerical, and one the medical profession. Of the three daughters one married, and has lately lost her husband the Rev M. R. West, of Ullenhall Vicarage and Leamington, the other two continued at home unmarried with their father, and accompanied him in all his subsequent changes of residence and nursed him during his last illness.

Towards the close of his headmastership, educational changes began to threaten the School, and warned him was time to depart. He still continued, however, for a season at the wish of the Governors, though no longer with the same ardour as before, until other arrangements could be made, and then retired with a pension. Twenty-nine years had elapsed since he first came, and it was only natural that Mr G. Finch, M.P. for Rutlandshire, should mark his retirement by an eloquent testimony to the general regret felt by the Governing body and indeed by the whole County for the loss of one so noted for his talents and learning, and who, as headmaster, had successfully steered the School through a trying and difficult period of its existence.

From Oakham School he was, in 1875, on the death of the Rev. J. Hindle B.D., presented by St. John's College to the College living of Higham, near Rochester, a spot famous for the former residence of the novelist Charles Dickens. It was a relief to quit scholastic work for parochial labours, and he much delighted in these, and won the affection both of his parishioners and of a large circle of friends. A little society of old Johnians was to be found in the vicinity, and it need hardly be said that they often met in social concourse as well as in clerical meetings. The size and population of the parish, which consists of Upper and Lower Higham, with two churches two miles apart, necessitated a curate, but the Vicar never spared himself, and with the help of his two daughters and the ladies of the parish (one of whom was Mrs Rosher, a married daughter of his predecessor), a very complete organization was effected: Daily services were held in the Upper Higham Church, a surpliced choir introduced, district visitors were appointed, the sick were diligently visited, numbers were confirmed, the schools attained the highest possible grants, and in the social and religious welfare both of the village and of the whole district round the deepest interest was always manifested. A Vicarage house was erected where there had been none before, a church-house was built and bestowed by the Vicar's liberality on the Parish, and many additions and improvements including new organ-chamber and vestry, reading desks and Litany stool, fresco work on wall and carving on pulpit, stained-glass windows, font cover, etc. were made to the two Churches. For ten years from 1877 to 1887 he was Rural Dean of Gravesend.

At length in 1897, after 22 years happily spent in his benefice, he felt the need of rest, and resigned, taking with him many and costly testimonials had inspired in rich and poor alike. His declining years were passed in Weston, a suburb of Bath, but the infirmities of age soon began to press upon him, and for many months before his death the feebleness and dependence upon others' help of one who had once been so active and vigorous were sad to see. Nurses had to be procured for him. The keen, clear intellect, with many an occasional flash, gradually grew clouded, and towards the end he had difficulty in recognising his own family. So long as he could he attended Upper Weston Church, and long had a place in its ministrations and its prayers. Then came the end on September 3rd, 1902, and quietly and peacefully he passed away. By his own wish he was buried beside his wife in Oakham Cemetery, followed by all the members of his family, and by several of his old pupils: while the Funeral Service at the Church and in the Cemetery was taken conjointly by one of his successors at the School and one of his curates at Higham. He had seen the beautiful Church at Oakham restored, the Cemetery constructed, the School renovated, and each now contributed its share towards the passing scene of one who for his sterling qualities of justice, uprightness, and generosity, no less than for his intellectual acquirements, will ever have a place in the reverence and esteem of all who knew him.

W. S. W.

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REV HENRY SCADDING D.D.

Through the death at Toronto on the 6th May 1901 of the Rev Henry Scadding at the age of 88 a picturesque figure in Canadian life has passed away. It used to be said of him that he was so closely associated with Toronto that the mention of the man or the place involuntarily brought the other to mind, just as Dick Whittington seems naturally to be Lord Mayor of London. Dr Scadding practically spent the whole of his long life in Toronto and saw it grow from an unimportant colonial settlement to the great city of the West of Canada. Not only the man himself but those who were associated with his early life take us back into a remote past.

Henry Scadding was the son of John Scadding, and was born at Dunkeswell in Devonshire, 29 July 1813 [The College Register gives Honiton as his birth-place. Dunkeswell is near Honiton]. Mr John Scadding was factor, or estate agent, to Lieutenant General John Graves Simcoe of Wolford Lodge, near Honiton. General Simcoe was the first Governor General of Upper Canada, and Commander in Chief of the Western district from 1791 to 1794. He died at Exeter 26 October 1806. His only son Francis Gwillim Simcoe, an officer in the English army, fell in the breach of Badajos, 6 April 1812. The father of General Simcoe, Captain John Simcoe, R.N., died in the expedition against Quebec in 1759.

Shortly after the birth of his son, Mr John Scadding emigrated to Canada, and Henry Scadding joined his parents in 1821. He spent his boyhood among primitive, almost backwoods, surroundings. He described his home as: "Lot no. 15, first concession from the bay, broken front in the township of York, Upper Canada." His early education was received at the old district Grammar School, or Upper Canada College. He was the head boy of that institution in 1830, the first year of its existence. The headmaster of the school at that time was Dr Thomas Phillips, of Queens' College, Cambridge (B.A. 1805). Of him Dr Scadding wrote: "It was from Dr Phillips we received our first impressions of Cambridge life; of its outer form, at all events; of its traditions and customs; of the Acts and Opponencies in its Schools, and other quaint formalities, still in use in our own undergraduate day, but now abolished; from him we first heard of Trumpington, and St Mary's and the Gogmagogs; of Lady Margaret and the cloisters at Queens'; of the wooden bridge and Erasmus' walk in the gardens of that College; and of many another storied object and spot, afterwards very familiar."

In 1833 Henry Scadding was appointed a 'King's Scholar' entitling him to a course at an English University. Mrs Simcoe, the widow of General Simcoe, hearing of this and of the lad's promise, also assisted in defraying the expenses of his career at Cambridge. Mrs Simcoe, while intending to shew honour to the integrity and capacity of Mr John Scadding, hoped that thereby some benefit might accrue to the colony, and there was a tacit understanding that Henry Scadding should return to Canada and make himself useful there

(Hodgins, *Documentary History of the Education Department of Upper Canada*, Vol. 1: chap. 2). Henry Scadding accordingly entered as a sizar at St John's 4 July 1833.

He took his degree as a Senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1837. Returning to Canada he was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec, Deacon in 1837, Priest in 1838. He became a Classical master in Upper Canada College in 1838, a post he held till 1862. Hosts of his old pupils speak with pride and love of his constant efforts on their behalf. He was also incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, from 1847 to 1875. In 1876 he was appointed a Canon of Toronto and became a resident Canon in 1891. Throughout his long life he was a diligent student of local history. His chief work: *Toronto of Old: Collections and Recollections illustrative and social life of the Capital of Ontario* (Toronto, 1873) is a mine of material relating to colonial life. He wrote much for the Canadian papers and magazines. Many of his articles were reprinted in pamphlet form. In 1893 he presented to the College Library a volume containing some twenty-six of these little pamphlets. In one of these—*Canada in Sculpture*—he describes the statue of King George II which stood in the Senate House, and how he accidentally discovered that the globe on the pillar by the King was inscribed *Canada*.

In the year 1852 while on a visit to England he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Cambridge, and on the 23rd May 1867 he was admitted to the same degree at Oxford *Comitatis Causa*. In 1880 the Governor General of Canada awarded him the "Confederation Medal."

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REV CANON THOMAS ADAMS M.A., D.C.L.

We announce with regret the death on last Christmas day, at Almeley Vicarage in Herefordshire, of the Rev Thomas Adams, sometime Principal of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Canon Adams was a nephew of the late Professor John Couch Adams and son of the late Rev Thomas Adams, a Wesleyan missionary to the Friendly Islands. Mr Adams, senior, spent a year in Paramatta on his way to the Friendly Islands, and his son was born at Paramatta in New South Wales, 14 September 1847. His childhood was spent in the Friendly

Islands, of which he retained vivid memories. In the spring of 1857 young Adams returned to his mother's relations in England. He received his early education at the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution (now Queen's College), Taunton, under Mr Thomas Sibly M.A. He passed the matriculation examination

the list and was awarded the Exhibition of £30. After some years' study under Professor De Morgan and others at University College, London he took a B.A. degree at the University of London in 1867. For a short time he was engaged on the Geological Survey. He entered St John's 8 October 1869 with an Exhibition for mathematics, under Dr Bonney as his Tutor. He took his degree at Cambridge as 19th wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1873. In that year he went as a mathematical master to the Royal Grammar School at Lancaster, taking also some teaching in Geology. He was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of York on 25 July 1874, and in that year was appointed senior mathematical master in St Peter's School, York. He had a boarding house and acted as chaplain to the School and also as curate to the Church of St Michael-le-Belfry. On 27 July 1878 he married at Church Stretton, Salop, Annie Stanley Barnes of Spring Bank, Church Stretton, sister in law of the Rev. H. M. Stephenson, Headmaster of St Peter's School.

In 1881 he acted as one of the two local secretaries for the Jubilee meeting of the British Association at York. In 1883 he became Headmaster of the High School at Gateshead. In the autumn of that year he went to Canada to the meeting of the British Association at Montreal. In September 1885 he was appointed Principal of the University of Bishop's College in Lennoxville, and also Rector of Bishop's College School.

In 1886 the University of Bishop's College conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Incidentally it may be remarked that during his term of office the degree of D.C.L. was conferred by that University on the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen.

At Lennoxville he did much valuable work, raising the numbers and influence of the School and University and increasing the efficiency of the various departments under his charge. His services were recognised by an honorary canonry in Quebec Cathedral conferred on him in 1897. Through a

disastrous fire a large part of the University and School buildings at Lennoxville were destroyed. The loss was only partially covered by insurance, and Canon Adams threw himself with vigour and earnestness into the work of obtaining funds for the rebuilding. In this he was successful, but at great cost to himself, for on 30 August 1898 he was struck down by paralysis. From this he only partially recovered. He returned to England in 1899 and settled down at Paignton in Devon. But his health and strength were broken and he died at the home of his youngest sister. He was buried at Almeley on December 30.

He leaves a widow and two children: a boy Thomas Lennox Theodore, born 22 October 1885, now at Bishop's College School in Canada, and a daughter Grace Stanley May, born 3 July 1890, now in England.

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REV. JAMES JOHN CHRISTIE M.A.

The Rev James John Christie, who died at Kirk Fenton, Vicarage on the 24th. December last, was son of Mr James Christie and was born at St Heliers, Jersey in 1831. He was for many years Vicar of Pontefract and was collated by the Archbishop of York to Kirk Fenton in 1899. We take the following account of his life from *The Yorkshire Post* of 26 December 1902.

A striking personality in the Church life of Yorkshire is removed with the death of Mr Christie. The last three and a half years of his life were passed in the seclusion of a country parish, where he had few opportunities for the exercise of the abundant energy that characterised his work of Pontefract. It was with this historic town that he was associated for 22 of the 46 influence upon the ecclesiastical, public, and social life of that part of the West Riding is forgotten.

Two personal qualities above all others combined to create and strengthen that influence—a restless activity and an over-flowing good nature. His labours were not confined to the Church. There was hardly a public institution in Pontefract—educational, literary, social, or benevolent—with which he was not closely identified. And if he worked with zeal he also



worked with a cheeriness that lightened his labour. His infectious bonhomie showed itself in every action and every word. Endowed with a strong sense of humour he could tell a good story with the best, and, unlike some raconteurs, could appreciate one too, and he dearly loved a joke, even if it were at his own expense. Anyone who knew the man can well imagine that when, during the great agitation over the tithe question some years ago, a section of the disaffected ones burnt his effigy, no one enjoyed the joke more than the subject of it.

That agitation was very bitter while it lasted. Mr Christie's predecessor in the vicariate of Pontefract, Dr Bissett, had sufficient private means to enable him to forego the corn-rent charges. But Mr Christie felt it to be his duty, in the interests of his successors as much as in his own, to see that the rights were not allowed to lapse altogether. The claim was resisted. The Co

was carried to the Appeal Court; and there again Mr Christie gained the day. Demonstrations—and the effigy—kept the agitation flickering for a time, but it eventually died out and was forgotten.

One of the first schemes to which Mr Christie turned his attention on his appointment to Pontefract in 1878, and which he soon realised, was the erection of a vicarage. Later he was the means of extensive and much-needed repairs being made to the church. For this object he organised a bazaar. This was while the tithe agitation was at its height, and candid friends prophesied the failure of the bazaar. His idea was to obtain £500; £920 was raised. Other improvements in the church have since been carried out, including the erection of a fine organ and a Lady Chapel. For many years Mr Christie was Rural Dean of Pontefract.

The resuscitation of the Grammar School some years ago was largely due to the efforts of the Vicar, in conjunction with a few other leading townspeople. As Vice-Chairman of the Governors he worked hard for the school, whose success has fully justified its revival. Mr Christie, too, could claim the principal share of the credit for the provision of a new girls' school in Northgate, for which he collected close upon £2,000. He was also on the York Diocesan Education Committee and the committee of the York Training College.

His interest in education first turned his attention to a scholastic career. Graduating in 1855 at Cambridge his M.A. degree three years later—he was for about two years Lecturer in Mathematics at the Highbury Training College, being for a portion of the time curate at Highbury. Curacies at Waterford, in Hertfordshire, and at Lound, in Nottinghamshire, were followed by his appointment to the Headmastership of the Rotherham Grammar School in 1865, and it was while he held this position that, thirteen years later, he was preferred to Pontefract.

Mr Christie's association with the Volunteer movement dates a long way back. For over twenty years he was chaplain of the 2nd V.B. York and Lancaster Regiment, and a few years ago became Brigade chaplain. He also served in a similar capacity in connection with the 51st and 65th Regimental Districts. His great good humour and sound common sense made him extremely popular with officers as well as men. unty Court; judgment

When, three and a half years ago, Mr Christie accepted the Archbishop of York's offer of the living of Church Fenton, he took with him to his new sphere of labour not only the good wishes of his old parish but also the high esteem.

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#### HENRY JOSEPH GOUGH.

We record with regret the death, at Woodbridge, on the 7 January 1903 of Mr H. J. Gough, Foundation Scholar of the College.

Mr Gough, who was born at Woodbridge 25 February 1883, was a son of Mr George Gough of Clensmore House, bridge. After tuition at home in bridge School in May 1893. He showed great promise, and in July 1895 was awarded the Seckford Scholarship of £14 a year for four years.

In June 1900 he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London in the First Division, and in August of that year was awarded the School Exhibition of £50 a year for three years, and also obtained the McMaster Gold Medal. In 1901 he again was awarded this medal, and in the autumn passed the Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination, with distinction in Mathematics.

In December 1901 he gained a Foundation Scholarship for Mathematics at St John's, and commenced residence in October 1902.

Having gained the highest honours open to him during his school life, his friends naturally looked forward to a distinguished University career. Unfortunately he caught a chill towards the end of the year, and passed away after a few days' illness. Mr Gough was of a bright and genial disposition, he was popular in his school, and though his residence among us was short, he had in that brief period led those who met him to form a high estimate of his mental powers and moral character.

#### CLARENCE ESMÉ STUART M.A.

A link with our own past and with the national past was snapt on January 8th. by the death of Mr Clarence Esmé Stuart at Addington House, Reading. Mr Stuart was the third son of Mr William Stuart of Tempsford Hall, Beds and Aldenham Abbey Herts, and the grandson of William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh 1800-1822, both of whom were members of this College, the latter taking his M.A. degree in 1774, and the former in 1820. Mr Charles Pole Stuart,\* an elder brother (by one year), was also a member of this College, and took his B.A. degree in 1848, Clarence Esmé Stuart taking the same degree in 1849. Both took their M.A. degree in 1852. Among their contemporaries were Dr Jessopp, Professor Mayor, Mr Mason, Professor Liveing, and Dr Joseph Mayor.

Mr Stuart's family motto is *avilo vivet honore*; and few commoners, or peers, have had a more distinguished and a more interesting ancestry.

1. His grandfather, the Archbishop of Armagh, was the fifth son of John, third earl of Bute, † the unpopular eleven months' prime minister of the early days of George III (1762-3), who brought the Seven Years' War to a close. Through him Mr Stuart was fifteenth in descent from Robert II, the first Stuart king of Scotland (1371-1390). Sir James Stuart, eighth

\* *Eagle*, xix 499.

† Bute's name has been mentioned a good deal of late, German Anglophobia being traced to his supposed 'desertion' of Frederick the Great. See George Peel's book 'The enemies of England' and *Spectator*, Jan. 31, 1903.

in descent, had rendered devoted service to Charles I in the Great Rebellion, and upon his grandson the title of Earl of Bute was conferred at the Restoration. Mr Stuart's father, as probably also his grandfather, obtained his M.A. degree after nine (seven full) terms as being of royal descent (*qui Reg. Maj. consang. attingit*. See *Graduali*, 1823).

2. The Earl of Bute married Mary, daughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the friend and afterwards enemy of Alexander Pope. Her husband, Edward Wortley Montagu, was ambassador to the Porte in 1716-17. During her stay in the east she had observed the practice of 'ingrafting' for small-pox (see her letter of April 1, 1717). She had her only son inoculated,\* and on her return to England in 1722 † her daughter Mary also, the latter being the first person so treated in western Europe. Lady Mary was denounced as an unnatural mother, but her example was followed by the then Princess of Wales, who in the same year had two of her children inoculated (Baron's *Life of Jenner*, i 230); and she was furthermore congratulated by Swift on 'the godlike delight of saving many British lives,'—he might have added that of preserving the good looks of many fair British faces also. Lady Mary had herself suffered from small-pox, which 'deprived her of her very fine eyelashes and impaired her beauty.' A like mishap had befallen Charles II's *innamorata*, *la belle* Stuart, wife of the sixth Duke of Lennox: after which, however, we are told, 'the King's attentions were no less assiduous than before' (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.*)

3. Bute's fifth son, the future Archbishop, grandfather of C. E. Stuart, married Sophia Margaret Juliana, daughter of Thomas Penn of Stoke Pogis (1702-1755), second son of William Penn the Quaker (1644-1718), to whom in 1681, in payment of a crown debt of £16,000 due to Penn's father, William Penn the admiral, Charles II made over a tract of

\* At Pera in 1718.

† In the same year "a learned divine of the Church of England (Massey), who preached a sermon against small-pox inoculation, in London, 1722, announced it as no new art, inasmuch as Job, he asserted, had been inoculated by the devil. Ehlmann (of Frankfort) took rather a bolder flight, and attempted to prove from quotations of the prophetic parts of scripture and the writings of the fathers of the Church, that the Vaccine was nothing less than Antichrist" (Baron, i, 452).

country to the west of the Delaware river, henceforth known as Pennsylvania. A grandson of Richard Penn (third son of the great William Penn), also named William Penn (1776-1845), became a member of this College but never took his degree. He was the author at seventeen years of age of *Vindiciæ Britannicæ* (1794), directed against Gilbert Wakefield's *Spirit of Christianity* (*Dict. Nat. Biogr.*).

4. William Stuart, the father of C. E. Stuart, married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles Morice Pole who in 1801 relieved Nelson in the command of the Baltic fleet. He was in that year created Baronet. He afterwards served at Cadiz and in the Trafalgar promotions of November 9th 1805 was made admiral. He had been a midshipman, or at any rate on the same ship, with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV; and when the latter became King in 1830 he was made Master of the Robes and Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who commanded the ninth Brigade at the Modder River, is the great-grandson of the Admiral's elder brother, Reginald Pole.

5. The name of Esmé\* was derived from Esmé Stuart (1540?-1583), Seigneur d'Aubigny in France, who in 1579 came over to Scotland and became the first of the many favourites of James VI of Scotland, afterwards James I of England, then fourteen years of age. He was one of the leaders of the French party in Scotland. The young King, already a keen theologian, won him over to at least a profession of Protestantism. Through him, in a great measure, Morton was brought to the block, but he was soon afterwards forced to retire to France. Dying there in 1583 he directed that his heart should be sent to his royal master (Tytler viii 166). Esmé Stuart had been created Duke of Lennox. This title, and also that of Duke of Richmond, expired with Charles sixth Duke of Lennox and third of Richmond in 1672. Both titles

\* Esmé = *æstimatus*, as Honoré = *honoratus*. *Esmer* in old French = *estimer*. See Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* under *aim*. A well-known lady-novelist has taken Esmé Stuart as a *nom de plume*. She told a relative of mine that thinking the name a pretty one, and not knowing that there was a living author to whom it belonged of right, she had made up her mind, if ever she wrote, to write under it. Her books (I am told) got mixed up in the *Museum* catalogue with those of Mr C. E. Stuart, who was thereupon supposed by some to have taken to fiction.

then reverted to Charles II as nearest heir male; and were bestowed by him on his son by the Duchess of Portsmouth, on whom Louis XIV afterwards bestowed the title of Seigneur d'Aubigny. From that son the present Duke of Richmond is descended.

Esmé Stuart was first cousin to Darnley, the murdered husband of Mary Queen of Scots, a crime to which Morton was believed to have at least consented. Darnley and Esmé Stuart are described as 'cousins' of the King, 'being probably descended from a family which branched off from the old Stewart stock before it became royal' (Burton iv, 260). Whether there was any other than a collateral connexion between this line and that from which Clarence Esmé Stuart was descended does not appear from the ordinary works of reference. Three of the six Dukes of Lennox had borne the name of *Esmé*.

To return to the Johnian Stuarts,—some account of the Archbishop of Armagh, grandfather to C. E. Stuart, will be found in Professor Mayor's *Baker* (ii, 731). To the authorities there mentioned may be added Jesse's *Memoirs of George III* (ii, 230). In a letter to William Stuart dated Dec. 29, 1799 George III expresses his cordial satisfaction at 'the five Sermons you preached during Your Residence' and assures him that 'I shall feel myself most happy when I shall judge it the proper opportunity to advance You to a more lucrative Bishoprick' (William Stuart was then Bishop of St David's). In a letter of Jan. 1st, 1800, addressed to the Bishop of Worcester, after speaking of 'the entering on a New Century' (surely a royal mistake), the King recurs to the five sermons and adds: "I have pressed him to collect the matter for them, with such farther explanations as a treatise in support of our Holy Religion might require, and then publish what may be useful to others as well as highly creditable to himself. Young Bishops ought to write that their talents may be known." Mr C. E. Stuart used to relate that his grandfather, having once preached before George III and having been informed by an official that he would be called upon to publish his sermon, at once tore it up and put it in the fire. However, notwithstanding Mr Stuart's unwillingness to publish, on July 13 the King wrote to Lady Charlotte Finch, requesting her "apprize the Bishop (of St David's) of my earnest wish to place him (in the see of

Armagh) where He can be of such use, and that in point of Emolument it is infinitely more lucrative than is in general supposed; I know that will not actuate him, but, at the same time, with an increasing family, it ought not to be disregarded" (surely we *are* still in the eighteenth century). On July 18 the King seeks to overcome the Bishop's reluctance to translation by the assurance that "though the Irish climate is damp, it is uncommonly mild and consequently not void of merit." Only (it is said) in submission to a royal command did William Stuart submit to be made Primate of Ireland. The writer of the notice of William Stuart in the *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* remarks that 'of his individuality nothing further is known than the dates of his promotions.' An interesting 'passage' in his life, however, shews that the future Archbishop possessed both resolution, energy, and benevolence. "During the long "time that he was only Vicar of Luton in Bedfordshire," writes "Lady\* Louisa Stuart in *Introductory Anecdotes to Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* (Bohn, 1861, i 91), "a malignant small-pox broke out in that neighbourhood, "almost equal, on a smaller scale, to some of the pestilences in "history. The mortality increased so fast, and the minds of "the country people were so distracted with terror, that he, at "length, taking his resolution, offered to have every person who "was still uninfected inoculated at his own expense.

"A religious scruple lingered yet among the dissenters, "who were very numerous in that parish and those adjoining; "but excessive apprehension overcame it: they, like the rest, "crowded to signify their assent, and within a fortnight above "two thousand persons of all ages underwent the operation. "Mr Stuart stood alone without coadjutor or adviser: his family "who were at a distance, knew nothing of the transaction; "he had only a country practitioner and country nurses to "depend upon; add to this, that it was impossible such a "number of patients could all be duly prepared or properly

\* Lady Louisa Stuart was, I believe, the most distinguished in literature of this distinguished family. She had, however, a feeling against a lady of rank publishing. The *Introductory Anecdotes* and her letters to Sir Walter Scott in Lockhart are all that appeared in her lifetime. She was a valued correspondent of the great novelist who derives suggestions and information from her, e.g. in regard to the *Luck of Muncaster*. Her letters have been published recently (1901), and very interesting they are. She was the Archbishop's youngest sister and lived from 1757 to 1851.

"attended to; neither persuasion, entreaties, nor authority, "could make the poor always observe the directions he gave "them; and some, whom he would fain have deterred on "account of their advanced age or sickly habits, would run the "risk in spite of his prohibition. Yet it pleased God to grant "him complete success. Very few difficult cases occurred, and "only three people died. . . . an infirm unhealthy woman, a man "past eighty years old, and an infant whose mother afterwards "confessed she knew it had already caught the disease, which "in her ignorance she supposed inoculation to cure. To crown "all, for several succeeding years the small-pox scarcely "reappeared in that district. But when his parishioners were "safe, Mr. Stuart himself began to sink under all that he had "suffered in body and mind. The exertions daily and nightly "required to supply what was wanted, and overlook what was "passing (often at a considerable distance), made his fatigues "very severe; but the deep feeling of responsibility, and the "anxiety which he had to stifle and keep concealed, whatever "the effort might cost, were a thousand times more oppressive. "Many months elapsed before he recovered his former health "and spirits."

Professor Mayor has quoted from Boswell's *Life of Johnson* the passage which tells how on Thursday, April 10 (1782), "I introduced to him at his house in Bolt Court, the Honourable "and Reverend William Stuart, son of the Earl of Bute; a "gentleman truly worthy of being known to Johnson; being "with all the advantages of high birth, learning, travel, and "elegant manners, an exemplary parish priest in every respect." The conversation turned on the tour to the Hebrides which Johnson and Boswell had recently taken. The 'advantages' of which Boswell speaks would have made any visitor welcome to Johnson, and this visitor was moreover the son of the minister who during his brief tenure of power twenty years earlier had procured for Johnson as 'a very learned and good man without any certain provision' a royal pension, of 'three hundred pounds a year.' Johnson's scruple about accepting the pension in face of his own definition of pensioner ('a slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master'), how he consulted Sir Joshua, how Sir Joshua counselled acceptance, how Johnson \*accepted, but had to write on November 3 for the first payment

\* Bute 'in the handsomest manner' twice assured Johnson that the pension was 'not given for anything you are to do, but for what you have done.'

due at Michaelmas, all this is set forth in Boswell's delightful work.\*

James Stuart, the native historian of Armagh (1819), referred to but not quoted by Professor Mayor, writes (p. 462): "We have somewhere seen a well written essay on inoculation with the signature 'William Stuart,' which we believe to be the production of the present Primate of all Ireland." On p. 463 he continues: "It cannot be expected that we shall enter into any minute biographical account of our present Metropolitan. There are, however, a few things which we cannot in common justice omit mentioning.—1st. He is a resident Primate who superintends the church committed to his care, with conscientious vigilance. His presence in Armagh, and the money which he expends in that neighbourhood, are highly beneficial to the country.—2nd. He seems anxious to provide for the acting clergy of his own diocese.—3rd. He has given parishes to several old curates, who possessed no other interest in the church, than a certain consciousness in his Grace's bosom, that they merited preferment.—4th. He has encouraged the building of comfortable Glebe-houses for his clergy, and the natural consequence is, that there is scarcely a non-resident clergyman in his diocese. Indeed his own salutary example has greatly contributed to this effect.—5th. He has adorned Armagh with some beautiful public buildings.† 6th. During the late famine, his pecuniary grants to the committee established in Armagh, for relieving the indigent poor, were munificent.—We shall conclude these brief remarks on the conduct of this excellent prelate, by observing that so long as he shall be spared to the church and the people, *Non periere mores, jus, decus, pietas, fides.*" "I certainly trust He will do credit to my personal Nomination, and prove a bright Example to the Irish Bench," the King had written on October 16, 1800; and the hope seems not to have been belied.

Mr William Stuart, eldest son of the Archbishop, took his M.A. degree, in the manner above described, in 1820. He 'served his generation' as a country gentleman, being J.P., D.L., and M.P. for Bedfordshire. He compiled *Stuartiana or Bubbles*

\* The Archbishop's wife was also acquainted with Dr Johnson. She was once taken to the *Bas bleus* club in her girlhood and sat on his knee. *Stuartiana*.

† The Chapel of Ease, the Sunday and Daily School, the Market House.

*blown by and to some of the Family of Stuart* (privately printed 1857).\* He died in 1874.

Clarence Esmé Stuart, the third son of William Stuart, was born May 29, 1827. The Duke of Clarence was his god-father and gave him his first Christian name. Being a healthy child, and his mother being much at Kensington, it came to pass that the young Princess Victoria, was re-vaccinated from his arm. Inoculation with small-pox *virus*, never (it seems) very popular, forbidden indeed at Oxford in 1774 by the Town and University authorities (J. R. Green's *Studies in Oxford History*, p. 111), had been rapidly superseded (since May 14, 1796, the date—long observed in Berlin as a festival—of Jenner's first vaccination) by inoculation† with cow-pox. The Royal Family had from the first favoured the new practice. As early as 1798 the Duke of Clarence had introduced vaccination into his own family and household (Baron i, 495); and now, in 1827 or 28, the Princess Victoria, his niece and future successor, was re-vaccinated from the arm of his old comrade's grandchild. Re-vaccination seems to have been quite recently introduced (*Encycl. Brit.* xxiv, 29) and the Princess may have been one of the earliest to undergo it. In gratitude our future Queen sent the little boy a ball. The incident was mentioned by Mr Stuart some years ago to a relative of mine from whom I learn it.

Mr Stuart was sent to school at Eton. Like his grandfather, his father, and his elder brother, he came up to St. John's, taking his B.A. degree in 1849 and his M.A. in 1852. In the former year he obtained the second Tyrwhitt Scholarship, Mr Mason winning the first in 1851. His love of Scripture, he said long afterwards, had led him to the study of Hebrew; and

\* The Rev Stuart O. Ridley, nephew of Mr Stuart, has kindly lent me this book.

† "The King's Reader on Physic, (our own) Sir Isaac Pennington, was a violent opposer of vaccination and he put forward his statement (that Dr Jenner had—after the discovery of vaccination—inoculated his son with the small-pox) with a view to prove that Dr Jenner, though he recommended the practice to others was distrustful of it, and had abandoned it in his own family" (Baron's *Jenner*, ii 43, where the circumstances are explained). Dr Ramsden, rector of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, had on May 15, 1803 preached before the University of Cambridge against vaccination, printing the above statement in a note. On the other hand, the Rev James Plumtre preached in 1805 in defence of vaccination both before the University, and on March 3 at Hinxton (from Numb. xvi, 48) *ib.*

to these studies he remained constant for the rest of his life. A slight impediment in his speech\* hindered his seeking Holy Orders, for which his parents had intended him. In 1853 he married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Cuninghame, of Caddell and Thornton in Ayrshire, who died March 10, 1901. Soon after his marriage he settled at Reading, where for some time he busied himself as a lay worker in the Church of England.

From an early date Mr Stuart was active with his pen. Three lengthy pamphlets appeared in rapid succession, *The New Testament and its Translations*, 1855; *The Bible and the Versions of the Bible*, 1856; *Modern Translations of the Vulgate, and the Bible Society*, 1857. These were followed by a fourth written jointly with the Rev J. D. Hale, of St John's, Richmond, Surrey, entitled *A Protest against the Circulation of the Papal and Latin Vulgate and its Versions by the British and Foreign Bible Society*. These pamphlets were all directed against the Society's practice of circulating Roman Catholic versions of the Bible, e.g. De Saci's French Testament, in some cases along with Protestant versions. This plan, it was maintained by the Society, tended to disarm prejudice and opposition in Roman Catholic countries and thus facilitated *colportage*. It was further contended that our Lord and the Apostles had freely used a confessedly imperfect version of the Old Testament, the LXX. This plea drew from Mr Stuart a fifth pamphlet, *The Greek Septuagint, its use in the New Testament examined* (1859), wherein he maintains that 'quotations were allowed (by them) from the LXX only when the general sense was the same as the Hebrew.' In the first two pamphlets Mr Stuart contrasts in parallel columns the sense of the original with that given by the peccant version and points out the Roman error countenanced. Throughout he gives proof of scholarship and of considerable acquaintance with the modern Latin languages. The third pamphlet, addressed to the Rev. Carus Wilson, promises 'an appeal to the great body of subscribers, as the committee refused to alter their practices.' About the same time Dr Tregelles addressed an appeal to the Society on the same subject.

In or about the year 1860 Mr Stuart joined the Plymouth Brethren, becoming a member of the community at Reading, among whom he lived and worked to the end of his life. His literary works from this time were chiefly expository. They

\* One of the Brethren writes: "he did preach and speak at our meetings."

include *The Book of Praises* (the Psalms), *Sketches from the Gospel of Mark, From Advent to Advent* (on St Luke's Gospel), *Tracings from the Gospel of John, Tracings from the Acts, An outline of Paul's Epistle to the Romans* (2nd ed., 1900), *The Old Faith or the New—which?* (on the Epistle to the Hebrews), *Simple Papers on the Church of God*, various theological pamphlets, some of which deal with matters of controversy among the Brethren, e.g. *Christian Standing and Condition* (4th ed. 1884), and a multitude of tracts and magazine articles. The books were mostly published by Marlborough and Co., Old Bailey. He also wrote *Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (Bagster), a work resembling Professor Sanday's *Appendices*, and (in 1881) a critique of Professor Robertson Smith's *Old Testament in the Jewish Church*, which ends with the remark: "One thing is evident, the book which the Professor has studied the least is the one about which he writes, the volume of the Old Testament Revelation." Mr Stuart was in truth, from the whole cast of his mind and from the school of religious thought to which he belonged, wholly unable to enter into the Professor's view that 'worship by sacrifice and all that belongs to it is no part of the divine Torah to Israel' and that a polytheistic stage may have preceded the historic religion of that people. "With regard to current 'Higher Criticism'," writes a friend, "he was an uncompromising opponent of neologian views." Sacrificial and apocalyptic ideas pervade much of Mr Stuart's writing; but this is, of course, no place for any criticism of his views. Besides their wide acceptance among his own people, his writings were in some cases very favourably noticed by the *Record*, the *Rock*, and by various Wesleyan organs. Mr Stuart always seems to know what he wishes to say, and says it clearly, tersely, and in the manner of a scholar. When engaged in controversy he is calm and dignified, though at times severe, as when to an unlearned opponent who claims to have looked up and examined certain passages 'in a Bercean spirit' he replies "one presumes the Berceans conducted their investigations in a tongue they themselves understood" (*Christian Standing*, vii). His mind had deeply and lovingly pondered the themes on which he wrote. Thus in the Preface to his *From Advent to Advent* he says, "Just thirty years ago the writer first discerned it (the view set forth in that work) and as he read on in the Gospel day by day, it opened up to him as a flower expands under the warmth and light of the sun." (p. 7).

He was busy with his pen to the end, a work on which he was engaged being completed by him during his last illness. Mr Stuart is considered by those of his connexion as their best Hebrew scholar since Tregelles. His learning, his gifts and industry as an author, his social rank, and his fine personal qualities, gave him a position of great influence among the Brethren. Divisions have not been more lacking among them than among other and more important religious bodies. Does not Socrates, the Church historian, affirm that but for such divisions there would be no subject-matter for Church History (vii, 48)? Temperate and dignified as Mr Stuart was in controversy and, as a friend attests, 'with a special dislike of anything like self advertisement,' he nevertheless was in 1885 excommunicated on a point of doctrine by the London Darbyite meetings, while elsewhere (then or earlier), as a Montreal Brother complains, "some said, I am of J.N.D.; others, I am of W.K.: some said, I am of J.B.S.; others, I am of C.E.S." (*A History of the Plymouth Brethren*, by W. B. Neatby, 1901, pp. 311, 332).

His general position among his own people is thus described by Mr E. E. Whitfield, of Oriel College, Oxford, who had known and honoured him for thirty years: "he must be classed among the *discriminating* adherents of John Nelson Darby, with all of whose characteristic views he was however in unhesitating sympathy. He may be regarded as a chief representative of the progressive school among the Brethren... His tendency was not to shrink from the logical outcome of any line of doctrine on which he had once entered with conviction, and compromise he detested."

Nearly all the books enumerated above were not very long ago presented by Mr Stuart to the College Library. He had kept his name on the boards from the time of his residence. Readers of the *Eagle* (xxii, 410) need only to be reminded of the magnificent gift that marks his attachment to the College. Mr Mullinger on p. 32 of his *History of St John's* (1901), following *Baker-Mayor* (i, 114), had mentioned the bequest to the College by George Day (4th Master, 1537-8) of the Complutensian Polyglott of Cardinal Ximenes, adding that the work had 'disappeared.' This met Mr Stuart's eye and he wrote soon after offering to replace the missing treasure from his own collection. There were two conditions to the offer, viz. that

the work should be kept in the mahogany case he had had made for it, and that some one should be sent to receive it. Would that all other academic *desiderata* might be as promptly supplied by the simple expedient of making them known! Accordingly (on May 16, 1901) Mr Lockhart, our Library assistant, travelled to Reading and received this noble gift at the donor's hands. The fifth volume of the work contains, it will be remembered, the first printed edition of the Greek New Testament (1514), though in actual publication Ximenes was outstripped by Erasmus (1516). Mr Stuart's gift now stands in its own case in a conspicuous position in the Library. There may it remain, unlike its predecessor, a κτῆμα ἐς αἰεὶ!

The giver is thus described by Mr Whitfield who had so long known him: "he was simple in demeanour with a special grace of manner; humble as to his attainments, with special dislike of anything savouring of self-advertisement: most generous with his means, both in regard of the poor with whom he was associated and of the need of fellow-labourers without private means." Another friend speaks of his 'aristocratic appearance,' and his 'gentleness of manner'; says how 'happy and absorbed he seemed when writing one of his books'... "I have seen him sometimes come from his study to the drawing-room with his face radiant with delight"... "His service was a good deal among the poor\* and afflicted people, ministering to their temporal as well as their spiritual needs."

His gift to ourselves illustrates one pleasing trait. He told Mr Lockhart that he had given away many of his books, as he liked to have the pleasure of doing so in his lifetime.

Mr Stuart leaves no issue.

*Cum talis sis ulinam noster esses.* With so many gifts and graces, with his deeply religious nature and his love for the poor, one may be permitted to express the wish that Mr Stuart could have remained in the Church of his birth and had followed in the steps of his grandfather as a parish-priest, it may be as a bishop.

W. A. C.

\* A Brother speaks of 'seeing just inside his front door an entire shelf devoted to baskets of all sizes, ready to hand at every opportunity to carry fruit, jellies, etc., to his much loved poor.'

The following members of the College have died during the year 1902; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Thomas Adams (1873), died 25 December at Almeley Vicarage (*Eagle*, xxiv, p. 225).

Rev Frederick Field Adeny (1887), son of Edward Adeny, born at Chelsea, 31 August 1864. Educated at St Mark's College, Chelsea. Curate of St Andrew-the-Less, Cambridge, 1887-89; of St John's, Paddington, 1889-91; Principal of the Church Missionary Society's Divinity Class at Jerusalem, 1891-93; Church Missionary Society's Missionary at Cairo, 1893-1902; Secretary of the Egyptian Mission, 1894-1902. Died at Helouan, Egypt, 27 December, aged 38.

Charles Alfred Andrews (1878), son of Henry Andrews, sometime Registrar of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. Born at Dhurumtollah, Calcutta, in 1846. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 10 May 1870, called to the Bar 25 May 1877. He practised for sometime in the High Court of Calcutta, and also undertook teaching and educational work at Agra and Meerut. He became the Principal of Meerut College. He was an instructor of great ability and much culture, and he had an old-world courtesy about him which was very beautiful. Died 24 December at Meerut. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Rev Thomas Archbold (1864), son of George Archbold, born 24 January 1835 at the Milsteads in the parish of Ancroft, Northumberland. Vice-Principal of Culham College, Oxford, 1864-66; Curate of Stamford-in-the-Vale, Berks, 1866-69; Headmaster of the Diocesan Middle School at Burgh, 1869-75; Principal of the Norwich Training College, 1875-95; Rector of Taverham, Norfolk, 1888-92; Rector of Burgate, near Diss, 1895-1902. Died 13 March. He married in 1866 Jeanetta, younger daughter of G. Kemp Esq., of Bath.

Rev Walter Bridge Athy (1849), son of Joseph Athy, born at Chelmsford 4 March 1822, educated at Chelmsford Grammar School. Curate of St Martin, Liverpool, 1852-54; Chaplain R. N. 1854, and Naval Instructor 1855. Placed on the Retired List in 1882. Served on H.M.S. *Impérieuse* in the Baltic (Baltic medal); *Horatio* (Channel); *Archer* (West Indies); *Calypto* (Pacific); *Defence* (Channel Squadron); *Royal Alfred*, Flag Ship (N. America and West Indies); *Ganges*, Training Ship (Falmouth); *Royal Adelaide*, Flag Ship (Devonport); Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, 1876-82. Lately resident at The Holt, Alverstoke, Hants. Died there 8 August, aged 80.

Rev James Barton (1849), son of Samuel Barton J.P., Surgeon, of Manchester. Born in Manchester 5 May 1826. Educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of Burton-on-Trent 1850-52; of Bolton 1852-54; of Crumpsall, Lancashire, 1854-56. Vicar of Hadley, Salop, 1856-94. Lately resided at Thoinlea, Bellevue, Shrewsbury; died there 21 March. Hadley was a new ecclesiastical district when Mr Barton went to it. During his incumbency he saw the population of his parish grow from a few hundreds to 2000. He resigned in 1894 owing to ill-health. In 1896 new Sunday Schools were built at Hadley as a memorial of his incumbency there; his saintly influence was widely felt. Mr Barton married Mary, daughter of Mr Benjamin Clegg, of Cheetham Hill.

Rev George Yatman Boddy (1843), born in Hampshire. Educated at St Paul's School, Portsmouth. Sometime Senior Mathematical Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Evening Lecturer of Eltham, Kent. Vicar of Colegate, Sussex, 1872-90. Lately resided at Elmslie, West Tarring, Worthing; died there 17 March, aged 85.

Edward Salvin Bowlby (1854), eldest son of the Rev Edward Bowlby, of Little Ilford and West Thurrock, born at Wanstead, Essex, 23 June 1830. Educated at Rugby School. His father, who was of Jesus College, B.A. 1822, was sometime a Lieutenant in the 4th King's Own Regiment, and afterwards Rector of West Thurrock. Mr E. S. Bowlby was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 1 November 1854, and was called to the Bar 17 November 1857. He died 4 November at Gilston Park, Herts. Mr Bowlby married first, 1 August 1861, Maria, youngest daughter of the late James Rimington Esq., of Broomhead Hall, Yorks; and, secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Vans-Agnew Esq., of Sheuchan and Barnbarrow, Argyleshire, and had issue. Mr Bowlby rowed "4" in the First Boat in the Lent Races of 1853, and "7" in the Second Boat in the May Races of 1854.

Rev Charles Braddy (1841), son of Charles Braddy, Schoolmaster, of Rochester. Assistant Master in the City of London School 1847-97; sometime Lecturer of St Magnus, London Bridge. Chaplain to St Margaret and St John's Union, Westminster, 1853-97. Lately resided at Clare Villa, Cheltenham; died there 9 February, aged 83. He married, 4 October 1850, at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Sarah, widow of the late G. F. Davenport, of Oxford and of Adelaide, South Australia.

Rev Harry Brown (1891), son of Harry Brown, born at Battersea, Surrey, 31 May 1869. Educated at Tonbridge School. After some experience in the Bede Training College, Durham, he was ordained by the Bishop of St David's as Chaplain and Tutor to the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen, in 1894. He worked there until his death on May 12. His genial, loveable disposition gained for him very many friends in Carmarthen, while his high sense of duty, his unaffected goodness, and his ready willingness to help those who needed it had a marked influence upon his pupils, whose affection for him was sincere and evident.

Rev John Findlay Buckler (1868), son of the Rev William Buckler M.A., Oxford, born at Ilchester in 1846. Curate of Wallacy, Cheshire, 1869-71; of Weaverham, Cheshire, 1872-73; Assistant-Diocesan Inspector for Chester 1873-75 and 1881-93. Rector of Bidston, near Birkenhead, 1881-1902; Surrogate, Diocese of Chester 1881-1902; Chief Diocesan Inspector for Chester 1894-1902. Died 4 December at Las Palmas, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was the author of *Short Commentary on the Proper Lessons for the Greater Holy Days*, 1881; *Short Commentary on the Proper Psalms* 1891.

Samuel Butler (1859), died 18 June at Clumber House, 18; St John's Wood Road, aged 66 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 83). Mr Butler was Bow of the Second Boat in the May Term 1855, and coxed the First Boat as Head of the River in the Lent and May Term of 1857. He also coxed the winning Four in the October Term 1857.

Byramji Navroji Cama (1901), died 10 January at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (*Eagle*, xxiii, 232).

Henry Casson (1854), eldest son of William Casson, a Solicitor, of Manchester, and Saltord; born in Manchester 15 March 1830. Educated at Clapham School under the Rev C. Pritchard. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 28 May 1853, called to the Bar 30 April 1856. Among his father's articulated clerks in Manchester had been Charles Hall, afterwards the well known Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Hall. Mr Casson was one of the large number of equity lawyers who received their training in the pupil room of Mr Charles Hall. He undertook a great deal of Mr Hall's conveyancing work, and when, in 1873, Mr Hall was raised to the bench, and became Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles Hall, Mr Casson became his successor as one of the six Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery.



He also became his successor as Conveyancing Counsel to the Metropolitan Board of Works and as the adviser of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in their church building and patronage cases. On the supersession of the old Metropolitan Board of Works Mr Casson became Conveyancing Counsel to the London County Council. He was the joint author with the late Sir Charles Hall of that remarkable piece of legislation the Vendor and Purchasers' Act 1874. Mr Casson died 25 October at his residence, 15, Queen's Gate Place, London. He married first, 22 March 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Charles Hall (the future Vice-Chancellor); she died 12 May 1873. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Persis Anne, only daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Percy Scott, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

John Whyley Chell (undergraduate), Trooper 20598 Imperial Yeomanry. Died at Frankryk, O.R.C., 25 February, of wounds received in action.

Rev James John Christie (1855), died 24 December at Kirk Fenton Vicarage, Leeds, aged 71 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 227).

Rev Smith Wild Churchill (1861), son of William Wild Churchill, born at Sheepshed, Leicestershire, in 1836. Educated at Christ's Hospital, where he was a Grecian. Sir William Browne's medallist for Latin Epigram in 1861. Assistant Master at the King's School, Sherborne, 1861-68; Head Master of Atherstone Grammar School 1868-1902; Curate of Atherstone 1885-1901. Vicar of Mapperley, Derbyshire, 1901-2. Died 13 February 1902, aged 63.

Rev George Pettman Lucas (1849 as G. P. Clarke), son of the Rev John Thomas Clarke, born at Kirk Andreas Rectory, Isle of Man, 2 February 1827. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Mathematical Master at Repton School 1852-83. Died at his residence at Repton 19 December, aged 75.

Rev Cornelius Hargreave Croke (1850), son of Samuel Croke, of Shackwell Green, Stoke Newington, born at Stoke Newington 9 September 1827. Curate of Milton, Berks, 1852-54; of Challow, Berks, 1854-56; Head Master of Wantage Grammar School, Berks, 1854-57; Chaplain of Callington School, Cornwall, 1867-70; Head Master of Plympton Grammar School 1871-76; Chaplain of Plympton St Mary Union 1871-76; Curate-in-Charge of Membury, Devon, 1876-78; of Sutton, Lincolnshire, 1878-79; Vicar of Sheepstor, near Horrabridge, Devon, 1879-1902. Died 17 April at St Barnabas Home, East Grinstead, Surrey. At Wantage he was intimately associated with the late Dean Butler and his staff, when Wantage was a household word for the most efficient parish work in England. He married in 1860 Emma, daughter of the late Rev H. B. Hibbert, Vicar of South Cockerington, Lincolnshire.

Rev Andrew Halliday Douglas (1898), died 15 June in Edinburgh (*Eagle*, xxiv, 97).

William Dashwood Fane (1838), eldest son of William Fane of the H.E.I.C.S., born 21 October 1816. Educated at the Charterhouse. Mr Fane rowed Six in the First Boat in the Lent Races of 1856 with the late Dean Merivale and Sir Patrick Colquhoun; He rowed Six in the First Boat at the Head of the River in 1837 and in the Boat at Henley. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 19 June 1838, and was called to the Bar 22 November 1841. He was Legal Assistant to the Board of Trade from 1856 to 1867. He married, 8 October 1861, Susan Millicent, eldest daughter of General John Reeve, of Leadenham House, Lincolnshire (she died 12 December 1877). Mr Fane resided for many years at Fulbeck Hall, near Lincoln. He was a J.P. for Notts and Derbyshire, and died at Fulbeck Hall 29 November, aged 86. Mr Fane was appealed

to about 5 years ago to contribute some reminiscences to the *Eagle*, but pleaded that his octogenarian pen was too feeble to undertake the enterprise. He, however, added some short notes which we give here.

- (1) I remember being fined by Dr French, Master of Jesus and Vice-Chancellor of the University, for trespassing on a farm at Histon, where we went to ride over the double posts and rails then put up for the inclosure of the open fields. Nunn, a livery stable man, near Emmanuel, had two hacks that could jump the double flight. Charles Knight, afterwards Master of the Hounds at Rome, and G. F. Wilbraham (of Delamere, Cheshire) were my fellow culprits.
- (2) As a Scholar it came to my turn to read lessons in Chapel. Not knowing it was a surplice night, I had to run to my rooms in letter B, New Court, to get my surplice, and when I returned was so out of breath that my reading got me into trouble with the Dean.
- (3) Rowing men crossed the River from Jesus Pieces in a ferry boat moved by a chain or rope. One day, when I was not on it, it turned over, causing fatality.

I was on the side of Mr Crick and Mr Charles Merivale, but unluckily, as I had come from Charterhouse, knowing no Mathematics whatever, I gave my whole time to that study and neglected Classics altogether. This ended in my being seventh Johnian among the wranglers, without a hope of a Fellowship; so I left Cambridge finally the day after the examination for the Classical Tripos was over. I read with Robinson (third wrangler) at Keswick in the Long Vacation of 1836, and at Peterhouse (where he had become Fellow) in that of 1837. In 1836 he worked well with his pupils. In 1837 I often found only a 'paper' left for me to do, my tutor having taken to afternoon riding on horseback.

During the days when I should have been training at Henley (I rowed as emergency man in the L.M. Boat at Henley against Queen's, Oxford) in 1837, I went to the Spitalfield Weavers' Ball at the Italian Opera House, at which King William and Queen Adelaide were present. There my pocket was picked, which caused the loss of time from Henley, to the great anger of my fellow oars, and perhaps the loss of the race.

There is another incident, not perhaps known at St John's. The Lady Margaret, being first boat on the Cam, challenged the boat that should be first on the Isis at the end of the season 1837. Christ Church was the first, but Queen's ended second. The latter being known to be the better was sent to Henley. This was told me many years after by Dr Magrath of Queen's. I took my degree in January 1838. I bathed at Byron's pool on Christmas day 1837, and should have done so on New Year's day 1838, but something, I forget what prevented it, not the weather, which was quite mild. Then came the long frost of which the beginning and the end, and the coldest day had all been predicted by Murphy's almanac. The cold in the schools was so great during the forenoon and afternoon examination, that the Examiners must have been bothered by the answers to the papers being scarcely legible. Hands and feet were so numbed that men's time was spent in beating them into circulation.

Rev William La Fontaine (1865), son of William Fontaine, born at Carmarthen in 1837. Curate of Hurst, Lancashire, 1865-68; of St James', Accrington, 1868-80; Vicar of Barnby-le-Willows, near Newark, 1880-1902. Died at the Vicarage 2 July.

Rev Edward Ford (1853), son of Henry Ford, farmer, Croydon, born at Chelsam in 1825. Curate of Harrow-on-the-Hill, 1853-57; Curate of Wootton, Isle of Wight, 1858-60; of St John's, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1860-62; Vicar of Kings Stensole, Derbyshire, 1865-69; Curate of

- South Hanningfield, 1869-70; Rector of Exhall with Wixford, Warwickshire, 1887-92; Vicar of Albrighton, Salop, 1895-99. Latterly resided at The Hermitage, Alcombe, Dunster. Died there 3 January, aged 76. In the sixties he was Head Master of the Hill Side School, West Malvern.
- Charles Martin Friedlander (1868), son of Erasmus Adolphus Friedlander, teacher of languages, born at Sculcoates, Yorkshire, in 1841. Mr. C. M. Friedlander, who was Principal of Broomwood College, Clapham Common, died 30 May.
- Thomas Minchin Goodeve (1843), son of John Goodeve, solicitor, born 26 November 1821 in Hampshire. Educated at King's College, London, matriculated in London University 1838. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 6 January 1840, called to the Bar 27 January 1862. He was appointed Lecturer on Applied Mechanics in the Royal School of Mines in 1869; subsequently Professor of Mechanics and Mathematics at the Royal College of Science, London, this he resigned in 1894. He was for several years Professor of Natural Philosophy and Manufacturing Art at King's College, London; and later Professor of Applied Mathematics and Physics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. At the Bar he had a considerable practice in Patent cases. He died at 50, Ladbroke Road, London 10 February, aged 81. He married 16 June 1873, Geraldine Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Weigall M.A. He was the author of the following works: *The Elements of Mechanism; A Text-Book on the Steam Engine; The principles of Mechanics; The Gas Engine; An abstract of reported cases, relating to Letters Patent for Inventions.*
- William Griffiths (1865), son of David Griffiths of Dryshon-Fawr, co. Carnarvon, farmer, born at Llandilo-fawr, Carmarthen, in 1841. Educated at Llandoverly School. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 6 November 1863, called to the Bar 6 June 1866. He was appointed a member of the Bengal Education Department 1 July 1869. Served as assistant Professor, and Professor, at Presidency College, Calcutta; appointed a Fellow of Calcutta University in 1876; Principal of Hughli College, April 1880; Principal of Presidency College, December 1892. Retired in September 1896. Died 23 January at Oakfield, Battledown, Cheltenham, aged 61. He married 20 February 1871, Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. John Frederick Secretan Gabb, Perpetual Curate of Charlton King's, near Cheltenham.
- Rev Edward Kennedy Green (1856), son of the Rev Isaac Green, Vicar of Howgill, and many years second master of Sedbergh School, born at Sedbergh 12 March 1833. Educated at Sedbergh School. Fellow of the College from 1862 to 1870. He was assistant master at Rossall School 1857-64; at Brighton College 1865; Curate of Sedbergh 1865-66; of Grange, Lancashire, 1866-67; Perpetual Curate of Cautley with Dowbiggin, York, 1867-69. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Lawford, Essex, in 1870, where he remained till his death. He died at Lawford Rectory 18 January, aged 68. Mr Green was never married. He kept up his classics to the end, and verse translations by him have appeared in the *Eagle*. He restored at his own cost the Chancel of Lawford Church, and contributed an article on the history of the Church to the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society.
- Rev Anthony Hall (1879), son of Anthony Hall, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, 26 July 1851. Curate of Christ Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, 1878-84; of Ashton-under-Lyne 1884-85. Vicar of St George's, Mossley, Manchester, 1885-1902. Surrogate, Diocese of Manchester 1885-1902. Died 2 July, aged 50. In 1900 he was offered and accepted the benefice of St Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne, but afterwards withdrew. He leaves a widow, but no children.

- Rev Henry Hall (1864), son of Thomas Hall, farmer, born at Swallowfield, Berks, in 1828. Curate of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, 1864-67; of Earl's Colne, Essex, 1867-68; of Standon, Staffordshire, 1868-70; Incumbent of St Ninians, Castle Douglas, Scotland, 1870-73; Curate of Didbrook, Gloucestershire, 1873-74; of Lower Guyting, same county, 1878-89. Latterly resided at 4, Paragon Terrace, Cheltenham. Died there 29 October.
- Rev Radclyffe Russell Hall (1841), son of the Rev Samuel Hall, formerly Fellow of the College (B.A. 1804, Perpetual Curate of Billinge, Lancashire. Died 21 October 1858, at Amptill Square, London, aged 76), born at Billinge 14 November 1818. Died at his residence, Woodlands, Lynn, Hants, 18 March, aged 82.
- Rev Richard Davies Harries (1872), son of Benjamin Harries, born at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, in 1838. Curate of Harby 1872-73; Vicar of Harby with Swinethorpe, Notts, 1874-85; Vicar of Beeston, near Nottingham, 1885-1902. Died at South Clifton Hall, Newark, 16 August, aged 65.
- Hon Robert Charles Herbert (M.A. 1849), fourth son of Edward, second Earl of Powis, born at Welshpool, co. Montgomery, 24 June 1827. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 2 June 1849, called to the Bar 30 April 1853. Married 22 June 1854, Anna Maria, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Cludde Esq., of Orleton, Salop. A J.P. and D.L. for Salop; High Sheriff in 1878; Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield 1875-1902. Sometime a Major in the Salop Rifle Volunteers. Died 31 October at Orleton, Salop, aged 75.
- Rev Frederick Hoekin (1850), died 21 April at Phillack Rectory, aged 83 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 357).
- Rev George Gorham Holmes (1846), son of the Rev Joseph Holmes, of Croton, co Cambridge, born 30 December 1822. Educated at Leeds Grammar School. Sometime Fellow of the College. Vicar of Holmes on Spalding Moor, Yorks, 1865-1902. Died at the Vicarage 10 March.
- Rev Frederick Jeffery (1837), son of Bartholomew Jeffery and Wilhelmina Molesworth, sister of the seventh Viscount Molesworth. Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Molesworth 1841-1902. Perpetual Curate of Sway, near Lyminster, Hants, 1842-72. Latterly resided at Claywood Cottage, Sway; died there 23 December, aged 89. He had been blind for nearly forty years.
- Richard Denison Jones (1848), son of the Rev John Price Jones, of Kemble and Ewen, latterly of Elm Green, Cirencester, born at Ewen, Wilts, in 1821. Died 6 November at his residence, The Grange, Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, aged 78.
- Charles Kirk (1849), son of Charles Kirk, born at Wigston, co. Leicester, in 1825. Educated at the Collegiate School, Leicester. Mr Kirk practised for many years as an Architect at Sleaford. He died 1 April at Dorrington, Lincolnshire, and was buried at Quarington, near Sleaford.
- Rev George Augustus Langdale (1840), son of M. R. Langdale Esq, born in 1817. Vicar of Compton with Up Marden, Sussex, 1854-97. Died at Compton, near Petersfield, 23 June, aged 85. By his will he left considerable sums to charities.
- John Clavell Mansel-Pleydell (1839 as J. C. Mansel). Died 3 May at his residence, Whatcombe, Dorset (*Eagle*, xxiii, 356).
- Rev Richard William Bishop Marsh (1839), son of Richard Bishop Marsh of Stratford, Essex, Surgeon, born 6 February 1817. Educated at Merchant Taylors School. Curate of Clitheroe 1840-42; Vicar of Plaistow, Essex, 1842-83; Chaplain to the Plasket Industrial Schools 1853; Curate of Puffleet, Essex, 1884-85. Latterly resided at Woodlands, Darnley Road,

Gravesend. Died 9 September at Plaistow, aged 85. He married in 1864 Elizabeth, daughter of the late E. Shearman Esq, Solicitor, of Stratton, Cornwall. He was the author of *Fast Day Sermons; Every Parish a Family of Christ, a Sermon.*

Edward John Chalmers Morton (1880), died 3 October at his sister's house, Walton Cottage, Amberley, near Stroud (*Eagle*, xxiii, 99).

Rev Henry Murray (1845), son of Lieutenant-General Murray. Educated at Oundle. Curate of Bredon 1845-47; of Shadwell 1847-49; of St Luke's, Chelsea, 1849-51; Chaplain to Colney Hatch Asylum 1851-55; Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment 1855-81; serving at Agra 1855-88; Mean Meer 1858-65 and 1868-70 and 1877-81; at Lucknow 1867-68; at Subathoo 1870-73; Nowshera 1873-74; Moradabad 1874-77; The Gullies 1877. Died 11 October at Chiselhurst Rectory, aged 82.

Rev William Nockells (1847), son of William Nockells, of Stratford, Essex, Merchant, born at Stratford 27 November 1824. Educated at Merchant Taylors School. Curate of Stanstead Abbots, Herts, 1854-57; of Colham, Kent, 1857-60; Rector of Ifield, Kent, 1860-72. Latterly resided at 3, Carlton Villas, Barnes, London, S.W. Died there at the end of May or beginning of June, aged 77.

Richard Pendlebury (1870), died 13 March at Keswick (*Eagle*, xxiii, 348).

Rev James Powning (B.D. 1870), son of James Powning, Excise Officer, born at Falmouth, Devon, in 1824; admitted as a Ten-Year Man 17 November 1857. Curate of Buckfastleigh, Devon, 1852; of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, 1854-60; Head Master of Totnes Grammar School 1853-86. Latterly resided at Dart View, Plymouth Road, Totnes, died there 2 March, aged 78. He was best known as the Principal of Totnes Grammar School, which he conducted with great ability and success. At the time of his death he was the oldest Freemason in Totnes, being a P.M. of Pleiades Lodge, which some years ago elected him an honorary member in recognition of his past services. He was also P.P.G. Chap. of Devon. He leaves a widow and two daughters, and also two sons—the Rev James Furneaux Powning (B.A. 1883), of St John's, now Rector of Landkey, Devon, and the Rev Frederick Edmunds Powning, of Merton College, Oxford.

Leonard George Selwyn Raynor (undergraduate), only son of the Rev George Sydney Raynor (of St John's, B.A. 1875), born at Sutton Court, Chiswick, 21 July 1879. Educated at the Godolphin School, Hammersmith; St Paul's School, London; and Ipswich School. Died 11 Feb. in London.

Lord Rookwood (B.A. 1849 as Henry John Selwin) was Stroke of the Second Boat in the Lent Races 1848. Died in London 15 January, aged 75 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 230).

Frederick Ryland (1877), son of John Benjamin Ryland, born at Biggleswade, Beds, in 1854. Assistant Lecturer on Philosophy at University College, London, and private Tutor. Died at his residence, 53, Montserrat Road, Putney, 5 October. Mr Ryland married in 1883 Sarah, daughter of Henry Nathan, of Randolph Crescent, London, W. He was the author of the following works: *Psychology*, 1880 (7th Edition, 1897); *Locke on Words* 1882; *Chronological Outlines of English Literature* 1896; *Ethics* 1893; *Logic* 1896; *Events of the Reign* 1897; *Swift's Journal to Stella* (edited) 1897; *Johnson's Lives of Addison, Swift, Pope, Dryden, etc.* (edited) 1893-97; *Pope's Rape of the Lock* (edited) 1899; *Pope's Essay on Criticism* (edited) 1900.

Humphrey Sandford (1834), son of the Rev Humphrey Sandford, of Shrewsbury, born 27 October 1811. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Admitted a Student of the Middle Temple 22 October 1834, called to the Bar 24 November 1837. Married 16 September 1852 Anne Taylor, fifth daughter of Joseph Armitage Esq, of Milnsbridge House, Yorks. A Justice of the Peace for Salop. Died at his residence, The Isle, near Shrewsbury, 5 April, aged 90.

Rev William James Savell (1858), son of Thomas Savell, born at Barley, Herts. Divinity and Mathematical Lecturer at the Worcester Diocesan Training College, Saltley, 1858-62; Head Master Holborn Estate Grammar School, St Clement Danes, 1862-94. Latterly resided at Aldwick, Wallington, Surrey; died there 27 April, aged 68. Mr Savell married in 1863 Mary Williams, niece and adopted child of the late James Russell M.R.C.S., of Grove End Road, St John's Wood, Middlesex.

Rev Harold Milsted Schroder (1895), son of Frederick Schroder, accountant, born at West Hackney 24 April 1873. Educated at Bradford Grammar School. Curate of Kensington, London, 1896-1902. Died suddenly 8 July, aged 29. He worked chiefly at Christ Church, Victoria Road, in connexion with St Mary, Abbots, Kensington. He had considerable gifts as a preacher, his sermons being always thoughtful, interesting, well prepared, and well delivered. With an abhorrence of anything artificial, affected, or unreal, his manner occasionally seemed brusque, and his utterances a little caustic, but behind all this there was much sympathy, drawn out by sorrow of any kind. A window is to be placed to his memory in Christ Church, Victoria Road.

Charles Tuner Simpson (1842), died 10 May at Millmead House, Guildford, aged 82 (*Eagle*, xxiii, 359).

Rev Bertram Peachey Strangeways (1897), son of William Nicolas Strangeways; born at Darlington, co Durham, 5 March 1874. Educated at the Grammar Schools at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sheffield. Curate of St Anne's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1898-1900; Curate of Tynemouth 1900-1902. Died at Park Crescent, North Shields, 17 March. He had charge of St Faith's Church and District. He leaves a widow and one child.

Rev John Gerhard Tiarks (1853), son of the Rev John Gerhard Tiarks, minister of the German Protestant Reformed Church in Hooper Square, Goodman's Fields; born in St John's parish, Hackney, in 1831. Educated at the Mercer's School, London. Second Master of Macclesfield Grammar School 1854-73; Curate of Prestbury 1870-73; Rector of Loxton, Somerset, 1873-97; Rural Dean of Axbridge 1897. Latterly resided at Foxbury, Chiselhurst; died there 24 December, aged 71. Mr Tiarks married in 1863 Anne, daughter of Mr C. Condron, of Macclesfield.

Rev John Twisaday (1842), born at Rusland, near Ulverstone, Lancashire. Educated at Sedburgh School. Curate of Drigg, Cumberland, 1843-45; of Bolton 1845-47; of Lawford, Essex, 1847-51; of Woodmaucote, Sussex, 1851-61; of Ilford, Sussex, 1861-64; of All Saints', Lewes, 1864-67; of Bedford, Middlesex, 1867-70; of St James', Paddington, 1872-76; Chaplain to the Paddington Cemetery 1876-1902. Died at his residence, 24, Delamere Street, London, 4 February, aged 83.

Rev George Thomas Valentine (1857), son of John Valentine, Surgeon, born at Somerton, Somerset, in 1833. Curate of Hempstead, Essex, 1857-63; of Heighington, Durham, 1864-67; of St Nicholas, Nottingham, 1867-69; Vicar of Holme Eden, Carlisle, 1869-91; Assistant Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Pau, 1879-80; Chaplain at Bellagio, North Italy, 1880; at Milan, Aix-les-Bains, Bex, Pallanza, Capri, Castelmare 1883-84; Vicar of Stansted-Mountfichet, Essex, 1891-1900. Latterly resided at Bayfield, Walton Park, Clevedon, Somerset; died there 18 April, aged 69. Mr Valentine married in 1865 Susan, daughter of H. R. Brayne Esq, of Marston Villa, Bays Hill Lawn, Cheltenham.

- Rev Henry Robert Whelpton (1857), son of George Whelpton, born at Louth, Lincolnshire, 10 August 1833. Curate of All Saints', Dalston, 1857-59; of Upton-with-Chalvey, Bucks, 1852-62; of St Edmund's, Salisbury, 1862-65; Perpetual Curate of St Saviour's, Eastbourne, 1867-97. Prebendary of Hampstead in Chichester Cathedral 1882-1902. Died at St Saviour's Vicarage, Eastbourne, 23 July. St Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, was built by Mr. Whelpton's father; when he retired he appointed his son, the Rev H. U. Whelpton (of Pembroke, B.A. 1883), to succeed him. Prebendary Whelpton was a good preacher and a capital organiser; he had the reputation of being, next to the Duke of Devonshire, for many years the most important personage in Eastbourne.
- Rev Clennell Wilkinson (1847), son of the Rev Percival Spearman Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham, born 3 April 1824. Curate of St Thomas', Coventry, 1849-51; of Meole Brace, Salop, 1851-54; of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, 1855-63; of Frampton Cotterill, Gloucestershire, 1863-72; Vicar and Rural Dean of Castle Martin, Pembrokeshire, 1872-88; Rector of Toft Newton, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, 1888-1902. Died at the Rectory 30 April, aged 78. Mr Wilkinson married 14 June 1859 Mary Gertrude, only child of John Reckless Esq, West India Merchant, Liverpool, and widow of John Warren Esq.
- Rev Edward Williams (1850), son of the Rev William Williams, born at Hascombe, Surrey, 5 June 1824. Curate of Shapwick, Somerset, 1870-73; Vicar of East Huntspill, near Bridgewater, 1873-1902; and Incumbent of Catcott, 1878-1902. Died at East Huntspill Vicarage 8 December.
- Rev William Spicer Wood (1840), died 3 September at Weston, Bath, aged 84 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 219).

The following deaths were not noticed in the years in which they occurred:

- Rev Edward Hudson Ednam (1845); Curate of Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire, 1846-59; Perpetual Curate of Muker, Yorks, 1864-73; Rector of Slapton, Northamptonshire, 1873-75; Rector of Thornton-Je-Moor, near Moor-town, Lincolnshire, 1875-1901. Died at the Rectory 22 October 1901, aged 83.
- Rev Henry Scadding (1837), died at Toronto 6 May 1901, aged 88 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 223).
- Fetherston Stonestreet (1842), only son of the Rev George Griffin Stonestreet, Prebendary of Lincoln. Educated at Eton. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 April 1839; called to the Bar 24 November 1843; admitted an advocate of Doctor's Commons 2 November 1847. He married in February 1848 the Baroness Marie von Hammerstein, daughter of Baron George von Hammerstein. Died 30 September 1901, at his residence, Falkenstein, Torquay, aged 82.
- Frederick Ward (1848), son of William Ward, gentleman, born 14 September 1817, at 2, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W. Educated privately. Mr Ward was a gentleman of independent means, owner at one time of the estate of Weavis, in the parish of Evanton in Rosshire; this he sold in the early sixties. He resided latterly on a smaller property of his own, Gill Head, Windermere, and died there 27 February 1901, aged 83.
- Rev Robert Henry Wylde (1834), son of Colonel Wylde, born at Southwell, and educated at the Collegiate School there. He was ordained Deacon in 1834, and Priest in 1835. He seems to have resided all his life at Southwell, without ecclesiastical preferment. Died at West Gate, Southwell, 22 August 1900, aged 90.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*Lent Term 1903.*

On Saturday, February 28th, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of the College, University Lecturer in Mathematics, and Secretary of the Royal Society, was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in succession to the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes. The Lucasian Chair is the oldest of the mathematical Professorships in the University, and was held by Sir Isaac Newton from 1669 to 1702. It is a singular fact, considering the mathematical reputation of the College, that Professor Larmor is the first Fellow of the College to be a Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. It is true that Professor John Couch Adams was Lowndean Professor, but he had ceased to be a Fellow of St John's before his election, and in the official lists appears as of Pembroke College.

The following honours were conferred on members of the College on the occasion of the Durbar at Delhi on the first of January 1903:

1. To be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson (B.A. 1869), C.S.I. of the Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

2. To be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

John Eliot (B.A. 1869), C.I.E., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and Director General of Indian Observatories.

3. To receive The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India, of the First Class

the Rev Samuel Scott Allnut (B.A. 1873), of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi.

The London Gazette of 2 December announces that the King was pleased on October 15 to appoint Mr H. E. S. Cordeaux (B.A. 1892), C.M.G., a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Army, to be His Majesty's Consul at Berbera.

In our last number we announced that the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society for 1902 had been awarded to the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College. We take the following official account of Mr Parsons' work from *Nature* for 4 December last.

#### RUMFORD MEDAL.

*The Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons, F.R.S.*

The Rumford Medal is given to the Hon Charles Algernon Parsons for his success in the application of the steam turbine to industrial purposes, and for its recent extension to navigation.

The work of Mr Parsons is of a kind which specially comes under the terms and conditions of the Rumford Medal, as consisting "of new inventions and contrivances by which the generation and preservation and management of heat and of light may be facilitated," and as "shall tend most to the good of mankind."

By this invention and per has not only provided a prime mover of exceptional efficiency working at a high speed without vibration, but has taken a step forward which makes an epoch in the history of the application of steam to industry, at the time of Watt. The success of the turbine is due to the experimental skill and inventive ability which have enabled him to overcome all difficulties, and to contrive a multitude of details without which the general idea of compound working could not have been translated into practice.

The use of the steam turbine for dynamo driving has been in operation for some time and is rapidly becoming common. Machines of 2000 horse-power and over are now being built. In accordance, however, with the conditions of the Rumford Trust, that the medal shall be awarded for work done within the previous two years, his claims to favourable consideration are based specially on the recent application of the steam turbine to marine navigation. The use of the steam turbine, as is well known, enabled the *Viper* and the *Cobra* to attain speeds hitherto unattainable. It has now been introduced within the last few years in vessels for mercantile purposes on the Clyde, and is being applied to ocean-going vessels.

The following members of the College have been appointed Examiners in the University of Durham: Canon Kynaston (B.A. 1857); Professor R. A. Sampson (B.A. 1889); Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885).

The following passage occurs in the address of Sir William Turner K.C.B., President of the General Medical Council, delivered on 25 November 1902:

The proceedings of the International Conference for the unification of the Pharmacopœial Formulæ of potent drugs and preparations, held at Brussels on September 15 to 20 of the present year, have been reported on by the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia-Committee, who, by the authority of the Council, was nominated as a delegate thereto. Eighteen European Governments, and the United States of America, were represented by specially appointed delegates, the British Representatives being Dr MacAlister, nominated by the Council, and Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Reid, nominated by the Government of India. Certain important conclusions were unanimously adopted, with the object of eliminating, by means of an international agreement, the dangers to life and health arising from the wide differences which exist in the various national Pharmacopœias as regards the potency and strength of dangerous drugs called by the same or similar names. It was further resolved to request the Belgian Government, which has so laudably interested itself in this question, to establish in Brussels an International Bureau of information and inter-communication, with the purpose of promoting uniformity of action among the authorities which control the Pharmacopœias of the countries represented at the Conference. Dr MacAlister's *Report* has been referred to the Pharmacopœia-Committee for consideration; meanwhile he has received from the Lord President of the Privy Council an expression of thanks for his services as the representative of the British Governm

*Moved* by Dr Payne, *Seconded* by Dr Heron Watson, and *Agreed to* :—

"That a special and very cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Dr MacAlister for the services which he has rendered at the Conference in Brussels not only to the Council but to the country."

A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire whether it is possible so to amend the existing system of superannuation of persons in the Civil Service of the State so as to confer greater and more uniform advantages upon those to whom it applies without increasing the burden which it imposes on the tax payer. The Right Hon L. H. Courtney (B.A. 1855) is Chairman of the Commission, and Mr J. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P. (B.A. 1868) one of the ordinary members.

The First Lord of the Treasury appointed a committee in December last to inquire and report as to the administration by the Meteorological Council of the existing Parliamentary Grant, and as to whether any changes in its appointment are desirable in the interests of meteorological science, and to make any further recommendations which may occur to them, with a view to increasing the utility of that grant. Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer of the College, now Lucasian Professor, is a member of the Committee.

Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Tutor of the College has been elected a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris.

Prof H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., has been elected a foreign correspondent of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg. Prof Seeley entered at Sidney in 1863, migrated to St John's in 1868; he did not graduate.

At a meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on the 8th January last a testimonial was presented to Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) on his retirement from the office of Honorary Secretary to the Society after thirty-five years' service.

Mr T. E. Page (B.A. 1873) of the Charterhouse took the chair at the annual general meeting of the Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, held in St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, on January 11th last.

Mr F. Dyson (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Chairman of the Examiners for Part I of the Previous Examination.

At the general election held in New Zealand last autumn Mr James Allen (B.A. 1878) was returned as a Member of the House of Representatives for the constituency of Bruce.

Dr F. A. Sibley (B.A. 1883) of Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, has been elected President of the Private Schools Association for the year 1904.

Mr S. Arthur Strong (B.A. 1884) and Mr J. Lewis Paton (B.A. 1886) have been nominated by the Council of University College, London, to be Life Governors of the College as "having special claims in consequence of benefits conferred upon or services rendered to the College."

Dr L. E. Shore (B.A. 1885) has been appointed by the Council of the Senate to be a member of the Court of Governors of Hartley University College, Southampton, for five years from January 1903.

Mr K. C. Browning (B.A. 1897) has been appointed to a post in the Government Cordite Factory at Wellington in the Nilghiri hills.

Mr A. S. Harris (B.A. 1886) has been appointed Manager of the Leeds Branch of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society at 36 Park Row, Leeds.

Ds A. C. A. Abdul Latif (B.A. 1901), I.C.S., was in December last awarded the first Whewell Scholarship in International Law for 1903. Ds P. H. Winfield was re-elected to a scholarship of £75 at the same time.

The examiners for the Yorke Prize for 1902 are of opinion that the Essay sent in by Mr H. M. Adler (B.A. 1897) is deserving of honourable mention.

Ds C. B. N. Cama (B.A. 1901) has been elected to an Isaac Newton Studentship in the University.

Gilbert Norwood, scholar of the College, has been awarded one of the Chancellor's Medals for proficiency in Classical learning; and also

The Powis medal for Latin hexameter verse has been awarded to H. D. Wakely, scholar of the College.

The Brotherton Sanskrit Prize at Corpus Christi College, open to all graduates of the University, not of M.A. Standing, has been awarded to Ds Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902).

On January 16 Ds F. W. Armstrong (B.A. 1901) to a Naden Divinity Studentship. Mr Armstrong passed in the Classical Tripos, Part I, 1901, and was placed in the second class, first division.

On January 30th Mr H. R. D. May (B.A. 1900) was elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship. Mr May was placed second in the Law Tripos, Part II, 1901 and in December 1901 was bracketed Junior Whewell Scholar in International Law.

Mr G. H. Teall (in residence 1900-1902) has been gazetted to a commission in the Royal Garrison Regiment.

J. H. E. Crees, Exhibitioner of the College, was placed in the first class of the Honours List in Classics of the B.A. examinations of the University of London in December last.

A correction should be made in Our Chronicle for the Michaelmas Term (p. 112): Mr J. Percival has been appointed Director of the Agricultural Department at the University College, Reading. Not Lecturer on Agriculture as stated.

Mr E. W. Kinman (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Head Master of Ware Grammar School.

Mr. A. G. Pickford (B.A. 1891; M.Sc. Victoria), of the High School, Newcastle, Staffs, has been appointed Head Master of Hulme Grammar School, Oldham.

Mr A. Howard (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Lecturer in Botany at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, and Consulting Botanist to the Kent and Surrey County Councils.

Ds J. R. Brown (B.A. 1899), late Foundation Scholar, has been appointed Senior Science Master at the Grammar School, Bury, Lancashire.

Ds. H. A. Denham (B.A. 1901), late Scholar of the College, has been appointed Science Master at the High School, South Shields.

Ds S. F. D. Harwood (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College, Mauritius.

The Rev C. M. Rice (B.A. 1892), Chaplain of St David's School, Reigate, has been appointed Clerical Vicar and Headmaster of Christ Church Cathedral School, Dublin.

Mr J. L. Coe (B.A. 1898) has been appointed to a mastership at Cranbrook School.

Mr Murray Hornibrook (B.A. 1901) assistant Private Secretary to the Right Hon. George Wyndham, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ds J. H. Franklin (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a mastership at Abingdon School.

Ds L. A. L. King (B.A. 1901) has received an appointment in the Civil Service, Law Department, Cape Colony.

Ds H. L. Garrett (B.A. 1902) has been appointed to a mastership at the Lodge School, Bridgetown, Barbados.

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

A Sheffield correspondent points out the interesting fact that the most important positions in that city in the three departments of education (academical, secondary and primary) are all held at present by Johnians. The University College has as its head Professor W. M. Hicks F.R.S. (B.A. 1873); the Royal Grammar School, the Rev A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873); and the Higher Central School, Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884). While the Bishop of Sheffield, Dr Quirk (B.A. 1873), is also a Johnian.

Mr C. M. Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, was transferred from Myaungmya to the charge of the Akyab sub-division, Akyab district. Mr Webb has subsequently been transferred to the headquarters of the Bassein district, Burma.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., was on December 25 posted to the Jhelum district, Punjab.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on special duty in Muzaffarpur is appointed to have charge of the Serajganj sub-division of the Pabna district, Bengal.

Ds R. Casson (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., who has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner 4th Grade in Burmah reported his arrival in Rangoon on December 1, 1902, and has been posted to the Headquarters of the Mandalay district for training.

Ds A. C. A. Abdul Latif (B.A. 1901), who recently joined the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner third grade and is posted to the Jhang district, Punjab.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held on the 27th January Mr H. Williamson (B.A. 1893), M.A., M.B., L.R.C.P. (St Bartholomew's), was admitted a member of the College.

The following members of the College, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: W. L. Harnett (St Thomas') (B.A. 1899); A. G. Harvey (Middlesex) (B.A. 1897).

Diplomas in Public Health were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons, to: B. L. T. Barnett (B.A. 1896) and D. J. Morgan (B.A. 1896).

Mr A. G. Health Officer for the Port of Gladstone, Medical Officer at Gladstone, and a Health Officer Act 1900 in Queensland, Australia.

Mr. E. C. Taylor (B.A. 1896), M.B., B.C., has been awarded a place in the Indian Medical Service on the result of a competitive examination held in London on January 13th.

Ds H. Bentley (B.A. 1897), Guy's Hospital, was in November last admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr. J. W. Rob (B.A. 1898), M.B., B.C., has been appointed assistant House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Ds H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901) and Ds H. Hardwick-Smith (B.A. 1899) passed in November last the first examination for the Diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the past Term by: Mr Cox, January 24; Mr G. C. Allen Headmaster of Cranleigh School, February 8; Mr J. G. McCormick, Vicar of St Paul's Church, Liverpool, February 22; The Junior Dean, Mr F. Dyson, March 8.

An examination will be held on Wednesday, April 24th, for the election of two Choral Students. One Studentship will be awarded to a *Bass* and one to a *Tenor* singer. Further particulars may be obtained from either of the Deans, the Organist, or from any one of the Tutors.



Ds B. M. Cook (B.A. 1898), McMahon Law Student of the College, was placed in the Second Class at the November examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court. Mr Cook has been articled to Mr R. W. B. Buckland Doulton and Buckland of London.

At a special meeting of the Incorporated Law Society held on January 30th the Travers-Smith Scholarship of £50 for three years, together with the Travers-Smith certificate, were awarded to Mr B. M. Cook (B.A. 1898), MacMahon Law Student of the College.

Ds C. S. Perkins (B.A. 1901) passed in the second class in the intermediate examination held in November last for admission on the Roll of Solicitors.

Ds C. H. Jose (B.A. 1901) passed the intermediate examination of the Incorporated Law Society in January last.

The Rev W. A. Whitworth (B.A. 1862), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1903—1904.

Prof. H. M. Gwatkin (B.A. 1867) has been appointed Gifford Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh for the year 1904.

The Rev F. S. Poole (B.A. 1867) has been appointed examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide.

The Rev Canon W. Bonsey (B.A. 1868) Vicar of Lancaster, has been elected Proctor in the Convocation of York for the Archdeaconry of Lancaster.

The Bishop of Sheffield, the Right Rev J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), has accepted the office of vice-president of the Church Reform League.

The Rev T. W. Windley (B.A. 1863), organising Secretary of the S.P.G. for the diocese of Southwell, has been instituted Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Nottingham.

The Rev J. P. Morgan (B.A. 1876), Vicar of Llanyre near Llandrindod, has been appointed Rural Dean of Melineth-ultra-lithon.

The Rev A. Powell (B.A. 1881), Vicar of Bridgewater, has been appointed Rural Dean of Bridgewater.

The Rev D. W. Whincup (B.A. 1886), Curate of St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, has been appointed Curate in charge of Shepperton, Middlesex.

The Rev A. T. Wallis (B.A. 1891), Curate in charge of St Nicholas, Deptford, and formerly Junior Missioner at the College Mission, has accepted the Vicarage of St Nicholas, Strood, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

The Rev S. H. Cubitt (B.A. 1891) has been appointed commissary to the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary.

The Bishop of London has approved of the appointment of the Rev P. A. Kingsford (B.A. 1893) as a London Diocesan Mission clergyman in charge of the Merchant Taylors' School Mission at St Barnabas, Hackney.

The Right Reverend Dr J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), Bishop of Sheffield and Vicar of Doncaster, has been appointed by the Archbishop of York and the other trustees to the vicarage of St Andrews, Sharrow.

The College benefice of Great Snoring with Thursford in Norfolk became vacant towards the end of 1902 by the removal of the Rev R. P. Roseveare to the Vicarage of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich. The College has presented the Rev A. L. Hunt (B.A. 1876), Rector of East Mersea, Colchester, to the vacant benefice.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :-

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Hockin, A. P.	(1872)	R. Bicknor, Maidstone.	R. Phillack, Cornwall.
Goodwin, G. H.	(1881)	C. Cockfield, Durham.	V. Uppington, Salop.
Smith, S. M.	(1890)	C. St Edward's, Cambridge.	V. Hebden Bridge, Halifax.
Marsden, M. H.	(1866)	lately P. C. Spalding.	R. Moreton, Dorchester.
Ransome, M. J.	(1883)	C. Old Rode, Cheshire.	P. C. Holy Trinity, Mossley, Congleton.
Chapman, A. E.	(1890)	C. Holy Trinity, Eastbourne.	V. St Nathanael, Bristol
Roseveare, R. E.	(1888)	R. Great Snoring w. Thursford, Norfolk.	V. St Matthews, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.
Wing, R. P.	(1876)	C. Huntingfield, Suffolk.	V. Walberswick, Suffolk.
Powell-Jones, H. O.	(1878)	R. Combe Florey, Taunton.	R. St Philip's, Hulme, Manchester.
Pattinson, J. A.	(1884)	V. St George's, Chorley.	R. St Bartholomew's, Salford.
Middleton, C.	(1881)	C. St James, Birkdale.	V. St John's, Birkdale, Southport.

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

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Lockton, W.	(1900)	Exeter	St Matthew's, Exeter
Storey, E. G.	(1894)	Gloucester	H. Trinity, Cheltenham.
Williams, D. L.	(1900)	St Asaph	Minera

## PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Belcher, H. C. P.	(1901)	Llandaff
Jones, J. W.	(1901)	Llandaff
Watts, H. B.	(1896)	Durham
Cheese, J. E.	(1900)	Winchester
Beresford, F.	(1900)	Exeter
Sargent, D. H. G.	(1900)	Gloucester
Roscamp, A. S.	(1898)	Liverpool
Elsee, C.	(1898)	Rochester

The ordinations were held: in the diocese of Llandaff on Sunday December 14; in the other Dioceses on St Thomas' day, December 21.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr F. Dyson to be an examiner of the Latin unprepared translation, in Plato and in Dryden for the Previous Examinations in 1903; Mr G. B. Mathews to be an examiner for the Bell and Abbott scholarships in the place of the Lucasian Professor, and to be a member of a Syndicate to consider changes in the mathematical part of the Pass examinations; Dr D. MacAlister to be one of the Sex Viri; Mr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate; Mr T. P. Strangeways to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; W. O. Sutcliffe to be a member of the Non-Collegiate students Board; Dr H. F. Baker to be a member of the Special Board for mathematics; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Special Board for Indian Civil Service Studies and of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an examiner in State Medicine for 1903; Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox to be a member of the Special Board for Law; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be an additional member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Dr D. MacAlister to be one of the representatives of the University at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held at Brussels in September 1903; Mr G. F. Stout to be an Elector to the Knightbridge Professorship of Moral Philosophy; Dr H. J. Roby to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of the Laws of England; Dr A. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine, and to the Professorship of Surgery; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Elector to the Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic; Mr J. Larmor to be an Elector to the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and experimental Philosophy, and also to be an Elector to the Isaac Newton Studentship; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an examiner for the special Examination in Political Economy; Mr J. B. Mullinger to be an Examiner for the Lightfoot scholarship in 1904; Mr T. R. Glover to be an adjudicator for the Members Latin Essay Prize; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Library Syndicate.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Notes for one year's Sunday School Lessons. Following in general the first year of the syllabus for five years of the Diocesan Board of Education for the Diocese of Manchester.* By the Ven. James M. Wilson, Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester. Series 1 (S.P.C.K.); *Elementary Geometry*, by A. A. Bourne and another (Cambridge Mathematical Series, Bells); *Comparative Principles of the Laws of England and Scotland. Courts and Procedure*, By J. W. Brodie-Lynes, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, Advocate at the Scottish Bar, Chancellor of the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles (Edinburgh, Green; London, Stephens); *Roman Private Law in the time of Cicero and of the Antonines*, by H. J. Roby, Honorary Fellow of the College (University Press); *The last Foray*, by R. H. Forster (J. Long); *Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other state papers preserved in the military department of the Government of India. Vols. 2 and 3. The Indian Mutiny 1857-8. Lucknow and Cawnpore*, edited by G. W. Forrest C.I.E. (Calcutta, Military department Press); *Elementary Geometry*, by W. C. Fletcher, Headmaster of the Liverpool Institute (Arnolds); *Chivalry; mediæval and modern*, by J. Lewis Paton, Headmaster of University College School, London (St George publications); *Cities of India*, by G. W. Forrest C.I.E. (Constable); *More letters by Charles Darwin. A record of his work in a hitherto unpublished series*, by A. C. Seward and F. Darwin (Murray's).

The Church of Horton, Northumberland, was reopened after extensive restoration and renovation, on Tuesday, February 3rd, by Dr Jacob, Bishop of Newcastle. The work has been executed as a memorial of the late Mr George Baker Forster (B.A. 1854) by members of his family. Horton was originally a part of the parish of Woodhorn, but in 1768 was constituted a parochial chapelry with its own district. The present church dates from 1828, but the bell is dated 1681 and some old monuments are preserved. The present works have been of an extensive character, including the erection of a new pulpit and the laying down of a new floor, the chancel floor being of marble with mosaics round the altar. The opening service created much interest in the locality and numbers who had come from a distance were unable to find a place within the building. The restoration perpetuates an honoured name in a very interesting and disinterested way.

On Friday, February 6th, a meeting was held in the vestry of the Church of St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, with the object of publicly presenting to the Rev Marcus Rainsford (B.A. 1881) a cheque, accompanied by a framed address, congratulating him on his approaching marriage and

acknowledging his great public service in delivering midday lectures to City men for many years. The Rev A. Warner, Rector of St Mary-le-Bow, presided; Mr F. M. Chatterton (hon. secretary) made the presentation on behalf of the rectors, parishioners, and worshippers of St Mary-le-Bow and St Mildred's, Bread Street. Mr Rainsford, in reply, said he believed that the midday lectures in the City met a great and real need, and he felt that if those who delivered them gave proper care to preparation and dealt with men as reasonable, thoughtful, spiritual beings a blessing must rest on the work.

We take the following from recent catalogues of second hand books:

- 45 CAMBRIDGE.—THE EAGLE, a Magazine supported by Members of St John's College, Cambridge, vols 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, complete, and vol 14 (4 parts), and vol 21 (3 parts), and eight odd parts of earlier vols, 8vo, all in original wrappers, as issued, VERY SCARCE, 10s 6d THE LOT.

(Printed for Subscribers only), Cambridge 1882-1900  
The above is a good run of this scarce Cambridge publication, for beginning at the first part of vol 15, which is number 84, it runs without a break to the third part of vol 21, which is number 122.

- 3613 WORDSWORTH (Christopher) KING CHARLES THE FIRST, the Author of Icon Basilike, further proved, in a Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply to the objections of Dr Lingard, Mr Todd, Mr Broughton, The Edinburgh Review, and Mr Hallam, by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Buxted with Uckfield, Sussex. Cambridge, Printed by J. Smith, printer to the University, John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1828. THE POET WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S COPY, PRESENTED TO HIM BY HIS BROTHER CHRISTOPHER, CONTAINING AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES OF CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH AND WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (in two places), very fine copy, in paper covers, UNCUT, as issued, enclosed in box, £4 4s.

On December 23 Messrs Sotheby Wilkinson and Hodge concluded the sale of the library of Mr Cecil Brent, F.S.A., of Palace Grove, Bromley, Kent. The sale included two first editions of William Wordsworth. (i) *Memorials of a Tour on the Continent*, 1822, fine copy in the original boards—£14; (ii) *Ecclesiastical Sketches*, 1822 in original boards—£13. Each had the author's autograph inscription: "Mrs Watson from William Wordsworth."

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) delivered a series of four lectures on the Theosophy of Egypt in Greek tradition, in the lecture room of the Theosophical Society in Albermarle Street, London. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: February 17, The Over-Mind; February 24, God and the Universe; March 3, The God beyond all Name; March 10, The Ascension.

## JOHNIANA.

In the last number of *The Eagle* (p. 121) there is a note as to the change from knee-breeches to trousers in the costume of members of the University. The following article in *Notes and Queries*, 5 Series, IX, p. 505, bears on this question.

Cambridge academic costume about 1820. The following extract from the report of the address of the Rev R. E. Hooppell LL.D. (of St John's B.A. 1855), the retiring president of the Tyneside naturalists' field club, is taken from the *Auckland Times* of the 17th May last (*i.e.* 1878). It will prove of interest to many of your Cambridge readers.

"The late Rev G. C. Abbs was an undergraduate of St John's College, Cambridge, when the Princess Charlotte died. That terrible blow to the nation's hopes diffused universal grief; the national sorrow found vent in national mourning. Up to that time the young men of Cambridge had never been allowed to lay aside the Eighteenth Century knee breeches. The Blue-Coat boys of London are still doomed to wear a similarly antiquated attire. By the resolution of our lamented friend, however, the undergraduates of Cambridge were delivered from the bondage full sixty years since. It came about thus:—The mourning I have said was general. An edict went forth at Cambridge that undergraduates should appear in trousers one term as mourning; the next term to resume their ordinary attire. The mourning trousers were duly worn; the ordinary breeches were resumed by all but George Abbs. Having experienced the pleasure and relief of the change of dress, he was averse to return to the ancient style. The Dons remonstrated with him; he manifested obstinacy; they deprived him of his term. He nevertheless stood out. The next term came, and he still appeared in trousers. Again he was deprived of his academical reckoning; but as the term drew near to its end other undergraduates, admiring his boldness, and stimulated by his example, began to tread in his steps. The third term many did so, and the authorities began to doubt their power to resist the general rebellion which seemed threatening to set in. They yielded to Mr Abbs' persistency with a good grace, cancelled the long-standing aesthetic regulation, restored him to his collegiate status, and saw before long the substitution of modern trousers, for the more ancient garb, universally adopted. Mr Abbs' undergraduate career terminated in 1821, when he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts."

To this may be added the fact that the Princess Charlotte, only child of King George IV, died 6 November 1817.

[The following letter from Dr Robert Jenkin, Master of St John's, to Dr John Moore, Bishop of Ely and sometime Fellow of Clare, was found among some letters at Clare College by Mr J. R. Wardale. The letter is of some interest. Down to the year 1860 the Bishop of Ely had the right of nominating a Fellow of St John's. Dr Ludolph Kuster, whom the Bishop wished to nominate, was a learned critic and one of the best Greek Scholars of his time. He was born at Blomberg in Westphalia in 1670, he died in 1716. He was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1705. The Dr Ferrari mentioned by Dr Jenkin is no doubt Antonio Ferrari, the Neapolitan convert who was seen at St John's by Uffenbach in 1713. He transcribed Thomas Baker's History of the College for Dr Newcome, the Master. Ferrari left to the College a unique collection of early tracts relating to the French and Italian reformations.

Dr Jenkin's letter seems to have convinced the Bishop that Dr Kuster was ineligible. But he did not take the hint and select a Johnian. The man he selected was Henry Foche, of Clare, B.A. 1712, who was admitted a Fellow of the College 24 March 1712-3. His subsequent career was as follows: he was ordained Deacon 27 May 1716 and Priest 21 September 1718 by the

Bishop of Ely: was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Higham, Kent, 3 May 1725; became a Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral in 1728; and was buried at Higham 9 February 1731-2. According to the inscription on his tombstone at Higham he was in the 89th year of his age. But this is probably a mistake for 39th. He was admitted at Clare 18 April 1709, where he is stated to have been born at Herne, Kent. He was probably the son of William Foche, who was admitted a Fellow of Clare 15 September 1685; his Fellowship was filled up again 29 October 1689. William Foche, of Herne, clerk, was on 6 June 1690 licensed to marry Elizabeth Wheatley, of St George's parish, Canterbury. The family was one of old standing in Kent, the last Abbot of St Augustin's, Canterbury, being a John Foche.]

Nov 15, 1712  
Cambridge

My Lord

Soon after I had received your Lordship's message by Mr Woodham, that you purposed to nominate Dr Kuster for the Fellowship now vacant, to which your Lordship has a Right of Presentation, I called a meeting of the Senior Fellows to consider the case. And, that nothing might be determined without due deliberation, I afterwards appointed another meeting, being resolved to pay all the deference and submission to your Lordship, which, as far as we are able to understand, our Statutes will allow. But at both these meetings we were unanimously of opinion that Dr Kuster is incapable of the Fellowship designed here by your Lordship, upon the account both of his county and his profession.

In that clause of our Statutes *Cap. 50*, wherein the Right of Presentation to a Fellowship is granted to your Lordship we are forbidden to admit any person, whom you shall present, unless he be qualified according to the Statute *De Qualitatibus Sociorum cap. 12*. And your Lordship is required to present such a person as is, in all things qualified according to the Statutes in general: *qui pro piis moribus hoc sodalitati dignus sit, et cui cum statutis per omnia conveniat*.

By that Statute, to which particular reference is here made, the Fellowships are divided into Southern and Northern, and but two of any county of England, and one of any diocese in Wales can be chosen into the Foundress's Fellowships. This, as a necessary and principal qualification is the subject of great part of the Statutes. By which distribution and limitation of Fellowships all but natives of England and Wales are excluded; and natives are made capable so far only and in such manner as the Statute appoints.

Dr Kuster stands excluded likewise by his profession. For by the same Statute *cap. 12*, no man professing Law or Physick can be admitted Fellow, but such only as have proceeded in Arts, and are upon the Divinity line, which is to be observed likewise by the University Statutes in all Theological Colleges. Besides if Dr Kuster had proceeded M A. and had been chosen, his Fellowship must have been now void, by *cap. 23*, where it is declared that, before the time of the Doctor's standing, every Fellow must be both in Holy Orders, and Bachelor of Divinity, or else his Fellowship is actually void; excepting those only, who upon the death and removal of any of the four professing Law or Physick, have been allowed by the Master and Seniors to profess either of those Faculties. These Statutes were drawn up and signed by one of your Lordship's predecessors, and these we are sworn to observe; and in the clause immediately preceding that whereby the presentation to one Fellowship is granted to the Bishop of Ely, we are enjoined to adhere to these statutes, notwithstanding any usage or custom to the contrary: which we are not sensible has at any time been in the present case. For my own part, I assure your Lordship, that before I had leisure to peruse and compare the Statutes, I should have been glad if Ferrari could have obtained the presentation; but before the last election, as soon as I found him to be incapable by the Statutes, I wrote immediately to give him notice of it, and to desire him to desist.

My lord, we should with all thankfulness receive the favour designed us by your Lordship, of placing so good and worthy a person as Dr Kuster among us, if it were in our power. But since such is our misfortune, that our Statutes will not permit, give me leave to say, that your Lordship has a good choice in our own College. And that the Bishops of Ely have seldom lookt father.

I beseech your Lordship to believe, that what is here humbly represented to your Lordship's consideration, proceeds from nothing else, but a sense of that obligation, which we are under to observe our Statutes and oaths

I crave your Lordship's benediction  
and I am, may it please your Lordship  
your most obedient, humble servant

R. JENKIN.

Addressed: To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely, at his Lordship's house, in Holborn, London.

Endorsed: Dr Jenkin to Bishop Moore, 15 Nov. 1712, represents Dr Kuster's incapacity to be Fellow of St John's.

"Hermes" the Magazine of the University of Sydney, has issued a Jubilee Number, to commemorate the jubilee of the University. This contains a history of the University and biographical notices of many of the Professors. From this we extract the following account of Prof Morris Birkbeck Pell, Senior Wrangler in 1849 and a Fellow of St John's. Prof Pell was one of the three original Professors elected in 1852 and arrived in Sydney on July 9 in that year. He was born in the United States, and was a relative of Birkbeck, the founder with Bentham and Cobbett, of the first Mechanics' Institute. As a teacher at our University he was greatly admired by the best mathematical students, who looked upon him as a thorough master of his subject and were much impressed by the swiftness of his intellect and the neatness of his methods. The passmen thought him perhaps a little too swift, but he was much liked for his quiet and kindly ways, while his sagacity was obvious even to those who could not appreciate his mathematical powers. One of his practices, perhaps, deserves recording. To candidates for honours at their B A. degree he was wont to give on each of two successive days a paper with which they began at half-past nine in the morning, and which they were at liberty to struggle with till the shades of evening compelled them to retire—a cold collation being allowed to any whose spirit might be willing, but where flesh was weak. His old students also well remember his manuscript treatises on some of the highest branches of mathematics, which they considered superior to the published text books of those days. He retired on a pension in 1877, after some years of struggle with failing health, and was succeeded by Professor Gurney. Mr Pell was soon after elected a Fellow of the Senate, but he did not live long to enjoy that distinction, for he died in 1879 [May 7]. In the earlier years of his professorship he was actuary for the Australian mutual provident society, and his talents were made use of by the Government upon several public commissions.

#### ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

*Elected 12 December 1902.*

Commencing Residence October 1903.

#### Foundation Scholarships of £80:

Piaggio, H. T. K. (City of London School), for *Mathematics*.  
Wilson, G. J. (Campbell College, Belfast), for *Mathematics*.  
Titterton, E. J. G. (Peise School, Cambridge), for *Mathematics*.

**Foundation Scholarships of £60 :**

Worrall, N. (Wesley College, Sheffield), for *Modern Language*.

**Minor Scholarships of £60 :**

Bentley, J. H. (Pocklington School), for *Hebrew*.  
 Ellis, A. J. (University College School), for *Classics*.  
 Meldrum, R. (Nottingham High School), for *Classics*.  
 Toone, C. G. (Christ's Hospital), for *Mathematics*.

**Foundation Scholarships of £40 :**

Macaulay, D. (Rugby School), for *Classics*.  
 Squire, J. C. (Blundell's School), for *History*.  
 Thompson, E. E. (Northampton County School), for *Natural Science*.

**Open Exhibitions of £30 :**

Skene, C. M. B. (Pocklington School), for *Hebrew*.  
 Gibbins, T. W. H. (Morpeth School), for *Natural Science*.

## EXHIBITIONS OPEN PRO HAC VICE.

**Somerset Exhibition of £50 for three years :**

Higgins, F. A. R. (Cheltenham Grammar School), for *Mathematics*.

**Dowman Exhibition of £40 for three years :**

Lewis, P. J. (Hereford School), for *Classics*.

**Somerset Exhibition of £40 for four years :**

Hassé, H. R. (Owens College), for *Mathematics*.

**Lupton and Hubblethwaite Exhibition of £66 13s. 4d. for three years :**

Divided between

Honeybourne, H. C. (Royal Grammar School, Guildford),  
 for *Natural Science*.  
 Johnston, A. B. (Wolverhampton Grammar School), for *Classics*.

**Johnson Exhibition of £20 for four years :**

Jackson, C. A. (Wolverhampton Grammar School), for *Mathematics*.

## ADAMS ESSAY PRIZE.

(See *Eagle* xxiii, p. 382).

The Examiners report that the Essays sent in by E. Gold ("A critical account of Lagrange's *Mécanique Analytique*") and S. H. Phillips ("Gravitational Problems in Hydrostatics") are of equal merit. Each candidate will receive the sum of £4 together with a copy of the collected works of the late Professor J. C. Adams.

## RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Considering the bad luck which has dogged us throughout the season, our record is very fair—nine wins, ten losses, and a draw. We can only repeat our remarks of last term, and say that the number of "croakings" has been extraordinary. To

quote an instance, S. R. Brown has been injured on four separate occasions. W. J. Hawkes, who has played finely all through, is the only member of the team who has been able to play in every match. H. Lee has twice scored from full-back—against King's and Trinity. We have never seen a better piece of work on any field than his try against the latter college. Our best performance this season was undoubtedly our win over Christ's. Both Christ's and ourselves put weak teams in the field, but the game was excellent. There was no score till five minutes before time, when Caddick dropped a pretty goal with a ball which was heavy and greasy.

E. D. Evans was chosen for the Welsh Trial Match. Evans and Ritchie have unfortunately not been able to play regularly in the team, owing to their constant appearances for the 'Varsity.

We omitted to mention in our last issue that C. D. Fisher, played in the Freshmen's Match.

Colours have been awarded to G. Whitley and C. N. Coad. Results for this term are appended.

Date.	Opponents.	Result.	For			Against.		
			G.	T.	P.	G.	T.	P.
Jan. 26	Christ's	Lost	0	1	3	1	0	5
" 28	Pembroke	Lost	0	0	0	3†	3	22
Feb. 2	Queens'	Lost	0	1	3	2	3	19
" 9	Caius	Lost	0	0	0	4	1	23
" 11	King's	Won	4	1	23	0	1	3
" 13	Clare	Lost	0	0	0	2	1	13
" 16	Trinity	Lost	1	1	8	1	3	13

† Penalty Goal.

## Characters.

**W. Barradell-Smith** (Capt., Forward)—A very keen and energetic captain. He has worked hard to improve his team, and has deserved a more successful season. Owing to the responsibility of captaincy has not perhaps always done himself justice, but has set the team a thoroughly good example in smart following-up and hard tackling.

**E. D. Evans** (Hon. Sec., Centre three-quarter)—Probably the best attacking "three" up. Defence might be improved.

**A. B. Sleight** (Wing three-quarter)—On his day can be good, but is very variable. Should practise kicking.

**S. D. Caddick** (Centre three-quarter). A fine place-kick: defence very sound. Should use a little more judgment in passing. Has been of great use to the side this season.

**H. Lee** (Full-back)—Invaluable.

**W. T. Ritchie** (Wing three-quarter)—Good all-round wing: has improved greatly. Runs strongly and has a good swerve. Is sometimes inclined to hold on to the ball too long.

**C. W. E. Tiddy** (Forward)—Of the "genuine scrummages" type, but is also good in the loose. Never plays a bad game.

- S. H. Scott (Forward)—Has been very useful this season, but must do more scrum-work next.
- S. R. Brown (Forward)—A useful forward, but does not know the game well. Should not pick up the ball so much, but use his feet more. Is rather apt to run across the field.
- K. C. Browning (Forward) - Hard-working but clumsy. Improved greatly towards the end of the season.
- W. J. Inwkes (Forward)—Knows the game thoroughly. Shoves hard, is very good in the loose, and has played outside the scrum with success. If he were heavier he would go far.
- C. A. Cummins (Half-back)—Unfortunately has not been able to play regularly. Very plucky: feeds his backs well, but is inclined to run too much across.
- K. L. B. Hamilton (Half-back)—Not so good at the end of the season as at the beginning. Should be smarter in getting round the scrum and getting the ball away.
- G. Whitley (Forward)—Knows how to play, but is handicapped by lack of weight.
- C. N. Coad (Forward)—A good forward who promises well. Should practise dribbling and use his feet more.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—H. H. H. Hockey. Hon. Sec.—E. Booker.

The results this term have been very disappointing, and, as happened last year, the team has gradually fallen off towards the end of the season. We hoped to have the regular assistance of our Captain after Christmas, but he was only able to play once, and was very unfortunate in having to stand out of the Inter-University match owing to his knee.

We have lost all the four League matches played, and thus finish up nearly at the bottom of the First Division. We visited Worcester College, Oxford, and were defeated by 3—0.

Colours have been awarded to R. Sterndale-Bennett, H. D. Wakely, B. T. Watts, and W. Coop.

Towards the end of the term the 2nd XI contested the right of playing in the 3rd Division of the League with Caius II, but playing much below their form, they were easily beaten.

The following is a list of matches:

LEAGUE MATCHES.			
Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
4.....	0.....	4.....	0.....
OTHER MATCHES.			
5.....	2.....	3.....	0.....

*Christ's .....	Lost .....	2.....	3
Clare .....	Lost .....	0.....	3
Emmanuel .....	Won .....	3.....	0
*Caius .....	Lost .....	2.....	4
Pembroke .....	Lost .....	0.....	1
*Jesus .....	Lost .....	0.....	4
Christ's .....	Won .....	2.....	0
*Pembroke .....	Lost .....	1.....	5
Worcester (Oxford) .....	Lost .....	0.....	3

\* Denotes League Match.

Characters.

- F. W. Argyle—Has good control of the ball and passes well, but his tackling might with advantage be harder.
- E. Booker—Has been of inestimable value to the team at back: he kicks and tackles well, and his pace is very useful. Has unfortunately been unable to play in two places at the same time. His goal-getting powers have been greatly missed.
- W. Coop—Centres well, but not quite hard enough. His mid-field play is weak—works hard.
- S. E. Fryer—Is very fast and has good control of the ball. Centres excellently, but is rather too selfish. Has been very useful to the side.
- E. H. Gaze—Does a lot of very good and useful work, but allows his outside to get away too much. Feeds his forwards well.
- H. H. H. Hockey (Capt.)—Unfortunately has been unable to play in only one match owing to an injured knee. His services at back have been greatly missed.
- S. Johnston—Works very hard and has an excellent knowledge of the game. His passes to his forwards are apt to fall short. Is a very good shot, but has not had many opportunities of shooting.
- H. S. Prideaux—Works hard and is very plucky. Wanders too much. Must learn to pass on the ground. Has scored several very good goals, but is too fond of shooting at long range.
- P. C. Sands—Has been the most consistent and useful forward. Dribbles and shoots well, and works very hard.
- R. Sterndale-Bennett—Has not fulfilled expectations. Unfortunately suffers from nerves and hesitates too much. He should not be afraid to leave his goal. He handles long shots well, but is not quite quick enough on his feet.
- H. D. Wakely—Has showed great improvement. Tackles very well and hard, and is a safe kick.
- B. T. Watts—Is a powerful but not a safe kick. Can use his weight well on occasions, but too often dashes in and misses his man. Might work better with his halves instead of kicking up the field.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—A. B. Sleight. Hon. Sec.—W. T. Ritchie. Committee—J. C. H. How, R. McC. Linnell, J. W. Linnell, T. Parnell, A. J. S. Hamilton, C. B. Ticehurst. Ex-Officio—H. Sanger (Capt. L.M.B.C.)

The College sports took place at Fenner's on February 5th and 6th, in splendid weather. The number of entries was much above the average, and the starters fair in number. Unfortunately in the first race A. B. Sleight strained his thigh, which necessitated him taking no further part in the sports.

On the first day were held:—

100 Yards (Heats)—

1st Heat—A. B. Sleight 1, J. R. Hill 2.  
2nd Heat—J. H. B. Bernard } 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2.  
S. Johnston }

Putting the Weight—W. T. Ritchie, 30 ft. 4 in., 1; S. Johnson 28 ft. 3 in., 2.

120 Yards Handicap (Heats)—

1st Heat—N. I. Harding 5 yds. 1, M. B. Checkland 7 yds. 2.  
2nd Heat—J. H. Bernard 2 yds. 1, L. P. J. Jolly 4 yds. 2.  
3rd Heat—C. A. Cummins 5 yds. 1, R. McC. Linnell 5 yds. 2.  
4th Heat—S. Johnston 4 yds. 1, J. R. Hill 3 yds. 2.

High Jump—S. Johnston, 5 ft. 1½ in. 1; W. I. Harding, 5 ft. 1 in., 2. These two both tied at 5 ft. 1½ in., but on jumping it off next day S. Johnston just managed to win.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—C. B. Ticehurst 1, W. T. Ritchie 2. Time 20 2-5 secs. This race was to have been run in heats, but so few competitors came up to start that it was all run in one heat.

One Mile Race—D. Kingdon 1, R. McC. Linnell 2, I. Parnell 3. (Time 4 min. 51 secs.) A very good field of 9 started, and a very close race ensued, Kingdon just winning by 4 ft.

Throwing the Hammer—W. T. Ritchie, 72 ft. 4 in., 1; C. B. Ticehurst, 58 ft. 9 in., 2.

Quarter Mile Race—L. J. P. Jolly 1, J. H. B. Bernard 2. Time 57 secs. (won by 3 yds.)

Freshmen's Race (200 Yards)—J. R. Hill 1, H. C. Rose 2. Time 23 3-5 secs. (won by 2 yds.)

Second Day.

The second day of the sports turned out to be very fine, and, as was expected from the previous day's result of heats, some splendid finishes were witnessed.

In the Strangers' Race, unfortunately two men were left at the starting post, with the result that not such a good race as was expected took place.

The events were:

100 Yards Race—J. H. B. Bernard 1, S. Johnston 2. Time 11 2-5 secs. A splendid race, Bernard just winning by 6 inches. It was unfortunate that A. B. Sleight could not take part.

Long Jump—W. T. Ritchie, 18 ft. 1½ in. 1; H. C. Rose, 16 ft. 10 in. 2.

Quarter Mile Handicap—J. H. B. Bernard, 6 yds., 1; J. R. Hill, 10 yds., 2. Time 55 2-5 secs. Bernard had no difficulty in passing all the others and won by 6 yds.

Half Mile—R. McC. Linnell 1, T. Parnell 2, C. B. Ticehurst 3. Time 2 mins. 12 secs.

300 Yards Handicap—H. C. Rose, 8 yds., 1; L. J. P. Jolly, 8 yds., 2. Time 35 secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards Handicap)—Twenty started. E. Darby, *scratch*, 1; E. Free, 9 yds., 2. Time 23 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Handicap (Final Heat)—L. J. P. Jolly, 4 yds., 1; J. R. Hill, 3 yds., 2. Won by 4 ft.; W. I. Harding being well up for 3rd place. Time 13 secs.

Three Miles Handicap—D. Kingdon, 200 yds., 1; R. McC. Linnell, *scratch*, 2; T. Parnell, 150 yds., 3. Time 16 mins. 36 4-5 secs. Linnell caught Kingdon at the end of the second mile, but the latter went away at the last lap and won by 50 yds.

Strangers' Race (120 Yards Handicap)—O. W. Mackill, 4 yds., 1; C. S. Dooley, 2½ yds., 2. Time 12 3-5 secs.

On Thursday, February 19th, Jesus College, Oxford, visited us, and very pleased we were to see them over here, and to return their hospitality of last year. Owing to a break-down in their train they arrived much later than was expected, so that the sports did not start till 3.30, which made rather a rush. Jesus started off by winning four events to our one, but by winning the following four events, we managed to win an excellent match by the odd event. It was hoped that A. B. Sleight's leg would have recovered, but although he ran in the 100 yards he was unable to extend himself fully, and in the long jump his leg gave way completely.

The results of the events were:—

100 Yards Race—W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 1; A. B. Sleight (St John's), 2. Time 11 1-5 secs. Getting a good start W. V. Sherlock won by 2 yds.

One Mile—D. Kingdon (St John's), 1; C. L. Richards (Jesus), 2; T. Beacall (St John's), 3. Time 5 mins. 2 5 secs. Won easily by 50 yds. which accounts for the rather poor time.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 1; C. B. Ticehurst (St John's), 2. Won by 3 yds. Time 19 secs.

Long Jump—C. L. Paus (Jesus), 1; W. T. Ritchie (St John's), 2. 18 ft. 7½ in. Distance 19 ft. 0½ in.

Quarter Mile—L. J. P. Jolly (St John's), 1; W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 2. Time 56 secs. Bernard (St John's) took the lead till entering the straight, where Sherlock went to the front, but Jolly came up with a good sprint and won by 8 yds.

High Jump—S. Johnston (St John's), 1; J. C. H. How (St John's), 2. 4 ft. 9 in. Height 5 ft.

Half Mile—C. Paus (Jesus), 1; C. B. Ticehurst (St John's), 2. Time 2 mins. 10 secs. Parnell led off, but Paus took the lead entering the straight, and, although Ticehurst made a splendid effort to catch him, eventually won by 4 yds.

Putting the Weight—W. T. Ritchie (St John's), 1; V. A. Elliot (Jesus), 2. 30 ft. 6½ in. Distance 32 ft.

Two Miles—R. McC. Linnell (St John's), 1; T. Parnell (St John's), 2. Time 10 mins. 46 secs. Linnell, Parnell, and Kingdon soon drew ahead, Kingdon leading, but eventually dropping out when Linnell, taking things into his own hands, won easily by 200 yds.

## LACROSSE CLUB.

*President*—Dr MacAlister. *Captain*—W. J. Hawkes. *Hon. Sec.*—F. Harwood.

The team is stronger than last year, but owing to the lack of practice the combination is still weak. We have twice beaten Emmanuel, but lost to King's. In the latter match we were without the services of Chapple. We are still in the running for the Inter-collegiate Cup, having yet to play Clare, Trinity, and Caius.

H. Chapple and W. Coop have been playing regularly for the Varsity.

The Team consists of the following:—W. J. Hawkes, H. Chapple, W. I. Harding, R. G. French, T. H. Porter, H. E. T. Dawes, A. B. Sleight, T. H. Robinson, G. C. Craggs, W. Coop, H. S. Prideaux, F. Harwood.

Colours have been awarded to G. C. Craggs and W. Coop.

## HOCKEY CLUB.

*Captain*—H. E. T. Dawes. *Hon. Sec.*—S. Johnston.

At the beginning of the season we were not so successful as was expected owing to our inability to play a full team. In the Hockey League, which has been started for the first time this term, we commenced very badly, but at the latter end of the term we did much better, winning three matches in three consecutive days; thus securing our position in the first division. We went to Oxford on February 28th and beat Hertford College by seven goals to three. Our congratulations are due to H. E. T. Dawes and W. I. Harding on receiving their half-blue. The following have received their colours: F. W. Allen, R. T. French, H. Lee, and T. H. Robinson.

List of matches:

Played 10. Won 6. Lost 3. Drawn 1.

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Goals for.</i>	<i>Goals agst.</i>
*Trinity.....	Lost.....	3.....	5
*Pembroke.....	Drawn.....	1.....	1
*Christ's.....	Lost.....	1.....	6
*Clare.....	Lost.....	0.....	13
Sidney "A".....	Won.....	8.....	0
Sidney.....	Won.....	2.....	1
Hertford Coll. Ox...	Won.....	7.....	3
*Christ's.....	Won.....	6.....	3
*Trinity.....	Won.....	4.....	2
*Clare.....	Won.....	1.....	0
Emmanuel } *Pembroke } Caius }	to be played.		

\* Denote League Matches.

## LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

*President*—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott. *First Captain*—H. Sanger. *Second Captain*—H. B. Carlyll. *Hon. Sec.*—H. G. Fiean. *Junior Treasurer*—G. C. E. Simpson. *First Lent Captain*—S. R. Brown. *Second Lent Captain*—R. R. Walker. *Third Lent Captain*—J. T. Poole. *Additional Captain*—J. E. P. Allen.

The Lent Races were held rather later this year than usual, namely on March 4, 5, 6, and 7. The weather during most of the practice was extremely propitious, some days being almost hot. A fortnight before the races there was a spell of very rough and windy weather, rendering long pieces of rowing almost impossible. All three boats shewed good form and pace in practice. The first crew were very heavy and able to row a fast stroke, and proved themselves to be one of the best boats we have had for some time. The second boat improved a lot towards the end of practice, and rowed very hard and pluckily in the races. The third boat did some fast times in training, and though disheartened by their ill success on the first two nights bucked-up on the last two. As four more boats were being put on the river an attempt was made to get on a fourth boat. Consequently for the last three weeks of practice an "every other day" boat was put on, coached in the early stages by S. R. Brown, and finally by S. H. Scott. But for a mishap on the first night of the "getting on" races they would undoubtedly have got on the river. Owing to a misunderstanding, however, the boat ran into the bank in the first few strokes and lost about five lengths. They then rowed very hard and pluckily against the wind, and almost wiped off this defeat, losing to Clare IV. by half a length. On the next night they did not row so well, owing to the exertions of the day before, and lost to Queens' II. by a length. No mishaps of any kind occurred to the crews in training. No. 5 in the first boat was unable to row a week before the races for two or three days, and fortunately recovered in time for the races.

The result is extremely satisfying. The first boat succeeded in avenging the overbump of three years ago by overbumping Third Trinity and then going head of the river, a position not occupied by us since 1897. The second boat is higher than it has been for twenty years. The third boat is also well up for its number.

*First Night.* The third boat started across the river and got their oars on the bank, and St Catharine's rowed by them, claiming the bump.

The second boat got a good start and bumped King's I. at Ditton.

The first boat got a bad start but gained slightly on Trinity Hall. The latter then bumped Jesus I. at the willows, and then,



the first boat, rowing hard and long, succeeded in getting within their distance of Third Trinity I. at the railway bridge, and then, by a tremendous sprint, overbumped them before the Pike and Eel.

*Second Night.* The third boat came right up on St Catharine's in the first minute, but then falling off were bumped by Clare II. at Ditton.

The second boat easily caught Peterhouse at post corner.

The first boat did a lightning sprint after First Trinity, and overlapping them in the gut made the bump at grassy, thus putting themselves head of the river.

*Third Night.* The third boat were hard pressed by Jesus II., but rowing very hard they kept away.

The second boat had a hard race after Pembroke I., and though they pressed them all the way failed to make the bump.

The first boat gained a length and half on First Trinity by Ditton, where the latter were bumped, leaving the first boat an easy row over.

*Fourth Night.* The third boat sprinted on to Pembroke III. and caught them at post corner.

The second boat again pressed Pembroke I. when the latter bumped Emmanuel I., who had run into the bank. Trinity Hall II. then came after our second boat, and after a hard race bumped them at Ditton.

The first boat gained on Trinity Hall I. up to Ditton. Down the long reach the latter got to within a length and maintained their position for the rest of the course, giving our boat a hard race.

A Bump Supper was held in Lecture Room VI. on Saturday evening, March 7. About 120 were present. After the Supper there was a bonfire in the 2nd Court by permission of the Council.

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

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
J. Fraser ( <i>bow</i> )	10 10	J. Stokes ( <i>bow</i> )	10 0
2 G. Wilson	10 10	2 E. Cunningham	10 3
3 J. P. Allen	12 7	3 J. F. Spink	11 0
4 H. G. Preen	12 10	4 J. N. Taylor	11 9
5 F. M. Keyworth	13 1	5 H. B. Jenkins	12 7
6 J. S. Collins	12 4	6 J. C. H. How	11 9
7 T. Parnell	10 9	7 M. Henderson	11 2
R. R. Walker ( <i>stroke</i> )	10 0	H. L. Clarke ( <i>stroke</i> )	10 10
A. G. L. Hunt ( <i>cox</i> )	7 11	R. G. Wright ( <i>cox</i> )	8 3
<i>Coach</i> —L. H. K. Bushe-Fox,		<i>Coach</i> —H. Sanger.	

*Third Boat.*

	<i>st. lbs.</i>
B. Meivale ( <i>bow</i> )	10 7
2 H. J. Wrenford	9 10
3 H. C. Rose	11 3
4 J. E. Sears	12 9
5 E. W. Arnott	12 5
6 T. E. Hulme	12 0
7 W. P. Wheldon	10 8
A. E. Cullen ( <i>stroke</i> )	10 4
Z. N. Brooke ( <i>cox</i> )	8 12
<i>Coach</i> —J. T. Poole.	

## Characters of the Crews:—

*First Boat.*

*Bow*—Has improved greatly, but needs more life. Has not yet learnt how to use his legs.

*Two*—Has not yet learnt to get hold of the water, always does his best.

*Three*—Has improved his swing and uses his legs more, but not enough yet.

*Four*—Improved greatly in practice, both in swing and leg work, but must remember always to row the stroke right out.

*Five*—Has to learn to swing straight and use his weight, and not his arms. An honest worker in practice, and rowed very pluckily in the races with a painful shoulder.

*Six*—Rows hard and long, but must cover up his blade quicker. Rowed excellently in the races.

*Seven*—Improved more than any member of the crew, rows hard and clean. Should swing his body further forward and not over-reach.

*Stroke*—Has made a well deserved reputation for himself as a racing stroke. His power of keeping his crew going being very noticeable and praise-worthy. In practice while paddling is inclined to clip his finish, and to be unsteady.

*Cox*—Steered well in the races, is inclined to take his corners too soon.

*Second Boat.*

*Bow*—Has improved a good deal, but should learn to get his blade covered quicker and his finish clean.

*Two*—Tries hard, but fails to use his legs.

*Three*—Works hard, should learn to get his hands away and recover quicker, and so have time to steady himself over the stretcher.

*Four*—Works very hard indeed. Has improved very much, and when he has learnt to swing out more, and get into the water where he swings to, will be a very useful oar.

*Five*—Works hard while his blade is in the water, but is very slow over the stretch and short.

*Six*—Has improved a good deal but has not yet learnt to take his shoulder square back at the finish and use his legs evenly.

*Seven*—Tries hard, but does not seem to be able to control himself over the stretcher, should use his legs more all through the stroke.

*Stroke*—Is very keen and always cheerful, and so keeps his crew keen. Stroked very well, his only fault being his false finish.

*Cox*—Steered well in the races, has improved as a cox very much since last year.

*Third Boat.*

*Bow*—Has made considerable improvement and rows hard, but still fails to get a good beginning.

*Two*—Tries hard, but never succeeds in keeping his blade covered during the latter part of the stroke.

*Three*—Must learn to steady his swing more, and be light over the stretcher. Tries hard all through.

*Four*—Should swing much further forward, and use his legs at the finish.

*Five*—Has a neat and useful style, but must learn to be more consistent in his work.

*Six*—Has shewn great improvement, and sometimes rows really well. Should cover up his blade more all through the stroke.

*Seven*—Works hard and backed stroke up well, but is rather weak at the finish.

*Stroke*—Has a rather short swing, and is inclined to be impatient with his crew. Stroked well in the races.

*Cox*—Steered very well during practice, and was especially good in the races.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

By the kindness of the L.M.B.C. I was provided with a 'Press' ticket to their annual non-smoking smoker. Having wended my way to Lecture Room IV on the night of February 26 I found a large and select audience seated in luxurious easy-chairs (their own property). After some very apt remarks from the Chairman, Great Scott, and some introductory thumps on the piano by Bow, the "work" of the evening was well commenced. The light four gave a pleasing exhibition of watermanship—the rhythm was good throughout this piece of paddling, but on the return journey stroke seemed to be rowing rather on his own. The next item was a vociferation by Mr Taylor, which was good. After this an imitation of nocturnal groans was given by Mr Spink as the Spook. This he gave with most realistic and dramatic power, his make-up being especially good. On his way to the lecture room he is said to have frightened several 'bedders' and his shrieks broke several glasses. Mr Gregory was pleasing as an antidote doing especially good work among those "who only stand and wait." Mr Wrenford then sang some rather well-known selections. The seventh item had, I expected, some connection with the race course; but I was wrong, it turned out a very good violin solo by Mr Rose. The 'Light Four' followed with another

grind; we noticed that they kept the finish well together and all-through responded well to the cheers of the spectators. On the home journey however, "three" feathered under-water, George was good, his action being especially dramatic, but he should learn to sing in tune. Mr How was the feature of the evening; his two musical sketches kept the audience in roars of laughter.

Among those present were Rev F. Dyson, Mr Tanner, Mr Sikes, Mr. Bushey.

The full programme is appended.

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER,

February 26, 1903.

Last Gun at 8.15 p.m.

Chairman - - - GREAT SCOTT.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

1. "CRAB" .. .. .  
By BOW.
2. EXHIBITION BY A LIGHT FOUR .. .. .  
Bow HOW  
2 SPINK  
3 WRENFORD  
Str. CUNNINGHAM
3. VOCIFERATION.. "The Amateur Taylor" .. .. .  
By ORLANDO.
4. NOCTURNAL GROANS .. .. .  
By the SPOOK.
5. ANTIDOTE .. .. .  
Powders by GREGORY.
6. MUSICAL EXHORTATION .. .. .  
By REDFORD.
7. LATEST SCRATCHINGS .. .. .  
"DOG ROSE."
8. A HO(A)RSE GRIND .. .. .  
By the LIGHT FOUR.  
Bow HOW  
2 CUNNINGHAM  
3 WRENFORD  
Str. SPINK

9. RHAPSODY.. "McDougal's Sister" .. ..  
By GEORGE.
10. THE PIP .. .. ..  
From the TANGERINE GREAT.
11. BOAT SONG .. .. ..

*N.B.* The Committee do not hold themselves responsible for the mental vagaries of the Performers.

HOW'S YOUR POOR FEET?  
Try Mervyn's  
CORN CURE,  
Greatest Triumph of the Age!

"The other day I could not walk, now I run with grace and elegance."

*Signed, M. H.*

Latest Novelty.

Given away with a Penny Bottle  
of Beer,

AN EYEGLASS!

*Extract from letter :—*

"I have found your penny eyeglass most useful, it makes Tubbing a pleasure, and no child should be without one."

S. H. S.

P.S.—Since writing I have got several more.

THE LATEST BOOKS.

HOW TO SKETCH,  
by YEN.

THE ART OF DESCRIPTION,  
with Coloured Plates,  
by BOB.

WHY GO TO LONDON?

The  
Wild West at Chesterton!

*Latest Attractions !!*

The  
Celebrated Broncho-Buster  
M. B. U. SHEY.

Every Afternoon this brilliant horseman goes through the amazing performance of Riding a Buck-Jumper across a Pontoon!

*ALL SHOULD SEE IT!*

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting held in Lecture Room VI. on 8th December, 1902, the following elections were made: *President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; *Captain*, H. E. T. Dawes; *Committee*, W. T. Ritchie, F. W. Argyle, F. W. Allen.

CHESS CLUB.

*President*—M. W. H. Gunston, *Vice-President*—J. N. Beckatt. *Secretary*—F. Lamplugh. *Treasurer*—D. Kingdon. *Committee*—L. J. P. Jolly, M. G. Sykes.

Up to date we have played 3 matches, winning against Trinity Hall ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) and the Town ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ ). In the final of the University Challenge Board Competition we were beaten by Trinity (4—1). Our second team played one match against Trinity and were beaten by 6 games to 1. We must take the opportunity of congratulating G. Leatham on being chosen to play for the 'Varsity against Oxford.

C.U.R.V.

"G" Company.

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

The strength of the Company is at present 77, including staff. It is hoped that many more freshmen will join the College Company, as on them depends the future existence of the Company. We understand that the Company will be merged with men of other colleges unless the recruiting shews a marked improvement.

The marching order inspection was held on Tuesday, March 10, in the Corn Exchange. This term there have been a number of instructive minor tactical exercises which were well attended. On Saturday, March 14, there will be a large field-day at Hertford and we hope a strong Company will attend.

There will be a camp (under canvas) at Aldershot in June. All men who have not finished their shooting are requested to do so as soon as possible, as we lose points for the "Efficiency Cup" if all the short range shooting is not finished this term.

## CLASSICAL READING SOCIETY.

*President*—Prof Mayor. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr E. E. Sikes, Mr T. R. Glover.

The Society still consists of seven members. Six meetings have been held this term. The first three evenings were devoted to Theophrastus, and the other three to Aristophanes' "Frogs." Next term the Society proposes to begin with Horace's *Satires*.

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

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

The Society continues to be in an extremely flourishing condition. The subjects for debate have, as a rule, been interesting; attendances have been large and speakers numerous. The Society has at last deserted Lecture Room VI. and exchanged its barn-like dreariness and vast echoing spaces for more comfortable quarters in Lecture Room I—a room which combines baronial stateliness with "all the comforts of home," as hotel advertisements put it. No longer need the Epicure go coffeeless to Debate; well-trained domestics dispense the enlivening liquid, at moderate prices, on the very threshold of Lecture Room I.

The Visitors' Debate which took place on February 28th was a great success. Over 130 members and visitors were present; this being, we should imagine, a record attendance.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (President), and Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.) on their success at the Union.

The following debates were held this term:

*January 24th*—The Hon. Secretary, Mr J. B. D. Joce moved, "That this House would welcome the institution of a Culinary *Tripes*." Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex Pres.) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr M. G. Reece, Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr H. W. Harris, Mr L. V. Wilkinson, Mr H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Treas.); *against the motion*, Mr A. E. Stansfield, Mr H. K. Finch, Mr C. C. Carter, Mr J. Fraser. The motion was carried by 6 votes.

*January 31*—Mr J. A. Cunningham moved "That the Proceedings in the Lynch Case were antiquated and absurd." Mr H. H. Roseveare (Hon. Treas.) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex Pres.), Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (President), Mr P. K. Sen; *against the motion*, Mr W. Coop, Mr W. J. Hawkes, Mr F. C. Norbury, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr M. G. B. Reece, Mr F. H. S. Grant. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

*February 7*—Mr P. K. Sen (Ex-Treas.) moved "That this House deplores the increasing tendency to Specialisation in this University." Mr Z. N. Brooke opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr W. H. C. Sharp, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr H. Edmonds, Mr P. Henderson; *against the motion*, Mr M. G. Sykes, Mr T. H. Robinson (Ex-Pres.), Mr J. E. Sears, Mr H. W. Harris, Mr E. D. F. Canham, Mr F. H. S. Grant, Mr G. S. Hardy. The motion was lost by 2 votes.

*February 14*—Mr H. W. Harris moved "That this House deplores the present system of Party Government." Mr E. A. Benians opposed the motion. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr H. K. Finch, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr H. L. Clarke (Vice-Pres.); *against the motion*, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr F. H. S. Grant, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres.), Mr W. Barradell-Smith (Ex-Pres.), Mr J. E. Sears. The motion was lost by 9 votes.

*February 21*—Mr L. V. Wilkinson moved "That this House deplores the present excessive cultus of Athletics." Mr W. Barradell-Smith (Ex. Pres.) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr J. S. Collins, Mr J. B. D. Joce (Hon. Sec.), Mr G. S. Yeoh; *against the motion*, Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr P. K. Sen (Ex-Treas.) Mr A. E. Stansfield, Mr E. D. F. Canham, Mr Z. N. Brooke, Mr H. Edmonds. The motion was carried by 3 votes.

*February 28*—Visitors' Night. Mr J. C. Arnold (Ex-Pres., Sec. Camb. Union Society) moved "That the establishment of peasant proprietorship is the only remedy for the land question in Ireland." Mr F. E. Bray (Trinity) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr T. W. Russell (M.P. South Tyrone, Ex-Sec. Board of Trade), Mr J. G. Gordon (Trinity, President Camb. Union Society); *against the motion*, Mr H. Burn Murdoch (Trinity), Mr J. A. Cunningham. The motion was carried by 72 votes. There were 132 members and visitors present during the course of the Debate.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—H. J. W. Wrenford B. A. Ex-Presidents—J. H. A. Hart M. A., F. W. Allen. Treasurer—J. S. Collins. Secretary—E. D. F. Canham. Elected on Committee—H. L. Clarke, J. F. Spink.

The meetings have been held on Friday Evenings in the rooms of various members, the following Papers being read :

- Jan. 30—"The Songs of the Servant of Jehovah," by the Rev Professor Barnes.
Feb. 6—"Missionary Apologetics," by the Rev H. L. C. V. de Candole (Holy Trinity, Cambridge).
" 13—"Professor Ram Chundra of Delhi," by the Rev J. T. Ward.
" 20—"Our Lord's use of the Old Testament," by the Rev R. H. Kennett (Queens').
" 27—"Essentials of the Christian Creed," by the Rev Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson (Jesus).
Mar. 6—"Fundamental Questions," by the Rev Professor Gwatkin.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. Vice-Presidents—Professor Mavor, 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, E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne (Junior Treasurer), H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, B. L. Kirkness, W. T. Ritchie, C. A. L. Senior, J. F. Spink (Junior Secretary), E. R. Wilkinson, H. J. W. Wrenford.

The four vacancies on the committee have been filled up by the election of R. T. Bell, J. Frazer, R. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, as the representatives of the first year.

Rev C. Elsee (Junior Missioner) paid a visit to the College at the beginning of February, and owing to the kindness of Mr Sikes and others was enabled to meet a good number of men who will doubtless repair to Walworth during the Vacation!

The "Short History" of the College Mission is now published. It is a very accurate and interesting account of the work of the Mission in Walworth since the first beginning was made in 1884, revised by Mr Elsee. All subscribers to the Mission will find this short history well worth reading. Copies may be obtained on application to the Senior or Junior Secretary. The book has been brought up to date and will, it is hoped, promote a deeper interest in the doing and welfare of the Mission.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. Treasurer—Rev A. J. Stevens. Hon. Sec.—J. F. Spink. Committee—H. H. Roseveare, G. C. Craggs, R. Turner. Ex-Officio—Mr Rootham. Librarian—O. May, H. J. Wrenford, J. C. H. How, K. Sterndale Bennett.

Practices of the chorus for the May Concert are held every Monday night during term. It is hoped that a few more tenors and basses will join the chorus, which, in numbers, is not quite up to that of 1902.

So far this term only one Smoking Concert has taken place, owing to the training of the Lent Crews, viz., on Wednesday, February 11th.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Scherzo".....Chopin
R. D. WALLER.
2 SONG....."To Anthea".....Hatten
C. C. CARTER.
3 SONG....."Love's Old Sweet Song".....Molloy
G. BEITH.
4 'CELLO SOLO....."La foi".....Goltermann
E. O. DOUGHTY (Christ's).
5 SONG....."All Souls' Day".....Lassen
R. BROWNSON.
6 SONG....."The Handy Man".....Somerville
R. TURNER.

PART II.

- 7 VOCAL QUARTETTE .....
H. J. WRENFORD, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
8 SONG....."Serenata".....Mascagni
H. J. WRENFORD.

- 9 SONG....."The Mermaid and the Tar".....Rose  
R. TURNER.
- 10 'CELLO SOLO....."Gavotte".....Pupper  
E. O. DOUGHTY (Christ's).
- 11 SONG....."Richard of Taunton Dene".....Molloy  
R. BROWNSON.
- 12 SKETCH....."The Juvenile Party".....Chevalier  
J. C. H. HOW.

*God Save the King.*

#### SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

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

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

*Committee*—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., E. A. Benians B.A., W. H. Kennett B.A., F. W. Allen, G. Beith, E. D. F. Canham, H. L. Clarke, J. S. Collins, N. C. Pope, T. H. Robinson, J. F. Spink.

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

- Jan. 24—Mr Ward.  
,, 31—Mr C. Elsee, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
- Feb. 7—Mr T. H. Dodson, Principal of St Paul's Missionary College at Burgh, formerly S.P.G. Missionary at Titchinopoly.  
,, 14—Mr C. F. Andrews, Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College.  
,, 21—Dr Stanton, Ely Professor of Divinity.  
,, 28—Professor Mayor, President.
- Mar. 7—Service without address.

*New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 129.*

Arnott, E. W.	Finch, H. K.	Mountjoy, V. U. A.
Ashby, N.	Fraser, J.	Neill, N. C.
Baker, M. W.	Gledhill, W. G.	Reddy, C. R.
Balcomb, H. T. G.	Green, E. W.	Rose, H. C.
Bell, R. E. T.	Hamilton, K. L. B.	Rostron, S.
Best, I. J.	Hardy, G. S.	Sears, J. E.
Brooke, Z. N.	Harris, H. W.	Shannon, G. C.
Brownson, R. D. D. D.	Hill, J. R.	Sharp, W. H. C.
Carter, C. C.	Hulme, T. E.	Stansfeld, A. E.
Checkland, M. B.	Hyams, A.	Stanton, J. V.
Coad, C. N.	Jones, P. C. V.	Sykes, M. G.
Coop, W.	Khan, F. M.	Taylor, J. N.
Craggs, G. C.	Kingdon, D.	Templeman, W. H.
Crowther, J. A.	Knight, C.	Thompson, H. K.
Cullen, A. E.	Koh, K. S.	Wilkins, W. G.
Cummins, C. A.	Lush, J.	Wilkinson, L. U.
Cullis, L.	Mitchell, J. S.	Withey, W. H.
Cutting, E. M.	Moore, R. M.	Yeoh, G. S.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1902.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Macdonald (H. M.). Electric Waves. (Adams Prize Essay). 8vo. Camb. 1902. 4.26. . .	Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.
Froissart. Chronicle. Translated out of French by Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, annis 1523-25. With an Introduction by W. P. Ker. Vol. V. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 8.12.111.	
Alexander (T.) and Thomson (A. W.). Elementary Applied Mechanics. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.49.53. . . . .	The late Mr. R. Pendlebury:
*Howard (A.). The general Treatment of Fungoid Pests (Imperial Department of Agric. for the West Indies. Pamphlet Series, No. 17). 8vo. 1902. . . . .	
Miers (H. A.). Mineralogy. An Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.25.50. . . . .	Dr. D. MacAlister.
Zittel (K. A. von). Text-Book of Palaeontology. Translated and edited by C. R. Eastman. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 3.26.55. . . . .	
Mell (P. H.). Biological Laboratory Methods. 8vo. New York, 1902. 3.47.50. . . . .	Prof. Joseph B. Mayor:
Clement of Alexandria. Miscellanies. Book VII. The Greek Text with Introduction, Translation, &c., by the late F. J. A. Hort and Joseph B. Mayor.* 8vo. Lond. 1902. 9.37.40. . . . .	
Lucas (L. A.). Twenty Epigrams. 8vo. Brighton [1902]. 4.8.58. . . . .	The Author.
Gidney (Rev. W. T.). The Jews and their Evangelization. 8vo. London, 1899. 9.22.28. . . . .	Committee of the London S.P.C.J.
— At Home and Abroad; a Description of the English and Continental Missions of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 9.22.29. . . . .	
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Edinburgh Mathematical ings. Vols. XIX., XX. 8vo. Lond. 1901-2. 6.7.32. . . . .	Mr. Scott.
Smith (Samuel). My Life-Work. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.21.42. . . . .	The Author.
Wordsworth (Rt. Rev. John). The "Te Deum," its Structure and Meaning. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.19.59.	Professor Mayor.
*Jessopp (Aug.). Penny History of the Church of England. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902.	
*Whitworth (W. A.). The Sabbath a De- light. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902. . .	The Author.
*Wilson (Ven. J. M.). Notes for One Year's Sunday School Lessons. Series I. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 11.15.34.	
Thompson (H. Yates). A Lecture on some English Illuminated Manuscripts. 8vo. Lond. 1902. . . . .	

Additions.

Acta Sanctorum. Propylaeum ad Acta Sanctorum: Novembris. Edd. C. de Smedt, J. de Backer, &c. fol. Bruxelles, 1902.
Browne (G. F.). St. Catharine's College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.28.76.
Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1901 to Easter Term 1902. Vol. XXXI. 4to. Camb. 1902. 6.4.
Church Historical Society:—
Gore (C.). The Test of Theological and Ecclesiastical Development. 8vo. Lond. 1901.
Collins (W. E.). Typical English Churchmen from Parker to Maurice. 8vo. Lond. 1902.
Mason (A. J.). Christianity—what is it? 8vo. Lond. 1902.
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Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. Q. By W. A. Craigie. 4to. Oxford, 1902.
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Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th Edition. Vols. XXX., XXXI. 4to. Edin. 1902. 4.2.31, 32.
Gray (Arthur). Jesus College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 5.28.75.
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12er Jahrgang, 1902-1903. 8vo. Strassburg, 1903.
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the year 1246; with Notes, References, and Appendices. Part II.  
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Traianum Liber Panegyricus. Recog. C. F. W. Mueller. *Teubner  
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Office. Richard II. Vol. IV. A.D. 1388-1392. 8vo. Lond. 1902.  
5.40.
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Ireland. Papal Letters. Vol. IV. A.D. 1362-1404. Prepared by W. H.  
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8vo. Lipsiae, 1902.
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et H. Hagen. Vol. III. Fasc. ii. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1902.
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Lipsiae, 1902.
- Thucydides.  
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- Whitaker's Almanack for 1903. 8vo. Lond. 1902.