



WILLIAM WORDSWORTH
DRAWN BY H.W. PICKERSGILL, R.A.



Easter Term, 1904.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

BY the courtesy of Messrs T. C. and E. C. Jack, publishers, Edinburgh, we are able to present our subscribers with a portrait of William Wordsworth the Poet Laureate.

The original sketch by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., hangs in the Combination Room. It was presented to the College by Miss Francisca Arundale, a granddaughter of Mr Pickersgill (see *Eagle*, xix, 502). By permission of the College it was reproduced as an illustration to Volume x. of Messrs Jack's edition of Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott." Messrs Jack have allowed the use of their plate for the *Eagle*.

We take the following from Messrs Jack's edition (Vol. x, p. ix): "Of the many portraits of Wordsworth this drawing, which does not seem to have been reproduced before, is surely the finest. Here, as in no other portrait, one is reminded of Lockhart's fine description of the poet, and specially of its climax: 'The large, dim pensive eye, which dwells almost for ever upon the ground, and the smile of placid abstraction that clothes his long, tremulous, melancholy lips, complete a picture of solemn, wrapped-up, contemplative genius'."

Wordsworth visited Sir Walter Scott just before Scott left Abbotsford on his last journey, Wordsworth and his daughter arriving at Abbotsford on 21 September 1831, Sir Walter leaving on the 23rd. 'Yarrow Revisited' was, in part, a result of that meeting. The sonnet written by Wordsworth on Sir Walter's departure is said by Lockhart to have been written on the evening of September 22nd.

The College books contain but little as to Wordsworth. The Admission Register simply records that: William Wordsworth, son of John Wordsworth, Cumberland; educated at Hawkshead School; was admitted a Sizar, Tutor Mr Frewen, 5 July 1787.

The Residence Register records that his first residence was on 30 October 1787, that he took his B.A. degree in the Lent Term of 1791, and that his name was removed from the Boards 18 June 1796, by order of Mr Wood.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 175.)

THE first group of documents here printed refer to a curious question as to the exemption of certain lands at Marfleet in Yorkshire from liability to tithe. The claim to exemption being supported by an early monastic deed.

We learn from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, in the year 1115 gave to the Benedictine Monks of St Martin de Alceio, near Albemarle in Normandy, the tithes and churches of certain parishes in East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. These Monks sent over to England a Prior to look after their property, he seems to have been head of the house of St Martin of Albemarle at Birstall. During the wars with France the estates of these foreign monastic houses were frequently seized, and the alien Priory seems to have transferred its property, in 18 Richard II (1386), to the Abbey or Convent of Kirkstall. Thus the Latin deed here printed must have been executed before 1386. It will be observed that by this deed the Monks of St Martin, in consideration of a grant of lands to them in Danthorpe, release the lands in Marfleet belonging to Adam, son of William of Danthorpe, from the payment of tithes. The description of the lands is vague, and in process of time no doubt their identity got lost. But the deed itself seems to have been carefully preserved, and

was appealed to more than three hundred years after its execution.

The second document is a petition to Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York from 1555 to 1560. It was no doubt in connexion with the proceedings mentioned in this petition that Dr James Pilkington, Master of the College from 1559 to 1561 obtained the attested copy of the monastic grant. The dissolution of the Monasteries was then a recent event, and the occupiers at Marfleet seem to have been successful in their opposition to the claim then put forward.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit frater G monasterii beati Martini de Albemarle minister humilis et eiusdem loci conventus salutem eternam in domino Nouerit vniuersitas vestra nos vnanimi consensu concessisse Ade domino de Marflett filio Willelmi de Danthorpe et heredibus suis quod ipsi sint immunes a praestatione decimarum feni in villa de Marflett videlicet de duodecim bouatis terrae cum pertinentiis suis in eadem villa et de toto proprio prato suo quod vocatur Anenam Nichilominus remisimus eidem Ade et heredibus suis quiete de nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum totum pratum quod habuimus in supradicto prato quod vocatur Anenam cum una bouata terre cum pertinentiis suis quam habuimus ex dono patris sui in villa de Danthorpe Pro quibus vero decimis prato et bouata terre praenominatus Adam dominus de Marflett dedit nobis quindecim acras prati cum pertinentiis suis in villa de Marflett infra Fossatum inclusas secundum tenorem carte quam habemus ex dono dicti Ade In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto Sigilla nostra apposuimus Teste Capitulo nostro,

WILLM. THORPE.

Teste { ffacta collacione concordat cum }
 { originale nil addito neque remoto } Alex. Newman.
 { quod substantiam variaret. }

Underneath is written :

Mr Thorp has the originall of this vnder the Couant seale in keping, because he is one of the lords of Marflete. Which he confessed to me there 1560.

J. A. PILKINGTON.

Endorsed : Copy of a Grant from the abbot and convent of St Martin of Albemarle to Adam de Danthorpe of the Tithes of certain lands etc. in Marflete.

To the right reverend ffather in God Nicholas
 Archbishop of York his Grace and Lord
 Chancellor of England

Humble sheweth unto your grace your petitioners and dailie Orators the tenants of Marfleet in Holderness of the County of Yorke of the Tenementes belonging unto St John's Colledge Cambridge. That whereas one Sir William Knolls of Biltone in Holderness in the County aforesaid Knight doth demand of your graces said orators certain tithes of their tenements aforesaid and thereof hath entred suyt against your Orators aforesaid in the spirituall Law at Yorke. Whereas one being Soueraign of the Monasterie of Aldmerke and the Covent by their deed ensealed with their Covent and comen seall did relees the said tithes unto one Adam Danthorpe his heires and assignes for ever then seised of the same lands in his demesne as of ffee of which the said Sir William demandeth the aforesaid tithes whose estate is parcell of the same lands and tenements the King and Queenes Majesties now have and other parcell one William Thorpe and the remnaunt parcell of the samelands and tenements the Master felowes and scholers of the aforesaid College now have. Which relees remaneth in the keeping of William Thorp aforesaid. By virtue of which relees the said lands and tenements have remained quit and discharged from all payment of Tithes aforesaid till now of late the said Sir William having purchased the aforesaid dissolved monasterie doth now of malice rather then any equite or just title and contraire to the true purport and meaning of the said relees vex and trouble your grace's said orators. Thinking with his great riches and power so to werie your poor orators with gret costs

and expenses in the lawe that they shuld be fayn to grant unto the said Sir William his demand which shuld be unto their utter undoing. Which suit hath depended alreadie by the space of a year and more. May it therefore please your grace of your accustomed goodness and at the contemplacion of charitie to direct your gracious letters vnto such as have the determinacion of suche spirituall cawses to use such expedicion in triall hereof as your Orators by the sinister procurement of the said Sir William be not longer kept in troble and suytes to cause them to spend their goods, then that the same by due ordre and cours may be tried. And your grace's saied Orators shall dailie pray for the prosperous preservacion of your grace in much health and honour.

Endorsed: Concerning Marflete. Copy of a petition to Nicholas Archbishop of York. Concerning the tithes which the tenants had refused to pay.

So far as any documentary evidence preserved in College goes, there seems to have been no trouble about the tithe for 150 years. The documents which follow shew that the claim was then somewhat altered in form. The old monastic grant is still referred to, but Henry Waterland puts forward a claim to collect the tithes in kind. The occupiers plead that from time immemorial the sum paid in lieu of tithes had been £24, and that this had become a Modus or fixed payment. It was certainly very small, one pound for each Oxgang, of between 30 and 40 acres, in the parish. In the end Waterland seems to have been successful in his claim. At least it is certain that when the parish came to be enclosed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, a Modus was made payable to the impropriator, Mr Henry Waterland, of £70 a year.

Amid a good deal of legal verbiage some curious facts are buried. It seems clear that up to the beginning of the eighteenth century Marfleet had been a purely pastoral parish. But that then arable farming was beginning.

In fact it seems pretty clear that it was this change which gave rise to the claim to take the tithes in kind, or to have an increased composition in lieu of them.

Marfleet,

8 September, 1716.

Gentlemen

We make bold to inform you that we are wonderfully harrassed with Mr Waterland for the tythes in kinde of your and the rest of the estates here. And forseeing this in the beginning of this summer we sent two of your tenants to waite on the Colledge in the beginning of June for your concurrence with the inhabitants and other Lords to joyn in exhibiting our Bill against Waterland. That in case we must pay tythes in kinde, that we may be exempted from the 12 Oxgangs paying tythe hay vnder that little deed we haue of the grant and exemption hereof by the religious house before the dissolution of the Monasterys, and also to compell him as impropriator to repaire the Chancell and the tenth parte of the Humber Banks and Jetties, which is thought to be naturall equity in regard that is what preserves both tythes and the land from being swallowed up by the raiging river Humber, which I presume the inhabitants (when they settled to pay the Impropriator the ancient composition tythe of 24 *li* per annum) they took vpon them to doe and exempt him from that charge and which cannot be determined without a Bill on the inhabitants and landlords parte. We have not paid anie tythes in kind this year waiting for your result, which our neighbours that came to the Vniversity assured us we should haue. But could not then haue it by reason of the Bursers absence, who they were told were in Kent and would return in 14 or 20 days. Mr Waterland gives out that in his way from London he waited on you and dissuaded you from going on with us on his overture to take all your ffarmes. If he did we know not what hee would do with them, beleive he might seek tennaunts. And tho' at present ffarmes are a little in request we believe tymes are returning when they will bee as little valued as formerly. We are generally induced to remove if we cannot have some reliefe and think if he pay his tenth part of Humber banks and jetties repairing and the Chauncell he had better taken the composition as we now call it tho' before called it a Modus. We begg your answer with speed (for the terme

runs fast on and something must be done) and hope for it in a post or two, and take leave to subscribe ourselves, Gentlemen

Your most humble and obedient servants

NATHANIEL DRING.	JOHN HARPHAM.
EDW. ROBINSON, <i>Minister</i> .	JOHN SPINK.
SAMUEL MENTRUP.	ROBERT CROSSE.
ROBT. DRING.	SAMUEL GOSSUP.
GEORGE PETTIE.	WILLIAM PARKER.
JONATHAN BURN.	WILLIAM MARCH.
	ISABELL STEPHENSON.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr. Bowtell, Burser of St John's College in Cambridge. present.

Via Caxton. Post paid at Hull.

The joynt and severall answers of William Parker, John Spink and John Harpham the younger, Defendants, to the Bill of Complaint of Henry Waterland, Complainant.

These Defendants saving and reserving to themselves nowe and at all times hereafter all and all manner of benefitt of exception to the many incertainties insufficiencies imperfections and vntruthes in the Complainants said Bill of Complaint contained for a true and perfect Answer therevnto or to so much thereof as materially concerns these Defendants or any of them (as they are advised) to make answer vnto, they these Defendants for themselves severally answer and say That they do not know that King Edward the sixth was in the right of his Crowne seized in fee simple to him and his heirs and successors of and in all and all manner of tythes of corn, grain, hay, wooll, lambs and of and in all manner of other tythes of what nature or kind soever the same be then before belonging to the late Chappell of Marfleet increasing, growing, or yearly happening or renewing within the parish and tythable places of Paul and Marfleet *alias* Merfleet or one of them (in the Bill named) and all tythes of corn, grain, hay, wooll and lambs and all other tythes whatsoever parcell of or within the Rectory of Paul aforesaid which did belong to the then late dissolved Monastery of Kirstall as a porcion of tythes or otherwise and which came to the Crown by force and vertue of some or one of the Statutes made for the dissolving of the then late Abbys, Monasterys and Chappells.

Or that the said King Edward being so seized of the said tythes and premises by his Letters Pattents dated on or about the eleventh day of January in the fifth or sixth year of his reign did (*inter alia*) grant and convey the said tythes and premises with the appurtenances vnto John Dodington and William Dodington in the bill named their heirs and assigns for ever. Or that the said tythes and premises and the estate and right and title of the said John Dodington and William Dodington therein and thereto by severall mean Conveyances and Assurances in the Law came to and were vested in the ancestor or ancestors of William Gee in the bill named. But say, if the said King was so seized, with submission it could but be of what the Monastery of Kirstall had at the time of the said dissolution thereof. And say that the Lordship of Marfleet consists of twenty-four Oxgangs and no more, and as these defendants believe before the time of the dissolution of the Monastery in the bill mentioned, if there was such a Monastery of Kirstall as the bill expresses the said Lordship of Marfleet did hold of two Monasterys. That is to say twelve Oxgangs or one half of the said twenty-four Oxgangs of the late Monastery and Covent of Albemarle and the other half or twelve Oxgangs of some other Monastery, but whither of Kirstall or not these defendants know not. But further for answer say that they have heard and believe that before the tyme of the dissolution of the Monasterys aforementioned, the said Monastery or Covent of Albemarle for a valuable consideration therein mencioned Did by their deed or writing made with one consent grant to Adam then Lord of Marfleet, son of William Thorpe of Danthorpe and his heirs that they should be forever free from payment of tythes in the said town of Marfleet (*videlicet*) of twelve Oxgangs of land with the appurtenances in the same town, and of all their pasture meadow called Ennams and which they remised and released to the said Adam and his heirs quietly from the said Monastery and their successors for ever in due course of law then vsed in such like cases. And the said Defendants and every of them for themselves severally further answer and say that the tythes so remised and released to the said Adam, Lord of Marfleet and his heirs forever and of which by the said grant and release the said Lord of Marfleet and his heirs are forever freed are mencioned to be the tythes of twelve Oxgangs (the whole Lordship consisting of twenty-four Oxgangs, these Defendants with submission

verily believe might at that time have been meant or intended to have been the tythes of the Moyety or half of twenty-four Oxgangs the whole Lordship) for that at this time, or ever in the memory of man that these Defendants or any of them have heard of noe distinction was or could or can be made which Oxgangs in particular were tythe free and which not. But for all the time that these Defendants or any of them has been inhabitants concerned in payment of tythes at Marfleet or can remember and for time out of mind of men to the contrary a Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum and no more has been paid to the impropiator or person or persons who demanded to have the right to the tythes of Marfleet. So that if this Monastery of Kirstall was one of the Monasterys of which the said Lordship of Marfleet held and had the right of tythes then these Defendants believe it originally before the said time of the dissolution of the Monastrys might have a right to one half of the tythes and the Monastery of Albemarle to the other half of the tythes of Marfleet aforesaid. And in regard no distinction could be made and that no other claymed tythes the same has grown and been taken and accepted as the full tythes or Modus in lieu of the full and all the tythes payable out of the Lordship of Marfleet to the family of the Gees in the bill named and of those vnder whom they claymed. And these defendants say that they have heard that the Lady Mary Gee in her lifetime had the tythes of Marfleet, that is the Modus in lieu of the

was the mother or grandmother of the said William Gee in the bill named. That after the death of the said Lady Gee, Mr Gee the father of William Gee in the bill named, and after him the said William Gee had and received the same but never any of them received other Modus than a Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum in lieu of all tythes due or payable to them out of the Lordshipp of Marfleet. And further that they or any of them never took or had as these Defendants believe the tythes in kind (as the bill falsely suggests) of the owners or occupiers of the grounds there lyable to pay tythes. But these Defendants further say that the Viccar of Marfleet for the time being has had and taken and has as a due of right belonging to him for the renewall of every cow if the calf live four pence and if it die two pence, and for every foale foaled within the said Lordship one penny which he takes as part his Easter reckoning and the benefitt of the said book and reckonings

which in all with the sirpless fees being but about the yearly sume of three pounds in the whole, the inhabitants of Marfleet cannot procure a minister to preach there without there further contribution to raise a further sum for him for the performance of his Ministeriall office. Nor does these Defendants or any of them know or have heard that any the family of the Gees lett the tythes of Marfleet to farm to any person or persons at a yearly rent. But say they have heard that some of that family clayming or having right to the tythes or some part of the tythes of Marfleet, sometimes one and sometimes another of the inhabitants of Marfleet at the request of the said Gees and for their ease has vndertaken the payment of the said Modus for the whole towne and given covenant for the payment thereof and so had the collection of the Modus and took the same of every person, occupier and lyable to pay tythes in proportion to so much of the lands as each person held to make up the said Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum for the whole township or such parte and every parte thereof lyable to pay in contribution towards the payment of the said Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum in lieu of tythes to the said family of the Gees the Impropiator under whom the Complainant by his said bill derives his right to the tythes in the bill named out of which twenty-four pounds the said Mr Gee always paid allowed or deducted to the person or persons that so vndertook the payment of the said twenty-four pounds, twenty shillings yearly and every year or some such summe for his trouble in ingathering and collecting the same in proportions of the severall occupiers and persons lyable to pay for or towards the said Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum. And these Defendants further say that they or any of them do not know of their own knowledge or otherwise but by hearsay and what the Bill suggests that the said William Gee in the Bill named in the month of June in the Bill mentioned for a valluable consideration did grant and convey to the Complainant and his heires all the tythes in the Bill mencioned To hold to the Complainant and his heirs for ever, But say the Complainant is an Attorney at law and if he has purchased the same of the said William Gee he has not been so faithfull to his clyents as he ought to have been, for that at that time and for sometime before there was a suit depending in the Bishop's Court at York betwixt the said William Gee and the inhabitants owners.

or occupiers of lands in Marfleet touching payment of their said tythes, the said William Gee endeavouring to break the said Modus and the occupiers insisting vpon the said Modus and nothing more due to him from them in lieu of tythes out of the Lordship of Marfleet than the said Modus and the Complainant was employed all along in the said cause as sollicitor for the said occupiers and town or Lordship of Marfleet and well knew that there was nothing more due or payable out of the said Lordship of Marfleet in lieu of tythes to the said William Gee than the said Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum and that they with the rest of the occupiers are ready and willing and always were ready and willinge to pay the said Modus to the Complainant if he has purchased and has legall right to the same and the said Mr Gee's right to the Impropriation of Marfleet entitling him thereto as they have always paid to the said Mr Gee and doubt not (the Complainant being so well acquainted with the said premisses) but the Complainant has purchased the same for a consideration equivalent to the Lordshipp's said Modus of 24 li. per annum paying in lieu of tythes. And these Defendants further say that the said Lady Gee and since her death the said Mr Gee the father and the said William Gee, have, as they have heard and believe had the presentation to the said Viccaridge of Marfleet and one Mr Sedgwick who dyed above 30 years ago Viccar of Marfleet, who had been Viccar for many years before his death and his wife a relacion of the said Lady Gee for his encouragement to stay and dwell at Marfleet for the better performance of his cure there and he having no other living, the Defendants have heard the said Laidy Gee or others of her family related to the said Mr Sedgwick's wife in respect to her and for their better maintenaunce was pleased to give the said Mr Sedgwick her or their right to the said tythes or Modus in lieu of tythes while the said Mr Sedgwick dwelt at Marfleet paying to the said Lady Gee or the said other persons out of the same the summe of tenn pounds per annum or some such summe and the inhabitants within the said Lordship having a respect for the said Mr Sedgwick and desirous to keep him amongst them for their Pastor, and that they might have their cure well performed the said inhabitants subscribed amongst them to pay him twenty pounds per annum or twenty shillings per Ofgang or some such summe over and above what he could justly clayme

four pounds per annum payable out of the said Lordshipp in lieu of all the tythes thereof due or payable to the said Lady Gee or other person entitled thereto of the family of the said Gees and which subscription these Defendants believe might be proportionable to each persons quantity of land according to the Ofgang's account there. But say that they never heard, knew, or believe that ever the said family of the Gees or any for them ever had right to more than the said Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum in lieu of all the tythes of Marfleet or within the Lordshipp they were entitled or had right to, nor does these Defendants or any of them believe that the said late King Edward or any clayming under him ever had more or other tythes or dutys in lieu of tythes out of the Lordshipp of Marfleet as belonging to the Monastery dissolved of Kirstall, if any such were, then a Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum in lieu of tythes due to him out of the said Lordshipp or any the grounds within the said Lordshipp of Marfleet. And the said Defendants further say that the said Modus has always been paid or ought to have been paid at Michaelmas and Lady Day in every year by equall portions. And believe when such person or persons as before named has been prevailed vpon by the said Mr Gee or those who had right to the same vnder whom he claymed to vndertake the payment of the said Modus for all the persons occupiers or owners lyable to the payment thereof the said Mr Gee did take the same in writing. But if it was done as if by way of lease it was so done through ignorance or mistake of such vndertaker who being an ignorant country farmer knew not the difference betwixt a covenant for payment and a lease, But say there was never more raised or paid to such vndertaker for the same and in lieu of all tythes the said Mr Gee had right to or claymed in Marfleet than what made vp the said Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum for the whole. So that such vndertaker had no benefit thereby but what was allowed thereout by the said Mr Gee for his trouble in the collecting and gathering the same for the said Gee. And these Defendants further say that they do not know what tythes or right in lieu of tythes the said family of the Gees had or has sold and conveyed to the Complainant in Paul or within the parish of Paul in the Bill named, nor the vallue thereof. And these Defendants deny that they refused to discover to the Complainant what lands they or any of them or their over and above the said Modus

farm, hold, or have in Marfleet, never having been requested by the Complainant to their knowledge so to do. But the said William Parker for himself further for answer severally saith that from January in the Bill mentioned untill Michaelmas last he held, occupied, or enjoyed within the Lordship of Marfleet twenty-nine acres formerly meadow, but of late this Defendant has plowed out for corn six acres and a half part thereof for this Defendant's familys use and that he had the last summer right to thirteen beast gaites and seventy-six sheep gaites in the commonable pastures of Marfleet on which he stocked three working horses, of which two were mares, the other a gelt horse, eight cows, two steers, six heffers, twenty-six ewes and fourteen hoggs gelt sheep. Off one of which mares he had one foale, off the said eight cowes he had eight calves and off the said ewes he had twenty-two lambs and shore the wooll of the said ewes and hoggs and also had that year three swine which he fedd and kild for his familys use these and no more to his knowledge but none in Paul or for which he paid tythes in kind for the said Mr Gee or any his predicessors. And the said John Spink for himself severally for answer further saith, that he held and occupied in Marfleet from the month of January in the bill mentioned twenty-five acres of arrable land, meadow and pasture, five acres of which he has turned into arrable for his familys use and had ten beast gaites and fifty sheep gaites in the pasture and commons of Marfleet, on which he stocked two working horses, four cows, two steers, four heffers, thirty ewes, and had from the said cows four calves and from the said ewes twenty lambs, shore and tooke the fleeces of the said ewes, and bought in Maylast two swine and kept and kild them in December last for his familys use and no more to this Defendants knowledge. But had none in Paul or within the township of Paul that this Defendant knows or for which the Complainant or any of the family of the Gees had or ought to have tythe in kind, for that he this Defendant knows of. And the Defendant John Harpham further for himself severally for answer saith, that for the time in the Bill for that purpose mentioned he occupied in Marfleet twenty-seven acres of land, arrable, meadow and pasture of which twelve or thirteen acres he converted into tillage for his familys use, two acres and a half of which arrable is parcell of a peece of ground called Pryor's garth, and had right of pasture for eleven beasts and

sixty-four sheep in the commonable pastures of Marfleet. On which said premisses this Defendant stocked two working horses, three cows, twenty ewes and twenty hoggs gelt sheep, and had of the said cows three calves and yeaned from the said ewes seaventeen lambs and shore and tooke of the fleeces of the said ewes and hoggs, and says he had a garden or orchard in which he has eight or nine small ordinary apple trees two peare trees and a plumb tree, but pulled not nor had one peck of fruit on all the said trees, and which particulars are all the tythable things this Defendant had within the time in the Bill mentioned save what are hereafter mentioned and does not know or believe that either the Complainant or the said Mr Gee or any of the family of the Gees had or ought to have tythe in kind for the same, and that he had or occupied no land or kept or had any stock of tythable things within the Lordshipp or parish of Paul in the Bill named. And these Defendants William Parker and John Spink further for themselves severally answer and say that they occupied or had no other grounds, cattle or tythable things in Marfleet or Paul aforesaid other than what are herein mentioned, nor had any goods or cattle to agist for hire. Neither does the said John Spink, William Parker and John Harpham or any of them know what any the tythes of the said premises are worth in case the same were to be paid in kind, but do believe that what lands and pasture gaites each of them so had and occupied may contain according to the Ofgang accompt there. And the said John Harpham for himself saith, that he had vpon his said arrable in crop both beans, barley, oats and wheat, that is a little of each. And the said William Parker vpon his said arrable saith he had beans, barley, oates, wheat and rye, that is a little of each. And the said John Spink saith that he had vpon his said arrable both beans, barley, wheat and rye, that is a little of each, but knows not, or any of them, what their severall and respective tythes for their said severall premises were severally worth had they been to bee taken in kind. And these defendants and every of them further severally answer and say, that they have hearde and believe that the said town of Marfleet was all along a grass town and the inhabitants of late finding it very inconvenient to buy their bread, corn and flour dwelling at a distance from a markett towne or where they might have necessary supplies, of late some of the inhabitants for their familys vse have plowed

vp some small parts of their severall farms or grassing for the necessary supply of their familys with corn. And do not know one year with another whither the said Modus of twenty-four pounds per annum be the full vallue of the tythes out of the lands at Marfleet the family of the Gees had right to or that held of the Monastery of Kirstall (if any such was). And the said John Spink further saith that he had no bees, turkeys, piggs, *Etc.* and concludes with the general traverse.

Mr Henry Waterland's clayme to Tyth in kind at Marfleet in the County of York humbly presented to St John's College in Cambridge,

Edward 6ti. in Right of his Crowne in the 5th year of his Reigne did for valluable consideracion grant to John Doddington and William Doddington, then of the Citty of London gentlemen, in fee (amongst other lands)—All Tyths of corne, graine, hay, wooll, lamb, and all other Tyths of what kind or nature soever arising, increasing, renewing and growing within the Townshipp of Marfleet in the County of York, parcell of the Rectory of Pall.

13 Queen Elizabeth. Doddingtons, for valluable consideration, convey the same Tyths and in like words to Sir John Alford.

31 Elizabeth. Alford conveys the same Tyths for valluable consideration to the family of the Gees in fee. Ever since which time the family of the Gees have had the right of the same tyths until January 1713 when the present William Gee sold the same to Mr Waterland for 480 *li.* in fee.

About 46 years ago one Mr Sedgwick the Minister of Marfleet had the tyths let to him by my lady Gee for 10 *li.* per annum, then the inhabitants and occupiers of lands in Marfleet paid him 40s. per Ofgang in lieu of tyths for several years, which amounted to 40 *li.* per annum.

The inhabitants being owners or farmers of lands in Marfleet say they ought only to pay 24 *li.* per annum in lieu of all tyths in Marfleet and noe more which is to be raised at 20s. per Ofgang being 24 Ogangs which the whole Lordshipp doth consist of, and say that such payment has been yearly made time beyond memory and deny that ever any leases were made of the

tyths, but say if such leases was made or if any leases the same was consented unto ignerantly and to prevent contest.

Waterland saith that tyth in kind is of right belonging to him and that the lands in Marfleet ought to pay the same, and as he is advised by Counsell who have considered the original grant and the several conveyances of the tyths in kind he is thereunto well entitled from severall conclusive observations and in particuler.

That for upwards of 40 years four or more of the most substantial owners and farmers of lands in Marfleet have accepted and taken leases in ferne of the family of the Gees of tyth of corne, grain, hay, wooll and lamb, in Marfleet at a certaine yearly rent of 24 *li.* with covenants to pay all parish assessments and not to doe any act whereby tyth in kind might be impeached or reduced with other covenants on the Lessees part. The Lessor covenants to pay all land tax. These leases have been made for 11 years and some for 7 years, the rent made payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day and sometimes at Christmas and Midsummer. The last lease, which was for 7 years, determined at Lady Day 1713. Then the inhabitants would have had another lease but Mr Gee refused to grant it and told them that as the tyth was much advanced by the tenants plowing out land into tillage he would have tyth in kind.

That there was not any land in tillage in Marfleet until within 26 years past. Before which time the yearly rent of 24 *li.* was nigh if not the full value of tyth in kind and if the arrable land, which has within that time been plowed, should now be laide down for swarth and pasture land 28 *li.* per annum would be the full vallue of tyth in kind. Tis a maxim in law that where the summe paid is near the vallue of the tyths in kind, that tyth in kind is of common right due.

All the acquittances given by the family of the Gees and their stewards for the rent of the tyths of Marfleet were for rent due at such a time and commonly paid halfe yearly but not exactly to a day or a week. A modus ought to be a summe certaine paid at a day certaine and without any deductions. The tenants when they paid their halfe years rent always deducted assessments for Land Tax.

The inhabitants sometimes pretend they have a Deed which exempts 12 Ogangs of land in Marfleet but cannot describe which 12 Ogangs the same intended, nor ever yet had any

usage attended that Deed, but admitt there is 24 Oxgangs in Marfleet and noe more which ought to pay 20s. per Oxgang. Now suppose this Deed should exempt 12 Oxgangs they must prove a Modus before the Deed was made for other 24 Oxgangs for by that Deed it is implied that tyth in kind was paid at the time of making thereof or there had been noe occasion for any exemption.

The late Sir Samuell Dodd, the now Sir John Cheshire, Mr Etterick, Mr Lutchwich, Mr Turner, Mr Driffield and Mr Bootell, all learned counsel are unanimous in their opinion that there can be nothing said against Waterland's right to tyth in kind.

Tis objected against the said Waterland that as he was employed by the inhabitants of Marfleet when Mr Gee sued them in the Court Ecclesiastical at York and thereby got the knowledge of their strength and a discovery of their defence, it was not faire in him to goe afterwards and buy Mr Gee's tyth and now come and sue them for tyth in kind.

Waterland answers that he was employed by Marfleet against Gee, but never examined any of their witnesses, they being all examined at York before one of the Proctors there neither was there any proceedings in that court to bring the cause to hearing; without the privity of Waterland the cause was ended by agreement betwixt Mr. Gee and the inhabitants. Then Waterland pressed the inhabitants not to trust Mr Gee any longer but get such a writing under his hand as might secure them for the future, but they applyed themselves to one Mr Ashmole in Beverly and were intirely directed by him and by continued delays got nothing effected, tho' Waterland often pressed them to it and offered to draw a writing himself for that purpose. That Waterland did not purchase the tythe without their privity and they might have had an opportunity to have done the same.

Waterland told them he would buy Mr Gee's right but withall assured them that he would not at any time make use of any advantage of any of their confessions or instructions or anything else that might tend to be called unfaire to which Waterland has been just and defys them to name any particular thing that he has done them injustice in.

The cause betwixt Waterland and Spink, Parker and Harpham came to hearing before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Hillary Terme last. The Barons then present were: Price,

Berry and Montague (Sir Samuell Dod being indisposed) and the Court after opening the Bill and Answer, and reading the dippositions, and hearing the arguments and allegations of counsel on both sides, the Court was clear of opinion that tyth in kind for corn, grain, hay, wooll and lamb was the Plaintiff's right and decreed the same accordingly with full costs to be paid the said Waterland to be taxed, which will be finished by the Decree in Michaelmas Terme next.

Since which suite the said Waterland has in a friendly manner made kind offers to the inhabitants of Marfleet to take 30s. per Oxgang in full of tyth, and make them leases accordingly, or would take tyth in kind. Severall of the owners have accepted the proposall, and few or none oppose it, but the tenants to St John's College who hold by lease. Pretending they have noe regard to the contest, because the College bear the charges and have promised to indemnifie them. Now there is not one tenant belonging to the College has one foot of land of his owne in Marfleet that he will contend for. And tho' the tenants to the College have severall times had the College favour in an extraordinary manner yet it ought not to put them upon injust defence to incumber the College with unnecessary charge, the consequence being not 10s. per Oxgang less. At this very time Marfleet lands will give 21 years, some 22 years, purchase and cannot be bought so. And as to the College lands they will give very considerable more then their reserved rent and fine and I can procure persons who will buy out every tenant of the College who has 15 years in his terme and pay him very considerable more besides the money advanced for their fine and indentures.

Mennthorp, Spink and Cressy have lately purchased of Waller and Remington and given 150 *li.* for the goodwill of their farms. The College tenants hold their ffarmes much easier then those who purchase at twelve years purchase.

Gentlemen! I doe assure you the representations above are true and I submitt them to your considerations. Your tenants have a weak argument to maintaine their case when noe more is their defence but to say the College will bear them out and weary out right by continued contest, but this I'm very certaine cannot be the disposition of so learned a society. I am

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged humble servant

HEN. WATERLAND.

20th July 1716.

Robert Snoden (or Snowden), the writer of the following letter, was Bishop of Carlisle from 1616 to his death in 1621. He was of Christ's College, B.A. 1582, M.A. 1586, B.D. 1593, and D.D. 1598. He was Rector of Harby, Leicestershire from 1596 to 1616, he was collated to the Prebend of Halloughton in Southwell 27 July 1599 and held this also till his promotion to the Bishopric.

Rutland Snoden, his son, was of Christ's College, B.A. 1617. He was admitted a Fellow of St John's 7 April 1620, and Bishop Snoden's letter to Dr Gwynn is one of thanks for his son's election. Rutland Snoden incorporated at Oxford 11 July 1622, and was admitted to Gray's Inn 24 November 1623.

Good Mr Dr, It is now a long time since I was acquainted with you, and since I first bore good respects unto you of sincere love vpon that acquaintance and now by your late favour to my first borne sonne you have made me eternally beholding vnto you. I had at his first coming to the vniuersity letters for him from the Lord Marquesse of Buckingham to my right assured friend Dr Richardson for a scholarshipp in Trynity Colledge, who redily promised me that he would not faile in that, or any other office of love to me; but to gratifie a towardly youth to whom I wished well, for his fathers sake who had been my pupill in the vniuersity and curate in the Countrey, I was contented to lose that opportunity and now, both to my sonnes mind and my owne contentment I haue beene abundantly recompensed by your good favour, which I will euer acknowledge most thankfully, and I hope that you shall hereafter find your choice of him most contentfull vnto you both for his vertuous and religious comportment and for his ingenious and studious aptness to any part of book learning, and for his skill in vocall and instrumentall musicke and towardliness to act a part in Comedies and Tragedies, in which kind of scholarly exercise, your most famous Colledge excelled all others in my time. If I might entreat you to be a Tutor vnto him, bycause his yeares are yet but fewe, though in stature he transcend others of his age, you shall therein much enlarge the declaration of your great love vnto me. And so wishing that I might be

a meane for Mr Deane of Pawls his advancement to a Bishopricke and youres to his Deanery, and requesting you to render in the best sort you can all thanksgiving in my name to the worthy seniors of your colledge, by whose suffrages my sonne hath been stayed from the Innes of Court and dedicated to a profession of learning more concordant to his own inclination. I rest in all assured love

Rose Castle,
Maij 2, 1620

your friend vpon all
occasions to be commaunded
Ro. CARLIOL.

Addressed: To the Right Worshipful Mr Dr Gwin, Maister of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, his very good friend dd.

The following letter by William Bedell, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore, refers to an exhibition founded, in memory of Robert Lewis (or Lewes), sometime Vicar of St Peter's, Colchester, by his widow. With a legacy of £100 a rent charge of £7 a year was purchased from the Corporation of Colchester, and the exhibition was to be held by Scholars from the Colchester School. The Corporation apparently claimed the right to nominate the first exhibitioner, a claim which Bedell seems to have thought grasping. In the end the Corporation gained their point; for on 23 May 1621 they nominated Thomas Newcomen, son of the Rev Stephen Newcomen, of Colchester, to be the first exhibitioner on Mr Lewes' foundation, and he was admitted by the College 6 November 1622. Tillot does not seem to have joined the College.

Right Reverend and Worshipfull with my humble service remembered.

It may please you to call to minde that at my being with you in May last, in company of Mr Thurston of Colchester, about the settling of a legacy intended to your house by Mr Lewes, sometye a member of the same, and performed by his wife in her last Will, you did condescend to the emploieing of the sayd

money to the fownding a schollership. And that the same should be annexed to the Free school of Colchester according to a certaine draught then exhibited to you. And further that Mr Thurston and myselfe should haue the nomination of the first scholler. Since that tyme I have vnderstoode from Mr Thurston, and from the Bayliffs also of Colchester, that the Towne not satisfied with the enjoying this benefit to their Schoole and Corporation for all future tyme, will needs pretend also to the first nomination, although as Mr Thurston himselfe tolde them, we had before promised it to one Francis Tillot, a neighbour and familiar friend of Mr Lewes, for a sonne of his, who by Mr Lewes his encouragement, and some hope giuen him of furtherance toward his maintenance (as I haue beene informed) was brought vp to learning. I haue lately also received letters from Mr Thurston, wherein he certifieth me that the Indentures betweene the Towne and you are perfected, and having beene shewed to you, are very well liked of, requiring therefore to have my letter to you that we are all agreed, that so they may be ingrossed. I haue at sundry tymes signified to Mr Thurston that which I also wrote to Mr Senhowse to be imparted to you, that I hold my selfe in honesty and conscience bownd by my word, so as if your benefit (for so I haue always esteemed it) may stand good to me I cannot but nominate Tillot being perswaded the Testators themselves, if they were now alive, would do the likē. Notwithstanding rather then there should be in me any lett or rubb, either to the performance of the good intention of the dead or of the convenience of the Colledge (for as for the Towne of Colchester since they use me unkindly in this affair, I haue no reason further to respect them), I doe by these, consent to nominate the sayd Tillot, and the sonne of Mr Newcomen of Colchester, whom they desire, Provided that Mr Thurston doe nominate them both in like manner, to the entent your worships may choose the worthiest.

If this yet will not satisfy the Towne of Colchester and if you think it so fitt I doe with humble thanks returne the favour which you were pleased to conferre vpon me vnto yourselves againe, resolving not to nominate any, but to leaue it to be ordered as you thinck good. This only I would request, that sith my neighbour hath been put in hope of this preferment for his sonne, and therevpon hath placed him in your Colledge,

whereas as otherwise of my knowledge he had good means to haue settled him elsewhere, you would be pleased in some other occasion at this election or hereafter to remember him. And that ever with this condition if the youth himselfe by his towardynes and good carriage shall deserve it.

Which request hoping the rather to obtaine, for that the said Tillot having some offers made him for his satisfaction in this busines, doth choose rather to relye wholly vpon your favours and goodness. I committ you to the Lord's mercifull protection and rest

your Worships ever to
be disposed of
W. BEDELL.

Horningerth
2d of November 1621

Addressed: To the right Reverend and Worshipfull Mr Dr Gwyn the Master and the Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge geve these.

The following memorandum is endorsed on the letter:

The acte of the Master and Seniores.

It was agreed vpon the 5 of November 1621 in the presence of Mr Thurston, that Mr Bedell and he, Mr Thurston, should haue tyme betwixt this foresayd day and May day next to agree for the nomination of a scholar for the enioying of the first place. So that if Mr Bedell will yield to Mr Thurston that his man haue it, that then Mr Bedell's man may haue the benefit that arises from the principal betwixt this and May day. And if Mr. Thurston will yield that Mr Bedell's man haue the first place then that Mr Thurston's man haue the like benefit arising out of the principall, but if they two cannot agree before May day that then the nomination of that place to be holely in the Master and Seniors. Of their agreement they are to certifie the Master and Seniors in a joint letter under their hands betwixt this and May day.

The following letters refer to a bequest of £300 from Robert Booth, sometime Fellow and Senior Bursar of the College. He seems to have been attached to the household of the Countess of Shrewsbury and to have been chiefly instrumental in inducing her to provide the funds for building the Second Court.

No copy of his will has been presented in the College, but a copy of the sealed acquittance, or receipt, for his legacy is contained in one of the Lease Books. This is dated 6 August, 3 Charles I. (1627). In this he is described as Robert Booth, gentleman. His will is stated to have been made about 1611; by it he devised to the College £300 "wherewith to buyld a conduytt within the new Court of the said College and to bring water thereunto from some fitting spring." He apparently appointed Bridget Horde to be his sole executrix. She was a daughter of Thomas Horde, of Horde, Salop, and married Charles Markham of Tankersley, in Yorkshire.

Charles and Thomas Markham were two of the sons of Thomas Markham of Ollerton and Kirby Bellars, standard bearer to Queen Elizabeth's band of gentlemen pensioners. It is stated that Thomas Markham, the elder, apologised to Lord Burghley in 1592 and 1593 for the fact that his sons had become Roman Catholics.

We gather from the correspondence that there was some difficulty in obtaining payment of the legacy and it was many years before it was received by the College. In the end legal proceedings had to be taken and we gather from the Acquittance that the College started a suit in Chancery, in Trinity Term 1626, against Charles Markham and Bridget his wife. That during the proceedings Charles Markham died and that Thomas Horde, of Hordesparke, Salop, took administration to his effects. Sir Eubule Thelwall, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, reported in favour of the College claim, and the Court ordered Thomas Horde to pay the legacy out of Charles Markham's estate.

John Nevinson was admitted a Fellow of the College 5 April 1587. He was son of a John Nevinson and grandson of Rowland Nevinson of Briggend in the parish of Wetherall, Cumberland (Berry, *Pedigrees of Families in the County of Kent*, 390). He was instituted Rector of Tankersley, Yorkshire, 18 December 1601 on

the presentation of Robert Booth, esquire, perhaps the benefactor. In the Church of Tankersley there is a monument to his memory with the inscription: "Here lyeth the body of John Nevinson, Batchelor of Divinity, late parson of this Church, who was born in Cumberland, educated in Kent, and buried the 24th day of May 1634, in the 90th yeare of his age; and was incumbent here 32 years" (Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, ii, 305).

Eubule Thelwall was the fifth son of John Thelwall of Batharvan Park, co. Denbigh; B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1576-7; he incorporated at Oxford and took his M.A. degree there 13 June 1580. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn 12 May 1590; became an Ancient of the Inn 6 May 1603; a Bencher 10 June 1611 and was Treasurer in 1625. He became a Master in Chancery in 1617 and was knighted at Greenwich 29 June 1619. He became Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1621, holding that office until his death 8 October 1638. The conduit, presumably a fountain like that in the Great Court of Trinity, was never built. Some of Booth's money was used in embellishing the Chapel, and in providing an Organ (*Eagle* xxiv, 153). It is curious, considering how devoted a son Robert Booth was to the College, that so little information with regard to him should have been preserved.

A letter from Charles Markham and Bridget his wife.

Sir, Synce my marriage with this gentlewoman Mrs Bridgett Hord, sole executrix to Mr Robert Booth, I find her very willing to performe his wyll to the full, to the which good purpose of hers I am very willing to ioyn. Therefore have we purposely sent this messenger John Breese to know your pleasures. It appeareth it was his wyll to give 300 *li.* to your Colledge to be bestowed vpon the building of a Conduyte in your Courte. To which end it is and ever shalbe ready, when it shall please you to begin the worke. For it seemes Mr Boothes desyre was to bestow it soe, as it might continue as a memoriall, and him-

self not forgotten. Notwithstandinge hearing that yow are not willing for some reasons best knowne to your selves, to avoyd all suspicion that we intend not to make any vse of his money by any delay; if it shall please you to bestow it vppon the mayntenance of some poore schollers, or some such lyke purpose as yow out of your wisdomes and better experience shall think fitting, allways provided that it goe not in darkness, but that he may be admitted as a fownder or a benefactor, so as he may continue vppon record. We presume you understanding our meanings will devise it soe as the gentlemen deceased may have his desyre. The which being done, the money shall be ever ready when it shall please you to demand it and so we rest

Your loving frendes to command

CHA. MARKHAM.

BRIDGETT MARKHAM

An answer to the former letter returned.

Sir, We received letters from yourselfe and Mrs Markham, your wife, touching the disposal of those three hundred pounds, devised to us by Mr Robert Booth, for the erecting of a Conduyt in our Colledge Courte. For ourselves we should be most willing they were employed according to the donor's intent, did they in any proportion equall the charge of such a worke. Wherefore not able to reach that building with this summe we condescend to your motion, that it be some other wayes bestowed to the best advantage of the Colledge, and the most honour of the deceased. For the preservation of whose memory amongst vs, our desyre and request vnto you is, you would be pleased to advise with some of his chiefe frendes about it. If happily by their helpe you fall vppon any fitter course then we on this sudden canne advise you, we shalbe ready to follow your directions. And thus with our due respects remembred vnto you, we take leave and rest

St John's in Cambr.

March 21, 1617.

your loving frendes

The Master and Seniors.

Good Mr Gwyn, Mr Thomas Markham, the twynne to him that married Mrs Bridget Horde, Mr Bouth's executrix, was here with mee the other daie aboute a busines of hers. I took

occasion to question the non paiement of their legacie. His answer was that hee himselfe at his brothers requeste had both written vnto the Colledge about yt, and made tender of yt by one Bries, so yt might be ymployed in the foundinge of a fellowship, sithens it could not bee in that for which it was lefte and that it mighte not bee swallowed without some memoriall of the giuer. And that the wante of good satisfaction herein was the speciall cause of their neglecte in not payinge yt before this tyme. I tould him I was righte sure that Mr Bouth was soe well beloued of the Colledge that none could regard the memory of him more then the Colledge would, and did wishe that the Colledge shoulde not bee to capriciouslie deale withall, and that if a fellowship, for some reasons, be thought vnfitte to be admitted of, yet other thinge might be considered of, the foundation whereof moughte bee a good and sufficient remembrance of Mr. Bouth in lieu of his money. Nor can there bee anie good or conscientious colour at all of defeatinge the Colledge by deteyninge the money, because it can not bee bestowed, to that vse and ende it was bequeathed, punctuallie and exactlie according to the will of the testator. For in that it appeares to be giuen onlie to the Colledge and to no bodie els. Nor ought any bodie soe to cavill vpon the wordes of the will as to keep your righte from you. I shoulde not do it for all the worlde, nor do I thinke they will. Diuers other reasons and muche other talke here aboutes passed between vs, which were to longe to write. I hould it farre better to wyne them by a faire and gentle waie, then to vrge them with anie legall course, leaste beinge incensed they should prooue peeuishe and obstinate in the busines, which for aughte I perceauie they are yet farre from, and so make a chargeable wearisome tedious sute of yt. It will bee this fortnighte before Mr Markham can dispatch his businesses here, and then he is to ryde into the North to his brother Charles that wedded Mrs Horde. If you write the nexte weeke, it will be here before his goinge hence. He will carrie to him either letter or message as youe shall thinke fitteste to sende him. And I shall ioine with you willinglie in the busines both by speech and letter, when I haue receaued further instructions from youe, and that I knowe the monumente you intende to erect in remembrance of Mr Bouth for his money; for without nominating some such thinge yt seemes the legacie will hardly come from them, and beinge herein satisfied, it is said,

it will easile be obteyned. I praye instruct mee of the estimate of the buildinge of the librarie and what rests vnpaid by my Lady, with her Lord I haue yet donne nothinge, because euerie tyme that a man maie mooue, it is not allwaies a fitte tyme to mooue. I will lette slippe no good oportunitie of mooueing. It is like a sore that muste bee handled tenderlie, leaste with chafinge it growe angrie. Yet is she more capable and not soe voyde of reason, as some either without booke, or without reason maliciouslie giue oute and reporte. And were the reporters in her case theay woulde I feare mee bee in a farre more moderate case then (God be thanked) shee is in. It is not to be expected in fleshe and bloode to haue great affliction and withall no alteration. I could wishe her better but thanke God euery thinge considered, that shee is no worse, nor anie thinge aunswerable to the rumours that are spredde abroade of her by some perchaunce that wishe it were as they saie. God help her and release her at his good pleasure. One of the daughters is desirous of a scholler to attende her in the place of a sollicitor If youe knowe a discreete vnderstandinge man wishing to exchange the vniuersitie life for this kinde of life, if you commende him I dare praesume of him and will deale with the ladie for him. Shee saies he shall be well allowed and well paid. And if you chaunce to name one to be preferred vnto her, I shall then write in more particuler manner hereof. And soe moste heartilie vale, resting ever

Broad Street
24 August 1620

Yours to bee commaunded
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

Addressed: To the Righte worshipfull my verie loveinge ffrende Mr Dr Gwyn Mr of Sancte Jhons Colledge in Cambridge.

Right worshipfull, you may maruel that I receiving your letter, with your kind token, almost a yeare since, should returne you neyther thanks nor answere. The truth is I thought not fit to send thanks without writing. And write I would not before I had spoken with Mr Markham (concerning Mr Bouthes legacie) whome I had seane but twice all the last yeare, vntill the other day, when hearing of his being at home took a frind with me to know his resolution in the premyses. The which being taken from his owne mouth by my frind I have sent it

vnto you here inclosed. Whereby I gather that if the Colledge will build no Condite, he will pay no legacie. Which I think was never Mr Bouthes meaning, that the Collidge should build a condite of its owne charge. But hee gaue it to stirre vpp others to give to that use, that when there was so much giuen as would build it, then should the Collidge doe it. And telling Mrs Markham this, about eight wekes agoe she affirmed that it was giuen to stirre vpp the Countice of Shrewsburye (who now is in the Tower) to build it. I replied that it was not then his meaning that the Collidge should build it orr els no legacie payd. Againe I being in Mr Bouthes chamber with himself, Mr Coke and others, there was a great number of our acquaintance named whom they meant to moue to giue to that worke; as Doctor Neall, now Bishop of Durham, Doctor Morton, Bishop of Lichefield, and manye others with myselfe. Therefore I gather that it was not his meaning that the Collidge should be at that charge, or els his legacie should be detained. And as for myne owne purpose, which you put me in mynd of, though Mr Bouth and Mr Coke asked me but 20 *li*. (which had bene myne owne offer before) towards the condite; if Mr Markham will pay the 300 *li*. I will convert that, which I spake to you of, to the same vse. Soe they shall see that the paying of that legacie stirres vpp other to giue. And you shall then knowe that myne executours are my two hands, and my two eyes my overseers according to your aduise.

The manyfold favours which my poore kinsman finds in your Colledge through your sauoure, I mention them not, though I often heare of them, and oftener thinke of them. And as often prayse God, both for you and them. The token you sent me I kepe still, yet never weare them, but many sees them. And I haue sent you one, which I hope you will take in good part, though the price be small, for it cost me nothinge, yet it may be profitable to you as the like hath bene to me, if you vse it. And you may weare it and nobody knowe it (though I could not yours) as I wishe you may when cold wether comes. Thus with my humble dutye to yourselfe and prayers to God for your long prosperytye, and godly gouernment of your societie, I rest

Tankersley
June 25, 1623.

Your worships to command
in what hee can
JOHN NEVINSON.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwin maister of Sainct Johns Collidge in Cambridge giue thise.

Within this letter has been preserved the following memorandum:

Mr Markham his resolucion concerning Mr Bouth his legacie given to Sct. John's Colledge in Cambridge.

He answereth that whereas 300 *li* was giuen to the said Colledge towards the buildinge of a conduit, hee will willingly giue security either in goodes or landes for the payment of the same at what tyme so ever they will build the said conduit. And likewise that if hee should pay the said summe to any other purpose then is prescribed in the will, hee is advised both by the Civilians in Trinity Hall and other his good friends elsewhere, that he should doe wronge to the will of the dead. And that the said summe is not yet due to bee paid by reason of certaine debtes of the said Mr Bouth caused by beinge engaged for his Lord yet vnpaid, which are to be discharged before any legacies. But that in the meane season whether he live or die, hee would giue discharge for assurance of the payment of the said summe to the purpose abouesaid and not els without better advise.

Right worshipfull, If the Colledge haue a decree (as I haue heard it hath) from the Lord Chauncellor against Mr Markham (now departed) for the three hundereth poundes due by Mr Bouths will. And the decree be giuen out that the Colledge shall be paid before any other of the debts. I am perswaded that Mrs Markham would pay it before all, if the decree were sent vnto hir. ffor so muche did I perceiue by hir selfe in August last. And heare the same now by others, with this reason that hir conscience tells hir that the Colledge debte is due, though of others she may doubt, knowing hir husband to be of great acquaintance and kind to his acquaintance, yet not so carefull to whom and for whom he enter bond as she could have wished. Wherefore I thinke it not amiss (if you be soe pleased) that the decree be sent vnto hir, that she may haue some tyme to provide the moneye. And as for my debt due to the Colledge by my promise, whereof my letter in your keping is a witnesse it cannot be soe soone payd as was purposed, by reason of this great sicknes spread abroad in the contrye and

especially in London, where the monye is owing, by reason whereof I can neyther write thither to haue an answere, nor send a messenger with hope of any safe returne. Yet I besech you, though the paiment be deferred, thinke it neither is, nor shalbe, forgotten. And now that I be no longer troublesomme giue me leaue to say this much, that I think my selfe most vnfit to requite your manyfolde fauors shewed vnto my poor kinsman. Yet must I needs shewe some token of a thankfull mynde to so woorthy a friund. And because that I myselfe am now come to two waist coates in the night, I doubt not but you are come to one, therefore haue I sent you one, hoping you will accept of it as of a greater thing. Thus with my humble duty to your worship and thanks to God for your happy gouernment, with prayers for the continewance of the same, I rest

Tankersley
26 of October 1625

your worships in all dutye
JOHN NEVINSON.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Docter Gwine Maister of Sainct Johannis Colledge in Cambridge giue these.

Worthy Sir, Althoughe in the matter referred vnto me betweene your house and Mrs Markham and Mr Hoard, defendants, I haue certifyed the money to be presently provyded, yet I might be a suytor vnto you in the behaulf of the poore gentle woman, that she paying 100 *li*. in hand and the other 200 *li*. by 6 monethes and six monethes in a twelvemonth that you will accept thereof, whereby you shall much ease her and bynde me to take it as a fauoure which I wilbe readye to requyte if occasion be offered. And soe with my best respects recommended I take leaue, resting

Greys Inn
17 ffeb. 1626

your assured loving friend
EUB. THELWALL

(Marked by Dr Gwynn: R(eceived) May 12, 1627).

Addressed: To the right worshipfull his worthy good friend Mr Doctor Gwynn, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



THE ANATOMIST'S HYMN.

NOT in the world of light alone,
Where God has built His blazing throne,
Nor yet alone in earth below,
With belted seas that come and go,
And endless isles of sunlit green,
Is all thy Maker's glory seen:
Look in upon thy wondrous frame—
Eternal wisdom still the same!

The smooth soft air with pulse-like waves
Flows murmuring through its hidden caves,
Whose streams of brightening purple rush
Fired with a new and livelier blush;
While all their burden of decay
The ebbing current steals away,
And red with Nature's flame they start
From the warm fountains of the heart.

No rest that throbbing slave may ask,
For ever quivering o'er his task,
While far and wide a crimson jet
Leaps forth to fill the woven net,
Which in unnumbered crossing tides
The flood of burning life divides;
Then kindling each decaying part
Creeps back to find the throbbing heart.



DER LEBENDIGE TEMPEL.

NICHT in dem Himmel allein, im gestirnten Reiche des
Lichtes,

Da wo flammet der Tron, den sich der Herrgott gebaut,
Noch auf Erden allein, ringsum vom Meere begürtet,
Dessen unruhigen Schwall, schwebend in Ebbe und
Flut,

Sonnige grüne Inseln in reicher Fülle verzieren,
Lässt sich der ganze Ruhm deines Erschaffers ersehnen:
Blick' in dich selber hinein, in den Wunderbau deines
Leibes,
Spuren erkennst du gleich ewiger Weisheit darin!

Sacht und gelinde die Luft, in wechselwogenden Zügen,
Leise murmelnd durchrinnt heimliche Höhlen der
Brust:

Dabei hellen sich auf die purpurfarbenen Ströme,
Reger rauschen sie hin, glühen zu reinerem Rot:
Ebbet ihr Lauf wieder ab, so trägt er unmerklich von
dann

Alles, was hemmt und beschwert, alles Verfallene weg.
Rosig, wie innig erwärmt am Herde selber des Lebens,
Heiss, aus des Herzens Born, quellen sie nochmals
hervor.

Nimmer ist Ruhe vergönnt dem klopfenden Herzen,
dem Sklaven,

Emsig erfüllt er die Pflicht, zucket und pochet sofort.
Unablässig heraus entsprudeln die rötlichen Strahlen,
In das geflochtene Netz stürzen sie jählings hinein;
Kreuz und quer überall, durch seine unzähligen Rinnen,
Rasch zerteilt sich der Fluss, spendet belebende Glut;
Endlich, wenn er gelabt die erschlafften verfallenen
Teile,

Heimwärts schleicht er, und sucht wieder das schlag-
ende Herz.

But warm'd with that unchanging flame
Behold the outward moving frame,
Its living marbles jointed strong
With glistening band and silvery thong,
And linked to reason's guiding reins
By myriad rings in trembling chains,
Each graven with the threaded zone
Which claims it as the Master's own,

See how yon beam of seeming white
Is braided out of seven-hued light,
Yet in those lucid globes no ray
By any chance shall break astray.
Hark how the rolling surge of sound,
Arches and spirals circling round,
Wakes the hushed spirit through thine ear
With music it is heaven to hear.

Then mark the cloven sphere that holds
All thought in its mysterious folds,
That feels sensation's faintest thrill,
And flashes forth the sovereign will;
Think on the stormy world that dwells
Lock'd in its dim and clustering cells—
The lightning gleams of power it sheds
Along its slender glassy threads!

Sieh, wie das äussre Gefüge, durch immer beständiger
Flamme
Eigenkräfte bewegt, setzt sich in tätigen Gang—
Wie das starke Gerüst, aus lebendigem Marmor ge-
schaffen,
Bindet die silberne Sehn', festigt das glänzende Band—
Wie verknüpfen das Ganze zum leitenden Zaum des
Verstandes
Zitternde Ketten, in Zeil'n Tausender Ringchen
gereiht,
Deren jedes Gelenk mit jenem Reifen umschnürt ist,
Der es als eignes Werk selber des Meisters bezeugt.

Sieh, wie der ebene Strahl des weisserscheinenden
Lichtes
Doch aus einem Geflecht siebnerlei Farben besteht;
Drang er ein in des Aug's so klar durchsichtige Kugel,
Weicht er vom Graden nicht ab, löst keine Faser
sich auf.
Horch, wie die wallende Woge des luftgetragenen
Schalles
Kreist in dem Bogengang, kreist im Gewinde herum,
Bis sie endlich erweckt die stille lauschende Seele,
Reizt durch himmlischen Ton dir das entzückte Gehör!

Merke sodann die entzwei gespaltene Sphäre des Hirnes,
Welches in Falten geheim alle Gedanken enthält,
Selbst die leiseste Regung der äusseren Sinne empfindet,
Lichtschnell drauf das Gebot herrschenden Willens
erlässt.
Denk' an die stürmische Welt, die sich darinnen ver-
heimlicht,
Dort sich in düsteren Zell'n sperrt, und zusammen
sich drängt.
Welche Leuchten der Kraft entspringen demselben, und
strömen
Eilig des zartesten Nervs glasilige Fädchen entlang!

O Father! grant Thy love divine
 To make these mystic temples Thine!
 When wasting age and wearying strife
 Have sapp'd the leaning walls of life,
 When darkness gathers over all,
 And the last tottering pillars fall,
 Take the poor dust Thy mercy warms
 And mould it into heavenly forms!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Du allmächtiger Vater! Erteile die göttliche Liebe
 Diesem mystischen Bau, dass er der Deinige sei!
 Wenn das verzehrende Alter, im Bund mit erschlaffen-
 dem Streben,
 Schleichend der Lebenskraft wankenden Wall unter-
 gräbt—
 Wenn sich das finstre Gewölk weithin über Alles
 verbreitet,
 Pfeiler um Pfeiler erbebt, stürzt bis zum letzten zu
 Grund—
 Nimm den dürftigen Staub, den Deine Gnade beseelte,
 Bilde zu neuer Gestalt himmlischer Anmut ihn um!

DONALD MAC ALISTER.



NATURE AND THE PITCHFORK.

IV.

BUT this delightful mixture of the old life and the new was soon to come to an end. Agricola himself had taken politic notice of the young chieftain, patted him patronisingly on the shoulder, commended his Latin, and declared that he was almost a Roman already: it was only fitting, said he, that Cathlon should have the advantages of a Roman training, and live the life for which his birth and talents adapted him.

Agricola's favourite scheme of subjugation was put into operation accordingly. Cathlon was forbidden to wander at will through the barracks or about the country side, and was caged in a kind of silken captivity within the limits of the praetorium, except at certain times when under supervision he visited the Baths, or strolled lazily in the shady portico of the new forum. He was dressed in the Roman fashion in a long tunic and an ample toga, wore sandals on feet that never before were shod, and submitted to the indignity of a broad-brimmed hat on a head which had never known other covering than its own tangled hair. That hair was tangled no longer, but clipped short and anointed with curious unguents.

Cathlon felt as though he were in danger of suffocation from this superfluity of apparel; but it was impressed upon him that he ought to be ashamed of his

former rude and healthy barbarism: little by little his instructor imbued him with the idea that to be Roman was the sole thing worth living for, and Cathlon spent all his energies in an attempt to assume the airs and graces of the least worthy types of Roman society; for no other ideals were shown him. Festus was too high-minded to meddle with these baser arts of subjugation, and too busy with the execution of his office to take much notice of Cathlon's progress. It was to Lucius Maternus that the care of his education was entrusted by Agricola.

Maternus was a Roman of good family, who for some years—he was still under thirty—had led a fashionable life at Rome, till a scandal of particular heinousness had driven him into voluntary exile: some said that the cause of his flight was debt, some hinted at the threatened vengeance of an injured husband, and some told tales of sacrilege; but all agreed that there was disgrace at the root of the matter. From Rome he had fled to Narbo, and there heaped up new debts till he durst heap them up no longer: then he made his way to Lutetia, and there rioted till his credit was gone; next he passed over into Britain, and set himself to earn a livelihood from the credulity of the province. He cheated Durovernum for half a year, lived at others' cost for six weeks at Verulamium, a month at Magiovinum, a week at Ratae, and afterwards for a day or two where he could; for by this time rumour ran in advance of his movements, closing ears and purses against the subtlest appeals. At last he staggered three parts starved into Uriconium, where he met Agricola, who read his man and bought him. In return for a liberal salary Maternus undertook to go where he was ordered, and teach callow British youth the enervating forms of Roman civilisation.

Maternus was a debauchee, but he was a man of good education and some talent: at any rate he knew men and cities, and could subtly adapt his teaching to the

disposition of the pupil. Many were only too easily betrayed into sloth and sensuality, but not infrequently he encountered nobler natures, and with these his methods were more circuitous: he would encourage a desire for culture and refinement, and so by almost imperceptible degrees lead the aspirant into a kind of distorted Epicureanism; he would sympathise with a taste for literature, and feed his pupil on the baser Latin poets. Above all, in his social relations he was eminently the well-read, genial man of the world, with a witty tongue and a refined taste in wines and cookery, and this latter quality he endeavoured by delicate means to implant in those whom it was his mission to corrupt.

Such was the man who now became Cathlon's tutor and bosom friend, but Cathlon was not the only victim of his arts. Two other youths, the sons of neighbouring chieftains, had been sent to Corstopitum to share the gilded cage and learn to degenerate from the vigour and hardihood of their ancestors. Arcath and Uxel were lads of about Cathlon's age, and their histories had been not dissimilar—a futile attempt at resistance, a timely surrender, and a calculated clemency on the part of the victorious Romans. Cathlon had been to some extent acquainted with them in the old days, and now they were together subjected to the wiles of Maternus.

For a time those wiles seemed to have every prospect of success. Maternus found it politic to work up to his object by degrees, since his three pupils were alike of a generous and high-spirited nature; but the coming of winter gave him no small assistance. Cathlon and his fellows had only too vivid a recollection of the old days—the days when food was scanty and their bare feet ached as they trudged after the deer through the snow, and the nights when they crouched and shivered under the wolf-skin rugs, as the keen east wind filtered through the ill-daubed wattles of the hut. But now the starkest frost of a northern winter assailed the thick

walls of the Praetorium in vain: the flames roared merrily in the furnace-holes, and the hot air coursed through the sooty recesses of the hypocaust, retaining the temperature of summer when summer had fled. Cathlon and his companions fed upon savoury meats, slept under quilted coverlets, and almost forgot the days when in every kind of weather they raced round the village fires, or rolled their comrades in the snow on the haughs of Tyne.

Every day they went to the Baths, were sweated, scraped, and perfumed, and reclined in luxurious limpness on the couches, listening to Maternus' bland disquisitions on the philosophy of life: every day they stretched themselves on soft cushions in the triclinium, eating delicate food, drinking strange wines, and hearing lectures of the same insidious nature. Pleasure etherealised—that common quality which pervades all vehicles of sensuous delight—was the text of every homily, while virtue, courage, manliness, and the like, were derided as the inventions of envious cynics who had no taste or talent for enjoyment.

"Consider the case of Festus," the lecturer would say. "All the day and half the night he lets himself be worried almost to distraction: he leaves his bed in the chill half-darkness of dawn, snatches a crust and gulps down a cup of wine so hastily that he cannot possibly tell whether it is Massic or Falernian or the juice of grape at all. Then out he rushes, and spends the day in plaguing himself and every one within his reach—plagues the garrison with endless drills and duties, plagues the Propaetor with his interminable reports, goes to the forum and plagues himself with hearing some unwashed barbarian mouth out his jargon, demanding that the whole city may be turned upside down, so that some sesterce-worth of trash, which cannot be found and therefore, says he, must be stolen, may drop out like refuse from an upturned jar. Or perhaps he marches out and plagues some nest of barbarians on

the northern moors, sweats—actually sweats—under his armour, eats mouldy bread and drinks peaty water, gets a wound perhaps, and goes in bodily pain for a month or more; and all for what? Duty, says he. Bah! what hypocrisy! Festus is ambitious and must make a reputation: he hopes some day to supplant Agricola and be Proprætor, and so he may be, till another fool gets the Emperor's ear and supplants him in turn. What will Festus be then? A worn out old man at fifty, and worse off than if he had enjoyed life in a reasonable way."

For a time this new and indolent life had the charm of novelty; but when the spring came round, the three half-trained voluptuaries began to grow restless, and Maternus found his task more difficult. Nature awoke, and her many voices called to them in the familiar tones: the air became redolent with the scent of reviving life, and the birds sang in the thickets by the river: a spate came down from the west, and the song of the mighty water was the most maddening sound of all. Cathlon and his companions had been quite content to live luxuriously through the winter, but with the awakening of spring luxury lost its savour, and the three were soon in a state of almost open mutiny. They gravely explained to Maternus that on the principles of his own philosophy they could not reasonably be expected to idle away their time in the Baths or the Praetorium, when pleasure dwelt in the river or on the hill; and with unconscious humour they offered to requite his kindness by introducing him to the delights of vigorous exercise in the open air.

Maternus had much difficulty with his pupils until Festus unwittingly came to his assistance. Every day the neighbourhood of Corstopitum was becoming more peaceable under Festus' able administration: and as with the settlement of the country his life became less laborious, so much the more did he feel its loneliness. Maternus he despised but was obliged to tolerate, and

Maternus was the only person of his own rank with whom he came into contact, except on the rare occasions when he found time to visit the neighbouring forts. His daughter was living with her uncle in a quiet villa beside Praeneste, and now that the country was in so forward a state, she could surely without danger join him at Corstopitum.

Maternus heard the news, and used it with effect upon Cathlon and his mutinous comrades. Marcia was coming, he told them—Marcia, who had lived in Italy and was not unknown in the society of Rome. Was she to find her father's Praetorium disgraced by the presence of barbarians? Would it not be a pleasant surprise if she were welcomed by three young gentlemen, whose polished manners and elegant appearance would not disgrace the cultured society in which she moved at home? But Marcia would reach Corstopitum in less than a month, and they were still far from perfection: they must practice elegance assiduously, and never dream of wasting a moment on the rude excitements of the old unilluminated days. Only let them make sufficient progress, and some day he would take them to Italy: they should see Rome with their own eyes, if they would only study to deserve the privilege.

Cathlon and his companions were excited by the double prospect, and allowed themselves to be cajoled into submission. They shut their ears resolutely against the calling of the river and the woods: every day they spent hours in studying the improvement of their complexions, the most artistic ways of arranging the toga, and the most elegant mode of sitting and walking; more hours were spent in attempts to rid themselves of a barbaric manner of pronouncing Latin, in composing elegant orations with which Marcia was to be greeted, and even in writing verses which celebrated her superiority over various deities of the Graeco-Roman mythology. Maternus derived a vast amount of enjoyment from the sight of their

painful antics, and still more from their literary productions, which he collected for private perusal and read with inextinguishable laughter.

V.

Meanwhile Marcia had begun her journey to Britain, and since her father's influence was sufficient to procure the use of the imperial post-horses, she was nearing Corstopitum at the rate of almost a hundred miles a day. Town after town of Northern Italy and Gaul was left behind, till Marcia and the old freedman, who was her servant and conductor, took ship at Gessoriacum, and a favourable breeze sped them across the Channel to Rutupiae. Then came more and more long miles of road, through Londinium, through Eburacum, and northward still, till the final change of horses was made at Vindomora, the jolting covered chariot rattled over the great Tyne bridge, and Corstopitum was reached at last.

The Praetorium was a different place after Marcia's arrival: she came like a breath of fresh air into a heated room, like a burst of sunshine on a gloomy day. For everything she had a smile of inquisitive amusement or a laugh of sunny delight: everything was so new and strange, but the newest and strangest sight of all was presented by Cathlon and his companions. The three unwilling mountebanks duly appeared in Marcia's presence, duly postured and grimaced, sighed and simpered, orated and versified, and were duly rewarded by such paroxysm of laughter as shattered their ideals and roused their jealousy: it reminded them so forcibly of the old days, when they used to laugh themselves.

The three retired from the interview in deep disgust, and demanded explanations from Maternus, who saw that his schemes were going awry and cursed Marcia

from the bottom of his heart. However, he made the best of the situation: it was not fashionable, he declared, for a lady of good breeding to receive the first salutations of a stranger in any other manner; perseverance and careful attention to his advice would no doubt win them favourable notice before long, but they had better devote themselves to assiduous practice for some days, or even weeks, before they ventured to present themselves again.

Maternus was well aware that Marcia's influence would undo the effect of his teaching, and he endeavoured to keep his pupils from the risk of disillusionment; but in that particular Marcia signally defeated him: she had guessed the true state of affairs in a moment, and was seized with so lively an interest in the three captives as to insist upon seeing them again. Maternus submitted to the inevitable, but as a last resource he instigated his pupils to address Marcia in an openly erotic manner, in the hope that she would thereby be frightened or affronted into leaving them alone. However, the dullness or innocence of the mock-lovers confounded him: he wrote the most violently amorous speeches for them to get by heart; but they uttered his warmest phrases in as commonplace a tone as if they had been reciting a lesson from one of the duller treatises of Cicero, and Marcia had wit enough to discern the imposture at once. Though sorely tempted, she restrained her laughter: she pitied the poor lads sincerely, and without a thought of the high political schemes that she was upsetting, she resolved to open their eyes.

However, she did not speak her mind plainly at the first encounter: she invited the three to accompany her to the villa which her father had recently built on the river bank, a little to the west of Corstopitum; and there, in the garden which sloped sunnily down to the water's edge, she checked their stammered orations and told them the truth.

"Romans?" she cried. "You are no more like true Romans than apes are like men. I do not blame you: Maternus was hired to work your corruption, and how could you be expected to know better? Yet you ought to have known better in spite of all. Oh you soft, mean, despicable things, had you not Festus to judge by? Did you ever see Festus gape and grimace and put on these delicate airs? Ah! that is better now: stand straight, and look me honestly in the eyes. Yes, there is hope for you yet: you are not altogether the miserable things you seemed."

Upon Cathlon and his companions her words had an effect as invigorating as cold water: the painfully acquired airs and graces had disappeared for ever, and there was a strength and alertness in every line of their figures, which even the ample folds of the toga could not altogether disguise. Cathlon was the first to break silence: he made no apology for his recent behaviour; he expressed no gratitude for the service which Marcia had rendered. His mind was completely absorbed by a burning sense of Maternus' treacheries, and he could only blurt out what was uppermost in his thoughts.

"Was it all a lie then?" he exclaimed. "Maternus told us that we must do this and that, if we would be like real Romans, and we, poor fools, believed him. Oh but he shall pay for it, though I spend every drop of my blood to get revenge."

Marcia smiled mischievously: she knew that her father was under the hateful necessity of tolerating so base an instrument, but she herself was bound by no official obligations. She was bold enough to have bearded Agricola, and she would sooner have faced the anger of Domitian than have stirred a finger to save Maternus from punishment.

"I believe you are good lads after all," she said. "Go now, and remember to be true to yourselves: never be afraid of being called barbarians because you are manly and straightforward. Civilization is a good

thing, but it cannot stand without manliness in your sex and womanliness in mine. Fare you well then: now that you are boys again, you must not stand chattering with a woman. You have much lost time to retrieve."

The three returned her salutation uncouthly, and Marcia left them to themselves. For a few moments they stood in a kind of bewilderment: the passing away of their lethargy had made them suddenly sensitive to the familiar voices of nature, and the competition of diverse attractions for a while perplexed them. But the river was the nearest, and spoke in the most alluring accents.

"The river!" Cathlon exclaimed, reverting by instinct to the old familiar Otadene language which he had not spoken for almost a year, and at the sound of it the three boys burst into tears: for the first time they realised that they had been false to the land that bore them, and for a moment the shame of it was overpowering. However, repentance was quickly followed by the first beginnings of amendment: they tore the Roman garments from their limbs, and presently three vigorous and stark-naked Otadenes were splashing and struggling in the deepest portion of the stream; three clear and unaffected voices were laughing and shouting to the high contentment of three emancipated hearts. Marcia, peeping furtively from a window of the villa, witnessed their delight and heard their music, and she knew that her work was done.

VI.

After a time they tired of the water, and fell to chasing one another, naked but unashamed, up and down the bank till they were dry. Presently they sat down in the sun, and discussed their plans for the future.

"Let us fly to the forest," said Uxel: "there are yet free clans to the north who will receive us."

"Let us go naked as we are," said Arcath, "and leave these garments of shame behind us."

"No," said Cathlon, "let us put them on for the last time, and go once more to Corstopitum. I have something to say to Maternus before I am ready for freedom."

They put on their clothes and wandered back towards the city, eagerly discussing how they were to catch Maternus where he could not cry for assistance; but chance or justice had already overcome that difficulty. It was a brilliant morning of early summer, and Maternus himself had been tempted to stroll beyond the walls. Marcia had made his position precarious; for Agricola seldom forgave failure, and might throw him back on the world to starve. His one chance was to bring Marcia herself under his influence, and he flattered himself that he could do it with ease: this inexperienced girl would be wax in the hands of one who had intrigued with the most notable ladies of Rome before he was five and twenty. He would go the villa and put the plan into practice at once.

He went on his way chuckling, and not far from Festus' villa he encountered his three pupils. Their faces told him instantly that his work was undone, but for a moment he did not regard the chance as worse than a disappointment. He began to laugh, and even opened his mouth to taunt them as barbarians; but Cathlon laid his hand grimly upon the man's shoulder, and the words were never spoken.

"Maternus," the boy said, "you have deceived us, and must die for it. You pretended to make us Romans, and you have made us women; but we are men again now, and you shall feel our manhood."

Maternus glanced round swiftly, and then turned pale. There was a whole cohort of Roman soldiers within a few hundred yards of the place where he stood, but that place was hidden from the fortress by a ridge

of rising ground, and there was no one in sight but these Otadenes who meant to kill him.

"Surely you will not kill me," he gasped. "What I did, I did by Agricola's command; I could not help myself. How can you profit by my death? Only let me live, and I will connive at your escape, I will misdirect the troops if they pursue you, I will do anything you ask—I swear it."

"Give me your stilus," said Cathlon fiercely: the barbarian had broken loose in him, and he meant to act and not to argue. Maternus was too helpless with terror to obey; he sank down on his knees, but Cathlon snatched the sharp instrument from his bosom, seized him by the hair, and pulled his head back to bare his throat for the blow. Maternus shrieked and struggled, but Arcath and Uxel held him by the arms: Cathlon raised his hand to strike—but suddenly the sound of a merry laugh behind him made him pause and look round. There stood Marcia, with no one but an old slave attending her.

"What?" she exclaimed. "Are you punishing Maternus for slandering the Romans? But you must not be too rough with him. See, the wretched man is half dead with fear. Dip him in the river, and let him go."

"Lady," Cathlon answered, "we are grateful to you for opening our eyes, but you must not stand between us and our vengeance. Pass on, and leave us to our work; for this man shall not live to mislead others."

Marcia's face became serious in a moment, as she recognised the gravity of the situation and her own responsibility for it: rough usage and contumely she had expected and wished Maternus to suffer, but cold-blooded murder—that was a possibility which had never suggested itself, a thing of which the objects of her rebuke had seemed incapable. To interfere meant danger to her own life; for her attendant was paralysed

with fear: but she knew that she was to blame for the unloosing of three savages, and she bravely determined to do her best.

"I did not mean that you should go so far as this," she said, looking steadily into Cathlon's eyes. "If you are grateful to me, as you say, you will not make me a murderess. Give me that stilus, and promise that you will spare his life."

They stood looking at one another for almost a minute, and the silence was broken only by the hoarse panting of the wretch whose life was in the balance. It was a contest of wills, and in the end the woman's will triumphed over the boy's, the civilized over the savage. Cathlon turned away his eyes and sullenly delivered up his weapon.

"We will spare his life," he said, "because you ask it, not because he deserves to live; but he shall not use that life to deceive others. We are going northward to live in the forest, and he shall come with us as our slave."

Maternus flung himself weeping at Marcia's feet, and implored her to save him from a fate worse than death. Marcia glanced at him scornfully, and then once more looked up at Cathlon's face.

"I sympathise with your desire," she said, "but it is too late to give it effect. This wretch is a cleverer man than I imagined, if he has kept you in ignorance of what is to happen."

"What is that?" Cathlon answered incredulously. "What can prevent us from carrying him where we will? The verge of the forest is near at hand, and we will whip him if he travels slowly."

"You do not know," Marcia replied, "that Agricola is about to subdue those northern regions where you hope to find a refuge. At this very moment one column of his army is encamped on the heights, yonder to the north; and this very day the Legate comes in person to inspect it. Even if you do not clog your flight with

this encumbrance, you can hardly hope to escape recapture, and recapture will mean death."

"Death is better than a continuance of slavery," said Cathlon. "Since you desire it, we will leave this dog to the punishment which our escape will doubtless bring upon him. Fare you well, lady: when the might of Britain rises to overwhelm the might of Rome, you at least shall be safe in the hour of our triumph. The day is coming when the land shall be red with Roman blood, but not with yours nor with your father's, if we can save you."

"I thank you for the promise," Marcia answered, "but again you are too late. Here come those who shall prevent your escape."

The three lads looked sharply round, and saw two officers, with a small escort in attendance, approaching from the direction of Corstopitum. One of the officers was Festus, and the other wore the splendid armour and crimson cloak of a Roman general. The three would have made a dash for the woods at once, but Marcia caught Cathlon by the arm and held him back.

"It is madness," she exclaimed. "That is Agricola himself, and escape is impossible. Stay, and I will shield you if I can."

In a few moments Agricola and Festus were beside them. The great man at once divined that something out of the common had taken place, but before he could make any inquiry, Maternus broke out into voluble complaint: he gave a distorted account of what had occurred, praised his own courage, dilated upon his sufferings, and demanded the condign punishment of his rebellious pupils. Agricola stared contemptuously at the suppliant, and then turned to greet Marcia, whom he had met in Italy. Presently he asked for her account of the matter, and she answered him boldly.

"A little altercation," she said, "for which many people are to blame, but principally yourself. It was you that employed this mongrel dog to shepherd the

wild wolves of Britain. Can you be astonished if the wild wolves turn their teeth against him at last?"

Thereupon she gave him a brief history of the whole episode, rather exaggerating than excusing her own share in it. The three boys stood side by side, and endeavoured to assume a posture of bold defiance; but the glamour of Agricola's fame and the fascination of his presence cowed them, and the heroic attitude soon melted to something like sheepishness.

"You must pardon me," Marcia concluded, "for speaking plainly. You have tried to turn wolf-cubs into bleating lambs, and a wolf is a dog and not a sheep. Have you no dog's work to train them to? More than half your legionaries are of German blood. Can you find no work of that nature for British youths who love manliness and hate indolence?"

Agricola burst out laughing. He glanced with a not unkindly expression at the three culprits, and then turned with a shrewd smile to Festus.

"I have much to thank you for," he exclaimed; "for if Marcia had not been born a woman, she would soon be Imperial Legate in my place. Lady," he continued, turning to Marcia, "I trust that I shall conquer the Caledonians as quickly as you have conquered me. I had it in my mind to sift out those who might be made useful in the Emperor's service, and these lads have stood the test. They shall be enrolled in the army at once, and shall learn soldiering under my own eye."

Cathlon made a tremulous attempt to maintain the patriotic resolutions with which he had recently been filled, but the spell of a great and civilized personality was upon him, and he could only stammer out his reluctance to fight against his own countrymen. However, Agricola soon quieted his scruples.

"Certainly you shall not be required to do that," he said; "but what of the Selgovae, the Gadeni, and the peoples of the north? Surely an Otadene has more pride in his race than to call such savages his kinsmen."

"Selgovae and Gadeni!" Cathlon exclaimed with sudden cheerfulness. "Every one knows that they are dogs and scoundrels. The Otadenes have beaten them in battle a hundred times, and but for you and your Romans I should have fought against them already."

Agricola smiled, and the Roman army of Britain was reinforced by three willing recruits.

R. H. F.

A THOUGHT.

Das sind die Weisen
Die durch Irrthum zur Wahrheit reisen:
Die im Irrthum verharren
Das sind die Narren.

FR. RUECKERT.]

Who to Truth's light through error rise,
They are the wise:
The fools are they,
Who in the fogs of error stay.

J. E. B. M.



WAS BEN JONSON EVER A MEMBER OF OUR COLLEGE?

THE following statement made by Thomas Fuller in his *Worthies* (Fuller-Nuttall ii, 425) seems hardly to have received the consideration to which it is entitled at the hands of later writers:

‘He (Jonson) was statutably admitted into St John’s College in Cambridge (as many years after incorporated an honorary member of Christ Church in Oxford) where he continued but a few weeks for want of further maintenance’ (Fuller).

Assuming Jonson to have been born about 1573 (see Art. in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) he probably came to Cambridge in 1589 or 1590. But the *List of Matriculations* for these years has been lost, as also for several subsequent years, and cannot consequently be cited either for proof or disproof. Fuller’s statement, however, is very explicit and ought not to be set aside except on strong counter evidence. He was himself about thirty years of age at the time of Jonson’s death in 1638, and had been long resident in the University prior to that date, having, accordingly, access to first-hand information. The writer of the life in the Dictionary appears, notwithstanding, inclined to attach greater weight to what Jonson is reported to have said in his well-known ‘Conversations with Drummond of Hawthornden’; and, after describing (not quite

accurately) the tenour of Fuller’s statement, proceeds to say ‘*but* he himself told Drummond that the degree which he possessed in each University was “by their favour, not his studie.”’ Now the passage as it stands in Gifford’s edition of the *Conversations* (1875) is as follows: ‘He was *Master of Arts* in both the Universities, by their favour, not his studie’ (*Works*, ix. 389). It is evident therefore that even assuming that Jonson said nothing further to Drummond on the subject of his residence at Cambridge, there is nothing here *incompatible* with what Fuller says; the only fact tending to disprove Fuller’s statement being, the purely negative evidence afforded by Drummond’s silence with respect to any allusion to St John’s as having been made by the poet.

Mr Scott, our Bursar, writing in the *Eagle* (xvi, 237) has however recently produced evidence which, when carefully considered, appears decidedly to favour Fuller’s statement. It occurs in a letter written by Robert Lane, President of the College, on the eve of a visit paid to the University by King James I. in March 1614 (see Mullinger’s *Hist. of the University* ii, 514-546). It was usual on such occasions for the monarch to visit nearly all the Colleges in turn, and Lane in his capacity of President appears to have gone to Town in order to gather suggestions and make arrangements in connexion with the King’s special visit to his own College. And in a letter from London, Lane writes: ‘We have bene with Mr Johnson our musition and entreated Ben Johnson to penne a dyttye which we expect upon Saturday.’ Here the question naturally arises, why should Ben Jonson, at this time in high favour at Court and at the summit of his fame, have been solicited to compose a set of occasional verses in connexion with St John’s rather than for Trinity or any other College?

Passing on to another point in the evidence, we find Drummond noting down that Ben Jonson confessed that ‘sundry times he hath devoured his books [*i.e.*]

sold them all for necessity.' Among the works with which the poet thus parted was probably one now in St John's College Library, a copy of Martin de Roa, *Singularium Locorum ac Rerum Libri V*, printed at Cordova in 1600. This copy bears on the title-page, in the upper right-hand corner, Jonson's customary inscription 'tanquam explorator' and at the foot his usual 'Sū Ben Jonsonii Liber,' followed by the words 'Ex dono Ed. Herberti Equitis. Amiciss. Doctiss.' An endeavour has been made to obliterate the latter two inscriptions, and this suggests that Jonson may very probably have wished to conceal both the fact that the book had ever been his and that it had been the gift of Sir (afterwards Lord) Herbert of Cheshire. It is consequently not unreasonable to suppose that this is one of the books which Jonson 'devoured,' *i.e.* sold when he was in want of a dinner, but *subsequently* to the time when he confessed to such practices to Drummond. If so, it seems no less probable that he sold it to another Johnian, no less a person than Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, whose autograph is on the inner side of the cover opposite the title-page. At any rate, two other items of evidence point to the conclusion that Jonson was personally known to Morton. The latter was at St John's during the time within which Jonson's brief residence must have fallen, as he proceeded M.A. in 1590 and was elected a fellow in 1592. It is consequently at least permissible to suppose that Jonson, short as was his stay, may yet have attracted Morton's notice as an unfortunate student shewing considerable promise but obliged 'to go down' through want of means. This, however, is only surmise; but that these two remained strangers to each other throughout life seems highly improbable.

A second letter, also printed by Mr Scott in the *Eagle*, is one written in connexion with the same royal visit to Cambridge by Morton (by this time bishop of Chester) to Dr Gwyn the Master of St John's. In this, Morton

expresses the warmest interest in the King's visit and offers some judicious advice as to how the royal tastes and preferences may be best consulted, and especially by not allowing any part of the programme to become tedious; while he concludes his missive by begging, that as a personal favour, a chamber may be reserved for himself 'although it be of the meanest.'

Jonson, it is to be remembered, was at this time high in the royal favour; and it was probably some three years later that he received from Sir Edward Herbert the gift of the copy of Martinus de Roa; about the time, that is to say, that he visited Drummond of Hawthornden (Sept. 1618—Jan. 1619), and in familiar conversation could afford to refer with candour to the hardships he had undergone at certain crises in his past career. But before another eight years had passed, the comparative neglect with which the great genius was treated by Charles I. and his own failing health reduced him again to penury; and it is probable that it was then that Bishop Morton bought the volume, which, as the printed label inside the cover clearly shews, he forwarded in 1628 to the Library of St John's, together with a donation of £100 to aid in the purchase of other literature. That is to say between 1617 and 1628, Jonson was presented with a copy of Martin de Roa and Morton purchased it; but that he purchased it of anyone save Jonson himself seems hardly probable; and in so doing, can we suppose him to have been actuated by any other motive than that of alleviating the distress of the destitute scholar whom he had once known at College and whom for five-and-thirty years subsequently, he had, from time to time, both noted and heard of as a man of genius battling with adverse fortune?

J. BASS MULLINGER.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

BY

THE REV PROFESSOR H. M. GWATKIN.

I COR. xiii. 13. *But now abideth... hope.*



HAVE torn these words out of a familiar context, because it is of hope I wish to speak, though truly faith, hope, and love are no more than aspects of the one life in Christ which is life eternal here on earth.

Nobody can read his Bible to much purpose without seeing that hope is a chief part of godliness. Hope was the very life of Israel. "Our fathers hoped in thee. The Lord will be the hope of his people, the confidence of the ends of the earth." And if the old fire of hope burned low in the ages of Pharisaic formalism, it blazed out again more brightly than ever when Christ our Lord brought life and immortality to light. Christ in us is the hope of glory, the one living power that could overcome the disgust and loathing of that hard old pagan world where hope was lost. And if its brightness was dimmed again in the dark times of Christian Pharisaism, it was never quite extinguished. Beyond the *Dies iræ* rose *Jerusalem the golden*.

The Gospel never looks on hope as an accident of health or temper, but as a primary duty. Want of hope is not a natural weakness, but a deep estrangement from Christ; for no man who has tasted the good word

of God and the powers of a world to come can want for hope, unless he fall away. The victory of faith which overcometh the world is no more than the natural working of the triumphant hope and overflowing thankfulness without which Christian life is not itself. The vilest sin is not more unbelieving than the cultured cynicism which knows the world too well forsooth to cherish hope, and shuts its eyes to the powers not of this world working in it.

Yet even the devil of cynicism bears witness that there is a false hope, as well as a false faith and a false love. Hope sustains the sinner, that God has forgotten, that He will never see it. Hope puffs up the Pharisee, because he is not as other men, nor even as this publican. Hope sends many a man to gospels of reform, of commerce, of culture, of science, for the salvation which none of them can give. But false hope dreams a vain dream; true hope takes full account of truth. We ignore nothing, dissemble nothing, excuse nothing; yet we have the full assurance of hope. We know far better than the cynic how sin has enslaved ourselves, our neighbours, and the world: but we know that sin is conquered. The love of Christ which towers far above the loftiest heights of human goodness reaches also far below the lowest deeps of human sin. If the noblest of saints must always be the most abashed before the majestic holiness of Him that knew not sin, the greatest of sinners is not beyond the pleading of the infinite and boundless love and sympathy which for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven to a cross of shame. Paint your picture of the world as darkly as you please, lay on thick the colours of misery and want and vice and wrong, and add that Christendom in something like two thousand years has failed to cure it. Our hope is neither ignorant of these things nor careless of them, but triumphant over them. If the Incarnation is a fact, it must be a fact of the eternal order which reveals the meaning of the world of space.

and time, and gives us absolute and final certainty that in God's own good time the tangle shall be unravelled, and the wilderness of sin shall be made like Eden and her desert like the garden of the Lord's. Before the one stupendous fact that the Son of God was crucified for men all hopelessness vanishes, all doubts silenced, all murmurs die away: we can but give our life in lowly adoration and full-hearted thankfulness to him who died for us.

They know little of human nature who complain that the Gospel is full of hope. So indeed it is. There is no faith without hope, for faith is the assurance of things hoped for; no love without hope, for love hopeth all things; yet no true hope without faith to endure the unseen as seen, no true hope without love to inspire it, for only love can hope in a world of sin. How could the Gospel be otherwise than hopeful? Is not the love that beareth all things the love that overcometh all things? Be it soon or be it late, the victory is surer than to-morrow's sunrise; and in that hope we can dare and do, and—what is harder—we can watch and wait, and suffer earthly failure like the Lord himself. What else would you have? A man cannot do common work without hope, though it be of nothing better than his daily wages; and the Gospel would be self-convicted if it called on a man for the noblest of work without kindling in him the noblest of hope. Hope is neither a natural gift nor an amiable weakness nor a selfish calculation, but the very life by which we live, in this world or another. What matters the lapse of ages to spirits like ourselves, in Christ immortal spirits, that we should greatly care to see the victory one of these days rather than the day when we shall meet and welcome our Lord returning?

If we of all men were to give up hope, the very stones would cry out. Are not these academic walls around us monuments of hope? Some of the noblest of them come down from the dark fifteenth century—the night before

the dawn—when the old order was ready to vanish away, and Christendom cowered not for fear only, but for very shame before the Hussite and the Turk. Then true piety turned silently away from the houses of false holiness to build homes of learning, in sure hope that truth would not fail men like a lying church. There is no finer witness of this better spirit than that college which joins the names of the rival Queens. Our own foundress was in this way only like the other Margaret, the mainstay and the ruin of the house of Lancaster. She grew up amid the clash of civil war, the horrors of Wakefield and Towton, the demoralizing revolutions of Barnet and Bosworth: yet two great foundations witness to this day her unshaken hope for the ages that were to follow her own outworn fifteenth century.

That ye may abound in hope, says St Paul, hope for ourselves, hope for our neighbour, hope for the world. Be the sin of our heart what it may, and seventy times seven the falls of the past, in Christ we know that sin shall have no more dominion over us. Be the din of our neighbour what it may, love hopeth all things, and without love we are nothing. Be the sin of the world what it may, we know who came to take it away. His hand is not shortened, that he cannot save; neither is his ear heavy, that he cannot hear the great and bitter cry that cometh up from earth to heaven. You may give up hope when the Saviour of the world confesses himself defeated, and all-ruling Love retires for ever baffled from the battle-field of human wickedness: but until then Christ calls you to set your hope on him, and to bear witness of it to the world.

Hope shall never fail. Hope shares the prerogative and dignity of love, to stand on the wreck of worlds and gaze on the eternal Face which sinners may not see and live. The works of God shall pass away. The law of decay is not more plainly written on our mortal bodies than on the mightiest star that walks the frozen verge of heaven. Even spiritual gifts shall perish, unless faith

and hope and love throw over them the asbestos robe of immortality. If prophecies there be, they shall be needed no more; if tongues there be, they shall cease; if knowledge there be, it shall be needed no more: but hope along with faith and love abideth evermore. There is room and work for hope even in the world where we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is. If heaven is not poorer than earth, there must be unmeasured room for hope in revelations far beyond all that sinners can ask or think,—revelations rising through the years of eternity, but always revelations of our heavenly Father's love in Christ.

NEMO DOMINE.

SOBBING, her flush'd face shadow'd in her hair,
 Poor child of Eve some serpent had enticed,
 In self-abasement at the feet of Christ
 She fell: and lo! a voice said, "Woman, where
 Are thine accusers?" and she could not bear
 To speak, but wept the more: so grave and mild,
 As of a father chiding his dear child,
 And so compassionate those accents were.
 Then, "Hath no man condemn'd thee?" and she said,
 "No man," and, glancing, saw the Saviour's face,
 And after was not any more afraid.
 "Neither do I condemn thee." From that place
 She went, and sinn'd no more: joy still'd her fears,
 And cleansed her soul with sanctifying tears.

C. E. BYLES.



TINTAGEL.

THERE stands a headland by the Western shore,
 Dreamy and dark, half-cloven from the land
 By old upheaval, or Time's gradual hand;
 And there, with ceaseless surge and angry roar,
 The broad Atlantic rolls from Labrador
 His serried legions on th' embattled coast:
 But vain the onset of the billowy host:
 King Arthur guards his hold for evermore!

Tintagel, fallen are thy towers to-day:
 A little postern in a crumbled wall,
 Gain'd by a perilous pathway—this is all
 Time spares from desolation and decay.
 Yet are thy ruins, long as Time shall last,
 Builded with visions of the phantom past.

C. E. BYLES.



THE REV THOMAS SPENCER M.A.

1796—1853.

On Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1903 passed away one of the greatest of Victorians, Herbert Spencer. On Dec. 14, in the absence of Mr. John Morley, then in Sicily, Mr Leonard Courtney, our honorary Fellow, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased philosopher, pronounced an address beside his coffin. An *Autobiography* down to 1893, gradually put into shape some years earlier "to fill vacant hours," has just appeared in two bulky volumes. These, being personal in their subject, bear no more the familiar monogram, a heap of crystals surmounted by a flowering plant whereupon a butterfly has settled, which, on the covers of the author's earlier books, symbolised the *Synthetic Philosophy*. These volumes have a special interest for readers of *The Eagle* as containing numerous references to an almost-forgotten Johnian worthy, Thomas Spencer, the philosopher's uncle. A *Johnianum*, from the pen of Professor Mayor, dealing chiefly with his efforts in the cause of temperance, together with a few biographical notes, will be found in Vol. XX., pp. 603, 4. The following pages are derived in part from other sources not there named, but chiefly from the *Autobiography*.

Thomas Spencer was the seventh of eight children born to Matthew and Catherine Spencer (*née* Taylor). Of those who survived infancy all but one were boys. Both parents were followers of John Wesley, the mother having known him personally and being, at her death in 1843, the oldest member of the connexion in Derby. In both alike the philosopher finds a marked moral, though not intellectual superiority: in the father, a tender-heartedness which made him exclaim when anything cruel or unjust was read from the newspaper, "Stop, stop, I cannot bear it"; in the mother, 'sound common

'sense' and 'all the domestic virtues in large measures.' In the sons 'individuality was very decided, and as a consequence, they 'were all regarded as more or less eccentric.' The common traits were 'independence, self asserting judgment, the tendency 'to non-conformity, and the unrestrained display of their 'sentiments and opinions.'

"When they were together, some discussion or other was sure to be "raised, and there arose arguments which not unfrequently ended in warm "words." "A part cause of this was a strong regard for truth. While very "many people do not care much whether the opinions they hear expressed are "correct or not, members of the Spencer family cared a great deal" (i, 40). "Among negative traits, I may name a small interest in gossip. Their conversation ever tended towards the impersonal. There was no considerable "leaning towards literature" (i, 41).

* Only Henry, the second son, is credited with any marked sense of humour; in the rest it was but ordinary.

The father kept a private School at Derby 'about the best 'in the place' after the Grammar School where, moreover, he undertook the commercial part of the education. The School was afterwards carried on by William George, the eldest son, the philosopher's father, and, later, by William the youngest. Meanwhile Thomas, the fourth son, became a teacher in Quorn School, near Derby. He presently succeeded in obtaining sufficient funds for a university career, "loans from my father" (says H. S.) "constituting the larger part of the resources furnished him" (i, 26). His name appears as ninth wrangler in the Tripos of 1820. In 1823 he was elected Fellow. "His successes," writes his nephew, "were the results not of any "unusual endowments but rather of a good memory and hard "work—work which undermined his health, I think permanently" (i, 101). Yet (p. 101) he is described as 'intellectually 'above the average and not without originality.' At Cambridge, he became one of Mr Simeon's party. Fourth in the same

* Had Herbert much sense of humour? "Sitting down to dinner" (at Freshwater), he writes (ii, 215), "I made Lewes laugh by exclaiming, 'Dear me, these are very large chops for so small an island.'" He greatly appreciates a witticism of Huxley's at his own expense: "Spencer's idea of tragedy is a "deduction killed by a fact" (i, 403). He gives some amusing typographical blunders. This is the best: a French lady-novelist had concluded a tale with the moral—*Bien connaître l'amour, il faut sortir de soi*. The three last words were printed *sortir le soir* (i, 460).

Tripos was his College friend, Henry Law, son of the Bishop, who afterwards became Archdeacon of Richmond (1824), then of Wells (1826), and finally Dean of Gloucester (1862). Leaving Cambridge, Thomas Spencer became curate at Anmer in Norfolk, where he acted as tutor to the Squire's son. For some years he held what H. S. describes as 'the college-living of Stapleford, near Cambridge.' That living, in fact, was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, but the Dean at that time being Dr Wood, Master of St John's, the mistake is natural. To this period of his life seems to belong the following reminiscence (given in his pamphlet on the Poor Law 1836, p. 12) which shows that the question of Poor Law Reform had already begun to interest him:

"Some magistrates are not very enlightened, as the following exact copy of an order made by certain magistrates in the County of Cambridge will show. 'Whereas it appears to us that the wife of the said Robert Reed is confined in the house of correction at Cambridge, and that he is put to considerable expense in providing a person to look after his said five children, we do therefore order the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parish to pay unto the said Robert Reed the sum of eleven shillings weekly and every week.'"

Meanwhile, on the 27th of April 1820, the future philosopher was born at 12 Exeter Row, Derby. Objecting to 'the system of Godfathers and Godmothers' and also to (some of) the 'sentiments included in the form,' the father requested his brother Thomas to baptize the child privately. Some discussion arose as to the name to be given him. The father was opposed to 'the repetition of family names,' 'a name being used for the purpose of identification.'

"The final choice of the name Herbert was due to an occurrence of the preceding year (1819). While still at College my uncle had sent a copy of some verses by a recently deceased young poet named Herbert Knowles. My uncle's admiration was I believe shared by my father, and this led to the choice of the name Herbert for me" (i, 64).

Herbert, as a Christian name, was at this time extremely uncommon. A brief digression may here be excused. Herbert Knowles was born of humble parentage at Somersall near Leeds in 1798, and early showed signs of poetical power. He was desirous of going to Cambridge, and three clergymen promised between them £20 a year towards his college expenses. His relatives being unable to help, the young poet sent one of his

productions entitled *Stanzas in Richmond Churchyard* to Robert Southey, who pronounced it 'brimful of power and promise,' and undertook to find £10 a year. Rogers the poet, to whom the verses were sent, promised the same amount, as did also Lord Spencer to whom Rogers submitted them. The goal seemed now in view. On Jan. 31, 1817, Herbert Knowles was elected sizar at St John's College, whereupon to him—as to Edward King and to Henry Kirke White, though earlier to him than to either—

"Came the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
"And slit the thin-spun life."

Herbert Knowles died of a rapid decline on Feb. 17, 1817. Whether the poem which so impressed the Spencers, and which H. S. met with many years afterwards in an anthology made by Emerson, is the same as that from which Southey and Rogers drew such favourable auguries, is not clear. Of the latter poem so competent a judge as Richard Garnett writes (*N. D. B.*): "it is difficult to overpraise this noble masterpiece of solemn and tender pathos, exquisite in diction and melody"—"the stanzas are unparalleled as the work of a schoolboy for faultless finish and freedom from all the characteristic failings of inexperience." Possibly T. S. may have seen young Knowles at Cambridge. Anyhow, one feels a certain gratitude to him, unpoetical as he seems to have been, for thus perpetuating the name of a youthful poet who belonged to his own College.

In 1826 Mr Spencer was presented by his old College friend, Archdeacon Law, to the living of Hinton Charterhouse near Bath. In 1829 he vacated his fellowship by his marriage with Anna Maria Brooke, whose brother lived at Hinton Abbey. She is described as a woman of "superior moral nature, having much philanthropic feeling joined with much self-control" (i, 101). She too belonged to the evangelical school. Her grandfather had been governor of St Helena. At Hinton Mr Spencer took resident pupils, "generally to prepare them for College" (p. 102).

In his *Reminiscences of Towns Villages and Schools* (ii, 174—184) Mr Thomas Mozley* has a whole chapter about T. S. The following extracts are of interest:

* Afterwards editor of *The British Critic*, and chief leader-writer in *The Times*, in the days when it was called "The Thunderer." He read mathematics with T. S. during the Long Vacation of 1827 (i, 26).

"I have no wish to forget Thomas Spencer, whom, after nearly sixty years, I remember with increasing respect, and even gratitude, not to say affection." (Mr Mozley, it will be remembered, was no Simeonite. H. S. describes him as 'one of the reactionists in the English Church.')

"He was a decidedly fine-looking man, with a commanding figure, a good voice, and a ready utterance. So the Church was pretty well filled. He always worked himself up into something of a passion, and came home exhausted."

From the last sentence H. S. dissents: "from 1833 to 1836, when I constantly heard his preaching, I cannot recall any sign of excitement" (i, 27).

Mr Mozley continues:

"Mr Spencer was not at home in his village. He had none of the small coinage of courtesy. Mrs Day, the lady at the Mansion, was a woman of the world, and prepared to make the best of everybody, and he got on well with her. But even with her he had a ruffle.

"The truth was, poor Mr Spencer was born before his time. He was a reformer in Church and State, and he really anticipated some great movements. He did not quite break out till after our brief acquaintance, but his heart was full and ready to overflow."

With all this H. S. agrees:

"Even in its deficiencies he represented the Anglo-Saxon nature. That occasional *brusquerie* of manner, and that want of tact in social intercourse, for which we are complained of as a people, were visible in him" (i, 32).

"His conception of the clerical office was more like that of the old Hebrew prophets, who denounced the wrong-doings of both people and rulers" (i, 29).

T. S.'s other distinguished pupil was his nephew, Herbert, who lived under his roof from 1833 to 1836. Partly owing to the father's loss of health and perhaps consequent lack of firmness, Herbert's constitutional 'disregard of authority' bore fruit at home in 'chronic disobedience,' while 'continual reprobation for disobedience' in the form of 'perpetual scoldings' (and nothing more) 'established a certain kind of alienation.' It was thereupon arranged between the brothers that Herbert should be taken charge of and educated by T. S., while W. G. S., Herbert's father, rendered the same service to the son of an intermediate brother Henry, who had failed in the lace-manufacture. In June 1833 the unsuspecting Herbert was taken by his parents to Hinton, supposing he was 'about to spend a month's midsummer holidays' (i, 92). After a few days given

to the quest of Blue butterflies and Burnet moths, the boy was set down to the first proposition of Euclid. In four weeks' time the parents returned home, leaving Herbert behind. Partly from home-sickness, partly from disagreements with a fellow-pupil, towards the end of July he ran away, reaching home after three long marches of 48, 47 and 20 miles, and two sleepless nights. "Had there been any cause for this strange conduct," wrote Mrs Thomas Spencer, "we should not have been so much surprised; but nothing in the world has occurred to give him any reason for such a step. He has been treated with the greatest kindness, and has not been in any instance punished." After a fortnight at home, Herbert returned to Hinton. "I was received very amicably," he writes. "No mention was made of the misdemeanour, and things went on as if nothing had happened." The three years 1833-6 which Herbert now spent under his uncle's roof passed smoothly. His studies included some Latin, less Greek, Euclid, Algebra, Wood's Mechanics, Newton, Chemistry. Miss Martineau's *Tales from Political Economy* were read aloud, 'something of a solid kind' being gathered thereupon. The father meantime was elaborating a system of shorthand, and the son was now required to take down in it notes of his uncle's sermons: 'very brief notes they were' (i, 213). Looking back to these years the philosopher writes (i, 115):

"I had doubtless benefited both by the rural life and by the climate. . . . Intellectually I had profited much. A fair amount of mathematics had been acquired; and the accompanying discipline had strengthened my reasoning powers. In the acquisition of languages but trifling success had been achieved. . . Education at Hinton was not wide in its range. No history was read; there was no culture in general literature; nor had the concrete sciences any place in our course. Poetry and fiction were left out entirely. All shortcomings recognized, however, I derived great benefit from being made to apply far more than I should have done otherwise. Probably, but for my life at Hinton, I should have gone on idly, learning next to nothing.

"Morally, too, the régime I had lived under was salutary. At home there was not that strong government that was required to keep me in order. . . . One of the defects in my uncle's training was due to the asceticism in which he had been brought up. This prevented him from adequately recognising the need for positive amusement.

"But criticism is somewhat out of place. I was treated with much more consideration and generosity than might have been expected. There was shown great patience in prosecuting what seemed by no means a hopeful undertaking. . . . Of my aunt, also, I may say that there was displayed by her

"much kindly feeling, and a strong sense of duty. . . They (uncle and aunt) might be instanced in proof that religious convictions reinforce naturally right tendencies and cause perseverance in good works, notwithstanding discouragements. . . I owe very much to them. They had to deal with intractable material, an individuality too stiff to be easily moulded" (i, 115-117).

The uncle's estimate of his nephew at this time will interest.

"Of his talents there can be no doubt they are of a very superior order."

"The grand deficiency in Herbert's character is in the principle of *Fear*. . . By *Fear*, I mean both that 'Fear of the Lord' which is 'the beginning of wisdom,' and fear of Parents, Tutors, etc."

That lack, however, the uncle conceives his own discipline to have in some degree supplied.

"He (has) entirely surrendered himself to obey me with a promptness and alacrity that would have given you pleasure to witness" (i, 105). "Anything more attentive than his manner to me cannot be imagined" (i, 110).

Yet the uncle misses "*a mainspring* in this machine."

"This stimulus" (the uncle's discipline) "he cannot always have, and if we can but see some inward principle of action it would be very cheering."

The philosopher's comment on this may surprise those who have always regarded *The Synthetic Philosophy* as at least a monument of stupendous industry:

"I was at that time, as always before and ever after, very idle unless under the stimulus of some powerful motive: usually the desire to compass some large end" (i, 105).

Towards the end of Herbert's time at Hinton, appeared on Jan. 1, 1836 *The Bath Magazine*, to which the uncle was invited to contribute. To this the nephew also secretly sent a contribution on 'certain curiously-shaped floating crystals,' followed up by a second letter in reply to an attack on the New Poor Law in the first number. T. S. had already begun to write pamphlets on the Poor Laws and other topics. These the nephew corrected for the press. The uncle had also been recently appointed first Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Bath Union.

"He also took part in the temperance agitation, as well as in other philanthropic activities; and the correspondence proves that I had a considerable interest in all that went on.

"The daily discussions constituted a useful discipline, having results in after life" (i, 113).

Thus uncle and nephew 'commenced author' about the same time and on the same theme. The failure to recognize the need for amusement is illustrated in the chapter entitled 'Family Antecedents':

"My uncle was never within the walls of a theatre, and I never heard of his attending a concert. Being with him at an evening party in Bath, the hostess enquired why I did not join some young people who were waltzing. His explanation was: 'No Spencer ever dances.'"

'But the evangelicalism of that day combined philanthropy with its asceticism.' So it was at Hinton. School, village library, clothing club, allotments were introduced. Four good cottages were built. A meat dinner on Sunday for labourers was provided at the parsonage. Yet becoming "conscious of the mischiefs done by aid inadequately restrained, when the New Poor Law was passed (Aug. 1834), he forthwith applied its provisions to Hinton and, notwithstanding great opposition, reduced the rates from £700 a year to £200 a year, at the same time increasing the comfort and prosperity of the parish" (i, 29). His own account of this is given in a pamphlet on the subject published in 1836. Other pamphlets followed on Religion and Politics, Ecclesiasticism, The Prayer-Book, Church Reform, National Education, Corn Laws, Poor Laws, People's Rights, Legislative Meddling, etc.; twenty-three in all, many of them having wide circulations, even to "the extent of twenty-eight thousand" (ib.).

Six years later (1842), during a visit to Hinton, Herbert modelled a life-sized bust of his uncle. But the sitter having no notion of a 'fit pose and fit expression,' and the artist 'no technical knowledge whatever,' the result (photographed at p. 28) was hardly a success (i, 26, 206). The philosopher, however, holds that the practice of drawing or modelling is one 'to be encouraged as increasing the appreciation of both Nature and Art' (i, 204).

In 1842 T. S. took part in a meeting, held at Birmingham, of 'leading men from chief towns,' who were interested in the Complete Suffrage Movement. John Bright was present, and probably Joseph Sturge. The attempt there decided upon to effect union and concerted action with the Chartists proved fruitless.

To the last years at Hinton belongs Mr Spencer's very active part in the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws (effected in 1846). He said grace at the first and at the last Anti-Corn-Law banquet. Hereupon the nephew remarks:

"Among the state-appointed teachers of rectitude there was, 'I believe, one other avowed Free-trader, out of fifteen thousand.'*

Rural depopulation and 'physical deterioration' in our congested towns may well raise the doubt whether the fifteen thousand (*minus* two?) were so wholly in the wrong, and so exclusively swayed by selfish motives as Mr Morley in his *Life of Cobden* suggests.

That Mr Spencer, actively engaged in these causes, and 'in journeyings (therewith connected) often,' did not neglect his parish appears from the marks of esteem and attachment bestowed upon him by his parishioners, both at his leaving them and at his death.

Yet in some quarters, it seems, "one who for discharge of his clerical duties, and for activities "which went far beyond them received the pittance of £80 a "year, was actually described as a sinecurist! While doing an "excess of work, he was stigmatized as doing none" (ii, 458).

It is stated in the *Enc. Brit.* (xxxii, 785) that H. S. 'declined an offer from his uncle to send him to Cambridge.' I cannot find this in the *Life*; but, considering the somewhat fitful manner in which he followed engineering 1837-46, and that so late as 1848 he was thinking of 'reverting to the ancestral calling,'† it seems likely enough that such a proposal was at some time made. In 1842 'daily talks' with the uncle on subjects of common interest led to a series of twelve articles in *The Nonconformist*, to whose editor, Mr E. Miall, T. S. gave his nephew a letter of introduction (i, 208). Similar help was given later in 1848, when a letter of introduction to the editor of *The Economist*, recently established by the Anti-Corn-Law League, led to the nephew's becoming sub-editor of that paper (i, 329, 334).

* Yet "the Bishops did themselves great honour and increased the influence of the Church by giving a solid support to the (Factory) Bill. Most of them voted for the repeal of the Corn-Laws" (II. Paul, *Modern England*, i, 73).

† i.e. teaching.

A year earlier (1847), Thomas Spencer resigned his living, in order to have 'a larger sphere of usefulness.'

"Frequently he was away from home during the week lecturing or "attending meetings (chiefly in furtherance of the temperance movement), "and returned on Saturday night that he might give his two services on the "Sunday. The desire to resign was accentuated by a burglary at the "parsonage. That after the many good things he had done for the people of "Hinton during his twenty years of residence, such an event should have "happened disgusted him greatly—perhaps unreasonably; for there was no "proof that the robbers belonged to his parish. When he announced his "intention to leave, there came a memorial from all the leading parishioners "urging him to remain; but while he recognized the force of their address, "it did not alter his mind" (i, 320).

Herbert was at Hinton during the removal, and was 'very useful in giving advice.' On his leaving Hinton the parishioners presented Mr Spencer with a £25 telescope (*Social Statics*, p. 299).

Thomas Spencer next settled at Bath. He now unfortunately decided to reinvest his own and his wife's property, which hitherto had been in the funds. The railway mania of 1845 had been followed by a long reaction, sound properties as well as unsound being affected. On the representations of the Secretary of the South Wales Company that its shares would be certain to rise, and in the belief that 5 per cent. interest on them was guaranteed by the Great Western Railway Company, Thomas Spencer became a large investor in them, ultimately losing much of his property (i, 324-5). Herbert, who had acquired considerable knowledge of railway matters, learned of these transactions too late to avert the blow.

The uncle's losses suggest to the philosophic nephew a double train of reflection, first as to their cause, then as to their effect upon the character of his relative. Owing to his belief in self-help and the close relation between distress and "misconduct, confirmed by his wide experience of paupers and "pauperism, he had come entirely to ignore good fortune and "bad fortune in human life.

"All through life he had had a horror of speculation, chiefly caused by "the losses his brothers had suffered in the lace-manufacture. But one "result of keeping clear of all business dangers was that he failed to learn "where business-dangers lie. He illustrated by antithesis the Shakespearian "saying that 'out of the nettle danger we pluck the flower safety.' Never "having nettled himself by running small financial risks, he did not know "the aspects of financial risks, and unawares ran into a great one" (i, 324).

A new reading of the maxim 'pennywise pound-foolish.' As to the effect of the catastrophe:

"My uncle's was one of those natures which are improved by misfortune. The loss of a large part of his property in the way already described had 'beneficially changed some of his opinions and feelings. He had been a 'successful man; had owed his success to his own efforts. The result was 'a belief that energy and rectitude will insure prosperity. He was not 'undecided. Proof was given that there are other causes for good or ill-fortune than good or ill-conduct. A marked change of attitude was the 'consequence—a great increase of fellow-feeling; and a striking effect was 'produced on his preaching. In earlier days his sermons might have been 'well characterized by the words which an old Scotchwoman applied to 'ethical sermons in general—they were distinguished by 'cauld morality.' Though his sermons continued to be moral rather than theological, their 'morality was warmed by sympathy. He became a very effective preacher. When, as frequently happened, he supplied for a time the places of absent 'clergymen, his preaching gathered immense congregations" (i, 345).

Among those who were thus drawn, in 1852, was Mrs Trevanion, a daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. A friendship resulted. Becoming concerned about the religious state of the nephew, she begged him to go with her to hear Dr Cumming, then at the zenith of his fame. "I had to yield. It is scarcely needful to say that none of the hoped-for effect was produced" (i, 433).

The uncle's migration to London in 1849 led to constant intercourse between uncle and nephew.

"Our relation had for many years been cordial, and now became still 'more cordial. Having had so much to do with my education, and having 'no children of his own, my uncle had, I think, acquired a semi-paternal 'feeling for me; and my liking for him had gradually increased during years 'in which my position had been one of independence and not one of 'subordination."

Soon every Sunday evening was spent at Notting Hill, and "the meetings were looked forward to with pleasure on both 'sides."

"The topics discussed were not numerous. The arts and most of the 'sciences had no attractions for my uncle; but on subjects interesting to 'both—ethics, politics, education, and social affairs generally—there was a 'general agreement between us. The Spencer character came out in 'prompting kindred views. Even when we differed, our differences were 'amicable. Never having been narrow, he became in his later life increasingly 'broad-minded and tolerant. This was strikingly shown when, on three 'successive Sunday evenings, we continued a debate concerning the belief 'in a personal God" (i, 344, 345).

Curiously, the one published sermon by Thomas Spencer (1851) is on Acts xvii, 23 and bears the title *The Unknown God*.

A bronchial affection in 1849, and in 1852 acute cerebral symptoms, warned Mr Spencer that he had strained his system and overtaxed his brain by all this preaching, lecturing and writing. Partial recovery led to a disregard of the warning.

"My uncle with his writing is just as bad as a drunkard with 'his liquor. It is the only gratification he has, and he cannot 'keep from it" (i, 414). In Jan. 1853 Thomas Spencer died "from overwork."

"Thus prematurely ended a career which might have lasted 'for another twenty years, with benefit to society and happiness 'to himself in furthering it. But my uncle was one of those 'in whom religious belief, current opinion, and personal habit, 'united to confirm the tacitly accepted notion that life is for 'work" (i, 414). He was taken to Hinton to be buried.

"The profound respect in which he was held there was 'shown by the fact that the parishioners organized a public 'funeral" (ib.).

"The procession which followed him to the grave included 'not the well-to-do only, but the poor" (*Social Statics*, 299).

Herbert Spencer was named co-executor of his uncle's will with a legacy of £500. Long afterwards (in 1868) he writes:

"Only because the bequest from my uncle Thomas made it 'possible to live for a time without remunerative labour, was I 'enabled to write and publish the *Principles of Psychology*" (i, 455).

"Had it not been for a legacy from an uncle in 1853, I should 'not have been able to write the *Principles of Psychology*" (ii, 135).

A lengthy reference to Thomas Spencer will be found in *Social Statics and Man versus the State* (1902, pp. 298-9).

The influence of his views upon the nephew is shown in *The Principles of Ethics* (1893, vol ii, p. 381):

"In treating of the Poor Laws as above, I have been aided 'by the writings of one specially qualified to judge—a late 'uncle of mine, The Rev Thomas Spencer.... His antecedents 'and his experience gave his opinion a value which the opinion 'of scarcely one man in a hundred thousand could have."

His devotion to the cause of temperance, so often referred

to in the above pages, is somewhat quaintly expressed in the preface to the published sermon (1851):

"When the Lord would visit his temple, he sent John the Baptist to 'prepare the way, with an express charge to drink neither wine nor strong drink. This charge the writer has taken to himself, and it is his ambition 'to be, by means of the pulpit and its grand auxiliary, the temperance platform—the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord.'"

The first English Temperance Society was formed at Bradford in 1830; and the 'pledge' was first taken in England in 1832 (*Encycl. Brit.* xxiii, 159). T. S. signed it in 1839.

In 1851 he became Secretary to the National Temperance Society, and Editor of *The National Temperance Chronicle* (D.N.B.).

On his uncle's death Herbert wrote an account of him for the *Temperance Chronicle* (*Life*, i, 32-7). He thus estimates his character (I abridge greatly):

"Power of application very marked."

"His 'ruling motive' was the determination to do that which ought to be done simply *because* it ought to be done."

"His predominant characteristic was a strong sense of justice."

"He was generous...his generosity, however, more seen in large things than in small."

"Forgiveness," "strong as the resentment was liable to be at the time of offence"—"the habit of revising his estimates of things."

"He was the reverse of a bigot"... "Notwithstanding the 'strength of his convictions, my dissent, extreme as it was, 'led to no diminution of his kind feeling towards me.'"

"His character improved as he advanced in life."

"He became (owing to the loss of his property) much more 'tolerant of faults and failures—made large allowances for the 'unfavourable circumstances of those who fell into degraded 'habits.'"

Now for the defects of these qualities:

"A foible...he had an overpredominant love of approbation—a fault which those who take part in public life are 'prone to exhibit.'"

"Insufficient power of perceiving the feelings which the 'minutiae of our conduct will produce in others.'"

"Tendency to extreme concentration. This conduced to

"his value as a philanthropist, was detrimental to him as an 'individual. ...Originally endowed with a taste for music, he 'became careless of that and all other arts' (compare the well-known case of Charles Darwin).

In our days to one so zealous and active, the words 'friend, go up higher' would probably have been spoken. Why were they not spoken to Thomas Spencer? Did his 'all-round' reforming tendencies, alike in Church and State, offend? Or was his lack of *savoir faire*, of 'the small coinage of courtesy,' the hindrance? Certainly he did not neglect his parish.

The philosophic nephew holds that "in most occupations 'advancement depends rather on pleasing those in authority 'than on intrinsic fitness' (i, 300). However, Thomas Spencer strikes one as the most disinterested of men. He put the work before the wage; and we may cherish the belief that he had, and has, his reward.

W. A. C.

Obituary.

THE VEN. JOHN WILLIAM SHERINGHAM M.A.

"A long, vigorous, and consistent life, spent in the service of the Church which he loved and served so well, closed on Saturday, 7th February, when the Ven. J. W. Sheringham, one of the Residential Canons of the Cathedral, and until lately Archdeacon of Gloucester was gathered to his fathers; full of years and honour. He was within a few days of completing his 84th year; and has left behind a record of much valuable practical work, and a memory, which will long be cherished, for his fidelity and loyalty to the principles which he professed and expounded." *Gloucester Journal*.

John William Sheringham, the elder son of Mr J. Tempest Sheringham, of Kent Lodge, Hanwell, had from the early days of boyhood enjoyed the close and intimate friendship of his cousin, the Bishop of Gloucester. Having lost his mother when he was quite a child, he was brought up by Mr and Mrs Ellicott at the Rectory, Whitwell, Rutland, with their only son. The two playmates went together as scholars to the Grammar School at Oakham; where also was James Atlay, late Bishop of Hereford, and formerly Tutor of St. John's. Dr Doncaster was Head Master at Oakham; when F. E. Gretton, Second Master, was appointed by St John's College to be Head Master of Stamford School, Ellicott and Sheringham went with Gretton to Stamford, Atlay remained at Oakham. All three entered at St John's in successive years, and took honours in the Classical Tripos. Atlay became Fellow and Tutor, Ellicott a Fellow, Sheringham had won a Scholarship. The Stamford boys with others from that neighbourhood formed a Boat Club and were encouraged by Logan, who built a boat for them, to enter the Races with six oars against the eights. Ellicott pulled stroke, Clarke 5, Tryon 4, Sheringham 3, Wingfield 2, and Law, bow. Putting on 26th the Argo rose to the 13th place, in the last race bumping the second Johnian boat; G. Babb, the coxswain, who lost one eye through an accident at Stamford, nevertheless steered the boat to victory. The white silk flag with the golden fleece

embroidered in the centre still rests in the hall of the Wingfields of Tickencote, Rutland. Sheringham, as was likely from his cheerful disposition, *toujours garçon*, had many friends, amongst whom were Beresford Hope, Charles Kingsley, Sir Wm. Brooks, Ainger, Head of S. Bees', Boulton, Principal of Highbury—and of musical friends, Percy and Andrew Frost—the elder on the pianoforte, the younger on the violin; for Sheringham was a true musician. As Secretary to the Union, whilst Ellicott was President, he won the good opinion of the members and was generally popular. On leaving the University after his Degree he was ordained to the Curacy of St. Barnabas', Kensington, under Roger Pitman, famous for his humour and jokes. Here he worked for 5 years, living with his father in Edwardes Square, and having his love of music gratified by the Glee meetings at Horsley's and Calcott's. Here too he made the acquaintance of C. Abbot Stevens, son of the Dean of Rochester, who was Curate under Archdeacon Sinclair at the Parish Church. These two friends worked together for nearly 30 years, endeavouring to obtain a more just assessment of the Tithe Rent Charge. The first report was issued in 1863 signed by Archdeacon Sinclair, as Chairman, J. W. Sheringham and C. A. Stevens; and we know to our cost that the injustice still remains.

On 19 August 1847 he married Caroline Harriett, second daughter of Col. Tryon, of the 38th Regiment, an old Stamford neighbour; and in 1848 the Dean of Rochester, Dr. Stevens, his friend's father, presented Sheringham to the Vicarage of Strood, next Rochester. Here Sheringham lived and worked for 16 years; here 6 children were born to him, whilst he built new Schools and a Vicarage on the rising ground, and then did what he could to make a Dockyard Church look beautiful: got a large new Organ from a builder in Essex, trained a Choir, and had for his first Organist a Chorister from the Cathedral, now Sir Frederick Bridge, Mus. Doc. He started also, and carried through, a Choral Festival. But the then Bishop of Rochester looking rather coldly upon the Vicar of Strood, his cousin, the Bishop of Gloucester, persuaded him to move into that Diocese, and presented him the Vicarage of Standish with Hardwicke, near Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, in January 1865. He restored both Churches and built a beautiful little Mission Chapel at Colethrop. In 1873 he was made Hon. Canon of Gloucester, and in 1881 he was appointed Archdeacon of Gloucester, on the

resignation of Sir Geo. Prevost. And this brings us to the greatest work of his life and the most widely beneficial.

He took a serious view of the responsibilities of his office, the duties of which he carried through with characteristic conscientiousness. He had formed a high ideal of the duties of an Archdeacon. He did not think it sufficient to perform the statutory work of inducting the Clergy, visiting the Deaneries, and delivering an Annual Charge; but desired to visit every Parish, become acquainted with the Churchwardens, Clergy, and their Churches, and to keep in close personal relationship with them all. And in many a Parish is a lasting memorial of his influence in new or renovated buildings. But the chief monument of his work as Canon and Archdeacon of Gloucester, was the restoration of the Lady Chapel and repair of the roof of the Cathedral. An early talent for finance was now conspicuous, and that peculiar sanguine expectancy which extracted funds from the affluent whether they meant it or no. So that £6,000 were raised by his efforts for the Cathedral, and afterwards a large sum for Tewkesbury Abbey, where his son was Vicar.

He was left a widower in 1888; and in the same year his eyesight began to fail. Yet he continued to work on, and was starting on the fifth round of his Archdeaconry, when he felt compelled to resign. Carefully tended by a married daughter, he was of the same cheerful and unrepining temper to the last. Guided to the daily service he could always find his Stall, and recognised by their voices his friends, of whom few have had or deserved to have more, reaching down to the humblest. His body was taken to Standish (to be laid beside that of his beloved wife). After a largely attended service in the Cathedral, amid the regret of all that they can no longer catch the infection of his sanguine spirit, and that his cheery voice is still.

Such is a poor and imperfect outline of the strenuous life of a worthy Johnian, who loved his College, and shewed his gratitude by keeping up his Classics, and writing Latin verses, when they could help him to gather funds for his Cathedral.

J. S. C.

REV S. F. CRESWELL D.D.

Son of the Rev Samuel Creswell M.A. of this College; B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829; Vicar of Radford, Nottinghamshire, in which incumbency he succeeded his father. Born at Radford 5 Jan. 1834; died at the Rectory, North Repps, Norfolk, March 24, 1904, aged 70.

Dr Creswell was educated primarily at a local Grammar School, supplemented by the private tuition of his father, and later at King's College, London, where he obtained a Scholarship, coming up afterwards to St John's as a sizar; becoming in due course a scholar, and graduating B.A. as 14th Senior Optime in 1859. Immediately after taking his B.A. degree he accepted an appointment at Tonbridge School as one of the junior Mathematical Masters, afterwards becoming Master of the modern side. At the same time he accepted the curacy of Hildenborough, a parish in the suburbs, as his title for Holy Orders, and was ordained Deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1860. In 1862 he took his M.A. degree. From 1862 to 1865 he was acting second Master of Durham Cathedral School. From 1863 to 1866 he was acting Head Master of Lancaster Grammar School, and Curate of Christ Church, Lancaster. From 1866 to 1870 he was Head Master of Dartford Grammar School, and Chaplain of St Mary's House, Stowe. He afterwards went to Ireland as Master of a school founded by Erasmus Smith at Dublin, where he seems to have made himself generally most useful in an all-round sort of way, whether as Founder, Secretary or Treasurer of numerous Diocesan, Religious, Musical, and Educational Societies and Associations. In 1871 he took the degree of B.D., and in 1876 that of D.D. in the University of Dublin.

In 1879 he was presented by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to the Rectory of North Repps, Norfolk, near Cromer, where he remained to the end. It may be mentioned by the way that the Rectories of North and South Repps have always been much coveted ecclesiastical plums. The position is desirable as to scenery and society, and the air is laden with saline particles and salubrious, whilst the income is substantial.

Dr Creswell came of a good old stock in Nottingham. His great grandfather was the well-known Tory Printer, Bookseller, Publisher, and Newspaper Proprietor. This well-known worthy was a grandson of Thomas Hawksley, the Jacobite Mayor of

Nottingham in 1715, who drank the health of the old Pretender on his knees in his own house; and for his political temerity was deposed from his Mayoralty, fined £1000 and imprisoned for one year. Against this heavy sentence he appealed to the Cou

with the addition of another £1000 to the fine. He served his sentence to the end, but entertained his friends who, by the way, were all of the county gentry and warm sympathisers while in prison. For many years his blue satin bed curtains were carried as the tory flag on all political occasions.

The subject of this notice was absolutely a chip of the old block, and a worthy scion of such a stock. The fire of his grandsires burnt hot within him, and the experience and expectation alike of the writer of this notice, one of his oldest and closest college friends is, that had he had the opportunity he would have done likewise!

Dr Creswell was no idle man. A zealous and persevering antiquarian he was a contributor to the *Annals of Nottinghamshire*, published collections towards the History of Printing in that county; Notes on the early typography of ditto, etc. He was also a great book collector, and the catalogue of his effects shows that he was a diligent collector of all sorts of curios.

In his college career he made few but attached friends. Ruddy, bluff, and somewhat rough and ready of speech, his features and conversation alike attracted. He was absolutely sincere, entirely honest, high-minded and conscientious, and withal the very soul of honour. Full of caustic wit and broad humour, a hot hater and despiser of humbug, an outspoken exposé of shams—specially among those of his own cloth. Full of attic salt and humour, and a very hard hitter, but never below the belt. His heart was warm, his speech was ready, his manner homely. One characteristic of him, which deserves to be recorded, is that he never lost, or left touch with an old friend.

He was probably somewhat out of place among the Norfolk turnips, and not at all a man to enter into the religious idiosyncrasies of Norfolk in general, and Cromer in particular.

Those who knew S. F. C., and alas! the number is now very small, will never forget him, or cease to hold his memory in refreshing invigorating remembrance. His was a generous soul, and his breezy manners acted as a tonic on his friends

and acquaintances: "Vultum hilarem, facit bona conscientia," was true of him!

But a few days before his decease the writer of this notice received a post card in acknowledgement of a parcel of some books which he had sent from his library to enliven the dreary monotony of his sick room, penned alas! by a nurse: rt of King's Bench

North Repps Rectory, 18th March.

"I am confined to my bed, but am getting round slowly. I have worked too hard in my early days, while *Slinks* and *Pogromiles* took it easily."

Your old friend, S. F. C.

When at College he was one of the founders and an original member of the short-lived "Lady Somerset" Boat Club, of which no one knows more than the writer.

An enthusiastic Free Mason, he had attained nearly, if not quite, the very highest rank in the craft. A list of memberships of various learned and other scientific associations and societies is before the writer, but it is too long for publication in an obituary notice, whose chiefest virtue, if not soul, should be truth and brevity, if possible *concentrated*.

His father, also a member of the College, was a close friend of that learned old Johnian "Troglodyte," the late Rev Edward Bushby, who never failed on each occasion of his yearly visits to his son at St John's to brew for him a bowl of punch in his rooms—surely an act of unprecedented debauchery (?) in the life of that very worthy man. He was a fine specimen of the old-fashioned English parson, now alas as scarce, as the Dodo—every inch a gentleman; and such as Goldsmith and Cowper would have rejoiced in.

Dr Creswell had travelled a great deal, and visited the Holy Land. He lived and died a bachelor. The writer ventures to put on record of him that in his very last conversation with him he put the query to him, "Should I have married or marry?"

The reply, made sharp and short, like the crack of the volleys of rifles at a soldier's funeral, was—Dr Creswell, *μη γενοίτο*.

He was buried in the family plot at Radford.—R.I.P.

Ely.

K. H. S.

REV ANDREW BURN B.A.

Andrew Burn B.A. 1848, born 23 May 1819, educated at Merchant Taylors' School (admitted 1829; Robinson's *Register* ii, 238), died 27 January 1904, aet 84. In 1883 he translated into Sindhi (with the Rev G. Shirt) Genesis, Psalms, and Isaiah. In 1889 (with the Rev C. W. Isenberg and G. Shirt) he translated the New Testament (in Arabic characters). He was a C.M.S. missionary from 1856 to 1870.

His grandfather, Major-General Andrew Burn, of the Marines, ranks in religious biography with Coligni, Colonel Gardiner, Havelock, and Hedley Vicars. His life was published in two volumes in 1815, reprinted in 1816, and has been abridged more than once. He printed several tracts, to one of which was prefixed a recommendation by Sir Richard Hill (see the catalogues of the British Museum and of the Advocates' Library). He certainly deserved a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, better than many hundreds of those who are commemorated there.

The General's son Andrew, was of Queens' under Isaac Milner, when it was the Low Church stronghold, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. He was for a while curate at Church Lawford to the elder John Marriott, whose wife's sister, Mary Harris, he married. Thus his sons were first cousins of Charles Marriott, 'the man of saintly life' (Burgon's *Twelve Good Men*, ed. 5, 1889, i, 302—3). He took a few pupils, and among them his nephews John and Charles. The latter revered him as 'a second father.' From 1841 to 1874 he was Rector of Kynnersley near Wellington, Salop, where he died 23 April 1874, in his 84th year (*Times*, 27 April 1874).

A life-long friend and neighbour of his, George Lavington Yate, took both degrees from Queens' in the same years, and was vicar of Wrockwardine 1828—73, where he died 27 October 1873, aet 78. (*Times*, 29 October 1873). He published *Psalms and Hymns* 1847, 12mo. He is mentioned in Bishop Samuel Butler's *Life*, i, 105. His two sons came to St John's; one still lives.

Since the days of Fletcher of Madeley and his widow, Shropshire was a fastness of the Low Church School. The country

gentry, Hills of Hawkstone and Eytons of Eyton, led the way. In the *Graduati* we find

Eyton, Joh. (Joh) A.B. 1799. A.M. 1802.

Eyton, Tho. (Joh) A.B. 1799. A.M. 1802.

But Thomas was the elder brother, and became the head of the family, J.P. and D.L. John was Vicar of Wellington and Rector of Eyton. He died 10 January 1823. To his influence it was due that my father abandoned the faculty of medicine for holy orders, and went out as C.M.S. missionary to Ceylon in 1817. To me as the boy born next after his friend's death, he gave the christian names of John Eyton. John Eyton was father of the Shropshire antiquary Robert William, who has an article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; for the father we have to consult the British Museum Catalogue, C. Hole's *Church Missionary Society*, p. 388, 556—8, Burke's *Landed Gentry, Herald and Genealogist*, ii, 219.

Two brothers of my contemporary Andrew Burn won fellowships at Trinity by successes in the Classical Tripos in 1851 and 1852.

George Burn entered Rugby in August 1841, aged 13. As an undergraduate he took the second Bell scholarship and a Member's prize. He was fourth in the First class of the Classical Tripos and Junior Chancellor's Medallist in 1851; J. B. Lightfoot being Senior. He held the College living of Hatfield Broad Oak from 1858 to 1880. At Chipping Ongar he married 25 April 1867, Anna, second daughter of F. D. Potter, esq., of that place (*Gent. Mag.*, 1867, i, 810) and left issue. He died 11 June 1880, aged 52 (*Times* 14 June). He published "Modern Science: what is the duty of the clergy relative to it?" S.P.C.K., 1880, post 8vo., 2d.

Robert Burn, from Shrewsbury School, was bracketed Senior in the Classical Tripos of 1852 with J. L. Hammond and E. Macnaghten, a Fellow of Trinity, Tutor for some years and reelected a Fellow under the Praelector Statute in 1874. For his works see 'Crockford' and the British Museum Catalogue. He died 30 April 1904, at St Chad's, Cambridge (*Times*, 2 May). William Burn, of Pembroke, B.A. 1854, was, I believe, a brother, but I know nothing of him.

Another brother was Thomas Harris Burn of Trinity, B.A. 1856, M.A. 1861. For a while assistant master at Marlborough College, went out to Calcutta as Chaplain to Bishop Cotton.

Married 31 July 1862, at New Church, Isle of Wight, Cordelia Stillingfleet, second daughter of the late Henry Ewbank, esq. (*Gent. Mag.*

30 (*Gent. Mag.* 1864, ii, 525a), being then chaplain at Bareilly. Father of Andrew Ewbank Burn of Trinity, B.A. 1885, M.A. 1889, B.D. 1898, an expert on creeds (see Crockford).

The children of the manse, probably owing to clerical poverty, no longer crowd the chief rooms of our examinations. Gustav Freytag, himself a pastor's son, has published a book on the subject for his country. Lachmann, Ritschl, the Mommsens, and many other great names in Church and State, adorn the list. It would be worth while to do the same pious work for the British Isles. Dr Venn has given us the records of one family. *Vivant sequentes.*

J. E. B. M.

REV HUMPHREY NOBLE M.A.

Humphrey Noble, son of John Noble of Sidney, rector of Nether Broughton, where he died 15 November 1875, aet 71, (*Times*, 18 November; see *Cambridge Chronicle*, 10 April 1847), and his wife Elizabeth (a daughter of Dr John Doncaster of Christ's College, Master of Oakham), who died 18 October 1897, aet 89. His eldest daughter Marian married 6 January 1861, at Nether Broughton, Robert O. Law Ogilby, esq., of Sussex Place, Regent's Park (*Gent. Mag.* 1861, ii, 81). His son Charles S. Noble, Esq., B.C.S., married 5 December 1867, at Fort William, Calcutta, Annie Georgina, youngest daughter of the late A. Hay, esq., of the 86th Regiment (*Gent. Mag.* 1868, i, 241).

John's brothers were, Joseph William, of Trinity Hall, M.B. 1831, Mayor of Leicester 1858, M.P. for Leicester, 2 May 1859 to death. Died at Malaga 6 January 1861 (Boase, *Modern English Biography*); and Robert Turlington of Sidney, B.A. 1834, Missionary of the C.M.S. in Telugu country 1841—65, who died at Masulipatam, 17 October 1865. He rendered signal service to India by founding 21 November 1843, a native English school for Education of the upper classes. This still

flourishes.* See: John Noble's *Memoir*

J. J. Higginbotham's *Men whom India has known* (1874, p. 332—6); Boase, *M. E. B.*; Emily Headland, *Sketch of R. T. Noble* (1894, 4to. C.M.S., 2d.); *Centenary Volume, C.M.S.* (1902, pp. 83, 159).

A contemporary, William Noble, was of St John's, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1837, rector of Pitchcott near Aylesbury, 1845—1882; died 25 November 1882, aet 75 (*Times*, 28 November 1882). His third daughter, Isabella Maria, died 12 January 1884, at No. 4, St George's Terrace, Rochester, aet. 34 (*Times*, 16 January 1884).

I knew Humphrey Noble as a child, while I was an undergraduate. My father, as vicar of Acton, Cheshire, appointed John Noble in 1844 perpetual curate of Wrenbury, a cure which he held till he went to Nether Broughton in 1847 (Ormerod, *Cheshire*, iii, 2. p. 397a). The bond of union between patron and incumbent was no doubt their common interest in missions. I never saw John Noble since my father's death in 1846, but I well remember him as a handsome, powerful man. Once the two families went for a picnic to the neighbouring Combermere Park. John Noble challenged me to swim across the mere, a longer swim than I had ever taken; but I felt myself safe with such an athlete at my side, and reached with ease the further bank and returned. John was not the only Noble of sturdy build. Among the most human incidents recorded in his missionary brother's life are two illustrating that combination of athletic force with evangelical zeal, which (from Cromwell's Ironsides to the 'Cambridge Seven' enlisted by the revivalist Moody for the mission army) is a fact to be noted.

The father, John Noble, Vicar of Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Leicestershire, was, sometime in the 18th Century, a student of St Bees when athletic sports were held for Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. Noble, with the second master, was looking on. "It became evident that the most powerful man belonged to another county, and Cumberland, jealous of her fame, was greatly alarmed lest the victory should be wrested from her. One hope however remained—would John Noble of

* From a minute of Sir C. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, October 1859, R. T. Noble's *Life*, p. 266: "Masulipatam bids fair to become to the Northern Circars more than Oxford and Cambridge have been to the United Kingdom."

Nether-town enter the arena? Entreated on every side, encouraged by the second master, who promised to use all his influence with the Principal to avert his displeasure (for to take part in these exhibitions was well known to be contrary to the discipline of the school), he was persuaded to enter the lists, and was victorious over all opponents. The consequence however was that he was expelled from the College, and only received back after a year's rustication, on a solemn promise not to offend again." A Quaker farmer taught him to curb the Old Adam, but who can doubt that the mettle shewn on the wrestling-ground stood the man in good stead at Frisby, "one of the most demoralised parishes in England?"

Robert, the missionary, was at Oakham, under Dr Doncaster from 1822 to 1827. *Tenax propositi* might have been his motto. "When only ten years of age, at the risk of his own life, he defended a cousin from an infuriated cow, which had thrown him down, and was endeavouring to gore him. Robert Noble, mere child as he was, ran to the rescue, and with a small whip stood striking at the face of the cow, and saved them both. It is also a striking coincidence, and shews the connexion of India with even the most retired villages of this country, that the two cousins both died in that far distant land—the one as a soldier in the fatal pass of Cabul, and the other . . . at Masulipatam."

If this story recalls incidents in the early days of Frederick Maurice and in the old age of Mr Gladstone, what follows reads like a page out of Plutarch's life of Alexander. "A party of young men met on a fishing excursion at Frisby, and one of them had ridden to the fishing-ground a young horse, which had given him great trouble on the road by its violence and restiveness. When the time of luncheon came, something had been forgotten, and the owner jocosely offered his horse to any one who dared to ride him to fetch the needed refreshment. The challenge was accepted by some, but one after another they were thrown. Robert, then a boy of only fourteen, offered himself for the service, and, though dissuaded by all (for the animal reared and plunged so fearfully that there was danger of his falling upon and crushing his rider), mounted without hesitation went through the ordeal with surprising coolness, and after a contest of some duration, in which all were looking on with alarm, mixed with admiration, rode off, and returned in triumph with the desired basket."

I remember as if it were yesterday, a fine Sunday afternoon in October 1855. I was walking as were many others on the grass outside the New Court. Humphrey Noble joined me (I was then a College lecturer), and claimed acquaintance. When I last saw him, he was a child, now a strapping freshman. He had much to say, and I listened and took notes. He spoke of his school (Rossall, I think) and his masters; of the College and his aims. He had no high opinion of those who had trained him so far: St John's he viewed as a mission field. He wished, so I gathered, to employ me as an agent in his projected reforms. "Do you ever take an opportunity of speaking to men about their souls?" On this invitation I took up my parable; and told him my mind about his 'detached*' superior way of speaking of those set over him. He took the lesson in good part, ceased to shout the responses in College chapel, and I believe soon found his level. I never heard any harm of him; *na'us moriensque sefellit.*

J. E. B. M.

WILLIAM JUSTICE FORD M.A.

Mr W. J. Ford, the well-known cricketer and historian of Cricket, died on April 3 at his residence, 36 Abington Mansions, Kensington, W.

He was the eldest son of Mr William Augustus Ford, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and his wife Katherine Mary (*née* Justice), and was born in London 7 November 1853. He was educated first at Eagle House School, Wimbledon; entered Repton School in January 1867; and came to St John's with a Minor Scholarship in 1872. He became a Foundation Scholar in 1875 and took his degree in the second class of the Classical Tripos of 1876. He was Captain of the College Cricket Club and on the committee of the Athletic Club. His place in the Tripos was the official estimate of his knowledge, but was probably far from being a correct measure of his real powers.

He was in the Repton eleven in 1870 and 1871, and was Captain in 1872. He played in the University eleven against

* templa serena
Despicere unde queas alios passimque videre
Errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae.

Oxford in 1873. As he himself records in his *History of the Cambridge University Cricket Club*: "I was fortunate enough to get a last-minute 'blue' and, as has happened on other occasions to last-minute men, to get a decent score." As a matter of fact he made 51 not out and 11. He was described as a fine free hitter, a good field at point and a slow round-armed bowler. His height was 6 foot 3 in., and his weight at that time 15st. 4lbs. (*M.C.C. Cricket Scores and Biographies*, xii, 747).

One incident of Mr Ford's undergraduate life lingers in the memory of the writer. It is connected with what were known at the time by the name of the 'Death Riots.' A Mr Death was then Mayor of Cambridge; during his year of office the Corn Exchange was opened. In the evening there was an entertainment of some description; the organisers of the show had sold many more tickets of admission than there were places in the building. Consequently at a very early stage of the proceedings the unreserved enclosure was crowded beyond endurance. The undergraduate world is not the most patient, and it soon began to show symptoms of its displeasure. The movement and excitement grew: ladies were rapidly passed through and over the barrier to the reserved seats and then the undergraduates broke loose, seats were smashed and there was a general uproar. The police attempted to restore order but were very severely handled in a rough-and-tumble scrimmage. Mr Ford returned to his College rooms the proud possessor of a policeman's helmet and belt. His exultation, however, received a set back when it became known that Mr Death had publicly announced (at least so it was said at the time) that the disorder had been so great that severe measures must be taken. The chief offenders had been identified, their Colleges were known; legal proceedings would be taken, and as the offence of resisting the police was a grave one, imprisonment without the option of a fine would be inflicted on those found guilty. A meeting of Mr Ford's friends and advisers hastily assembled in his rooms. He had not yet been summoned, but his great stature, bulky figure and triumphant encounter with the police seemed to render it in the last degree improbable that he would not be called to account.

Very vague notions prevailed as to what the period of imprisonment would be, but it seemed certain that Mr Ford

might have to lead a life of some s interfere with the terms required for his Tripos and degree. The legal adviser of the party was of opinion that if the worst came to the worst, Mr Ford's college tutor, if properly approached, could no doubt get the town gaol recognised as licensed lodgings, thus the terms would not be lost. The misfortunes of a friend do not always darken the lives of others, and the meeting dispersed in excited anticipation of further developments. Curiously enough no charge was made against Mr Ford by the police, the force throwing the whole poetry of their being into an attempt to shew that a singularly diminutive King's man had been the chief offender. The magistrates also took a less ferocious line than Mr Death was supposed to desire, and merely inflicted fines on those to whom disorders were brought home. It was said at the time that the question from the back of the court when this decision was announced: "Hullo Death! where's your sting now professorial—lips."

After taking his degree Mr Ford was an Assistant Master at Marlborough College from 1877 to 1886. He then went out to New Zealand as Principal of Nelson College, where he stayed till 1889. Returning to England he was appointed Headmaster of Leamington College in 1890, which post he held till 1893. After that he took to journalism and literary work, supplemented with occasional examining at Repton, Rugby, Eton, and other Schools.

His scholastic duties naturally interfered with his appearance in the cricket field, though for some years he played for the M.C.C. and Middlesex. His portrait and biography appeared in *Cricket* for 17 June 1886; see also *M.C.C. Cricket Scores and Biographies*, xiv, p. 92. He was a prolific author on the subject of his favourite game. His Histories of the Middlesex County C.C., and of the Cambridge University C.C. are goodly volumes. They contain many interesting anecdotes and reminiscences, and will have a permanent value in the history of sport. Such elaborate histories of a series of friendly contests are peculiarly English, and it may be confessed that to a reader not specially interested in the game, the greater part of these volumes, full of cricket scores, tables, and analyses, have about the same interest that a copy of 'Bradshaw' must have for a Pitcairn Islander.

In addition to the above Mr Ford wrote: *A cricketer on cricket*; the article *Cricket* in the Encyclopædia of Sport, also separately reprinted; the biography of Mr W. G. Grace in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Those who knew him will always think of his genial personality, and bear his memory in affectionate regard.

REV GEORGE HENRY RUSSELL GARCIA B.A.

George Henry Russell Garcia came up to St John's in October 1889 to read for the Theological Tripos. The *Eagle's* pages are not, perhaps, the place for a discussion of this Tripos and its value, but there are certainly many people who will understand how it was that his Tripos did not absorb the whole of Garcia's mind. There was nothing about him that suggested either the fathers of the Church or the Hebrew text of Genesis, and probably his Second Class was at least an adequate indication of his attention to these rather antique subjects. For his real interests lay elsewhere; he had an essentially modern type of mind, preferring the discussion of ideas which had some bearing upon actual life. He spoke at the Union and attained a seat on the Committee, spoke at the College Debating Society, wrote papers for private societies, and generally made an impression upon his friends and contemporaries of an alert and inquiring character. He rather enjoyed shocking us; he played outrageously with paradoxes, and was as much given to making epigrams, and as clever at it, as anybody of his day. No doubt there were people who thought he was not serious and put him down as flippant. Matthew Arnold—an undeniably flippant writer—appealed to him more than Athanasius, and he took no pains to hide this damaging fact.

He had meant to enter the Congregational Ministry. What sort of a minister would he make? was the question that occurred to those who knew him from his epigrams and paradoxes and the nonsense he talked.

Shortly after leaving Cambridge he became the Minister of the Union Congregational Church in Sunderland, and the experiment began. He kept his gift of happy and amusing speech, and it stood him in good stead. He could capture an audience and keep it, and people liked to hear him. Of

course he had his critics. Probably dull people never took to him, and nervous people were uncomfortable about him, but these classes are rarely good judges of character. To learn what effect he really produced as a minister, we have to look to the community in general, and to see what mark he made upon Sunderland in his ten years there.

He began by gathering a congregation. People came to hear his sermons, drawn by his brightness and his sincerity. Fond of paradox as he was, he would not affirm what he was not sure about. There were gaps, perhaps, in his theological scheme of things, which weaker men would have filled with make-believe or tradition. This he would not do, and the gaps, if there were any, must have contributed to the impression of what he did say. And there was one thing which he said and did with emphasis.

The central thought of his work and preaching was the relation of the religious world to the out-sider, of the Church to the Community. He was impressed with the fact of the Community, and his life was given to it. He felt himself a citizen, and worked as a citizen. He was Secretary to the Charity Organization Society, he served on the Board of Guardians, and he was on the School Board for six years. But he did not stop with this official work, for he was touched with feeling for the people who could not help themselves, the disinherited, who have had no chance. He held that there was work to be done for these which state officials at present could not touch, and which in any case was better in other hands. With the help of the people he had gathered round him, he founded a Home for Waifs and Strays, and a Home for Friendless Girls.

Not content with all this he looked further afield. He realized that, as things are, "three out of four men" care nothing for church or religion. What was to be done for them? The public houses made their provision for these people, but he felt that the Church could perhaps manage better than the public houses to meet their natural desire for opportunities of friendly meeting and talking and recreation. One Sunday at his evening service he outlined his ideas of a social centre to fulfil the purpose of drawing men together and supplying some sort of link between Sunday School and Church. That evening a Sunderland gentleman, Mr. W. Thackray, came to him with the offer of £1000 toward putting

his ideas into execution. Other gifts followed, and before long the building was up and six hundred members, chiefly working men, were enrolled and busy. At another place Garcia had a men's discussion class (smoking permitted) which became the model of many others established in the town. One of the clearest utterances of opinion I have heard upon him came from a ship's engineer, a cool, shrewd, silent sort of man, not at all the person to be taken in. Garcia had appealed to him, and his belief in the minister was as plain as it was worth having.

He was ten years in Sunderland. Of course he had all the claims upon him that his position involved, and he met them, as many of them as time and strength allowed. Other churches tried to win him away, but he was not to be tempted from his work till his health gave away. Rest was tried in various places without result, and he grew worse. Blind, deaf, and paralysed; troubles came thick upon him. He went to Dresden, underwent an operation, and died there on the 20th February last.

It is twelve years in all since he left Cambridge, and one wonders how many among his contemporaries could have guessed what the story of his life would be. Very few of us realized what underlay the nonsense, the mockery, and the epigrams. Quite a lot of us were in those days a great deal more righteous than he was—unmistakeably and demonstrably so—but the event has altered our estimates. He at least had a great idea and he worked at it. He thought of the common people of his town, lived for them, spent himself for them, and died. They liked him and trusted him while he lived, and when he died they insisted on his being buried among them. They found something in him which we had missed when we were undergraduates, they got a hold of the real man in him—there was plenty of it, and it makes a great difference.

T. R. G.



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term 1904.

The King has approved the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged prevalence of breaches or neglect of the law relating to the conduct of Divine service in the Church of England and to the ornaments and fittings of churches, and to consider the existing powers and procedure applicable to such irregularities, and to make such recommendations as may be deemed requisite for dealing with the aforesaid matters. Sir Lewis T. Dibdin (B.A. 1874), D.C.L., Dean of the Arches, is one of the Commissioners.

In a Convocation to be holden in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford on Wednesday, June 22, it will be proposed to confer the honorary degree of D.Sc. upon the following members of the College: The Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the College; Professor A. Marshall (B.A. 1865), Fellow of the College, Professor of Political Economy; and Professor Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow of the College, Secretary of the Royal Society and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

At the annual general meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers held on April 26, the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College, was elected a member of the Council for the sessional year 1904-5.

At the general meeting of the German Engineers Association held at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the Grashof medal, instituted in honour of the founder of the association ~~in which we~~ ^{in which we had missed} we had missed, was unanimously conferred on the Hon C. A. Parsons and M. de Laval, of Stockholm, the two pioneers of steam turbine propulsion.

On the nomination of the Master and Fellows Mr F. Dyson, Senior Dean, has been appointed a Pro-Proctor for the ensuing year.

Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882) has been appointed a University Lecturer in Petrology.

Mr W. Bateson and Mr J. R. Tanner, Fellows of the College, have been elected members of the Committee of The Cambridge University Free Trade Association.

The Earl of Hardwicke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, has appointed Mr L. D. Wakely (B.A. 1901) to be his private secretary.

Mr Muhammad Rafiq (B.A. 1884), Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow, was in March last appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Mirzapur.

Reference has already been made in our pages to the Anglo-Chinese College, founded in Tientsin by Dr S. Lavington Hart (B.A. 1881), formerly Fellow and Lecturer of the College. The official style is 'The Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College,' it is connected with the London Mission, but it is popularly known as 'St John's College,' partly out of compliment to Dr Hart, and partly also because of the character of the buildings which in many ways resemble our own.

For the past two or three years Dr Hart has been creating a Museum and Library for the use of his students. He has kept in view the educational side of such an adjunct to the College and every detail has been studied with the object of leading the Chinese, educated on Western lines, to understand what they have read, to encourage them to read and investigate further, and to open up to them the realms of study and discovery of which up to now Chinese thought has taken no notice.

The Museum and Library were formally opened on Saturday, February 27th, by Sir Ernest Satow, H. B. M. Minister at Peking, who came to Tientsin from Peking expressly for the ceremony. This was largely attended and was representative both from a Western and from a Chinese stand-point. Speeches both in English and Chinese were made congratulating Dr Hart on the success of his labours and wishing prosperity to his undertaking.

There is a view of the College buildings given in *The Graphic* of April 23rd.

Mr Eille Norwood (Mr A. E. Brett (B.A. 1883), formerly one of our Editors), has been taking the part of Herbert Fitzallen in *My Lady of Rosedale*, produced by Sir Charles Wyndham at The New Theatre, London, 13 February 1904. From a sheaf of complimentary notices we select the following:

"Perhaps the most striking and original character in the play is that of Fitzallen, who, a weak and vicious man himself, is filled with spleen at the sight of better men than he. There is a deal of human nature and psychological insight in the drawing of this character, and it has the merit of consistency. Mr Eille Norwood unquestionably distinguished himself in the part. He was the personification of a man embittered by failure, yet not without a certain air of distinction. He behaved badly, but he behaved badly as a gentleman by birth would. His performance was a remarkably clever study."—*The Onlooker*.

"So admirable is the acting of Sir Charles Wyndham and Mr Eille Norwood that one forgets the possibilities."—*Black and White*.

Mr N. Thatcher (B.A. 1894) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics and Physics at the York Diocesan Training College.

Mr A. S. Hemmy (B.A. 1896), formerly a Scholar of the College, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science in the University of the Panjab.

Mr J. H. Howitt (B.A. 1896, LL.B. 1900) has been appointed Assistant Director of Education by the Cheshire County Council.

Mr K. C. Browning (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst at the Ceylon Medical College, Colombo.

The Committee of the S.P.C.K. Layworkers' College at Stepney have appointed the Rev T. H. Hennessey (B.A. 1898), curate of St John the Baptist, Peterborough, to be Sub-warden of the College.

Mr Austin H. Kirby (B.A. 1900) has received an appointment in connexion with the Imperial Commission of Agriculture in the Leeward Islands.

Ds H. Ramage (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Principal of the Technical Institute, and Organiser of Higher Education for the City of Norwich.

Ds W. Stradling (B.A. 1901) has been appointed to a mastership at the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Ds T. Parnell (B.A. 1902), Scholar of the College, has been appointed Tutor in Physics at Trinity College, Melbourne.

Ds E. Booker (B.A. 1903) has been appointed to an assistant mastership at St Andrew's School, Eastbourne.

Mr A. C. Ingram (B.A. 1898), M.B., has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service, his commission being dated 31 August 1903. He has been posted to the Madras Command. At the end of his course at Netley Hospital, Mr Ingram was awarded the "Martin Memorial Medal for Military Medicine."

Mr W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899), M.B., B.C., has been appointed resident House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Mr A. J. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., who has been officiating as Magistrate and Collector of the 24 Parganas District, has been appointed an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

Mr W. C. Tudor-Owen (matriculated 1896), I.C.S., Bombay, has been put on special duty in connexion with the destruction of locusts.

Mr A. C. A. Iatif (B.A. 1901), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi, is posted to the Attock district.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on April 27:—H. G. Lewis (B.A. 1903), R. P. Patel (B.A. 1902). Mr Lewis obtained a certificate of honour and an Inns of Court Studentship at the examination in the Easter Term 1904.

Mr R. A. Chadwick (B.A. 1899), MacMahon Law Student of the College, passed the final examination of the Law Society held in April last.

Ds E. Cunningham, Senior Wrangler 1902, has been awarded one of the Smith's Prizes for 1904 for his Essay "On the series satisfying linear Differential Equations."

Ds J. C. H. How (B.A. 1903), Naden Divinity Student of the College, has been awarded the Mason (University) Prize for Biblical Hebrew; he has also been bracketted with Mitchell of Emmanuel for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships for 1904.

The Allen University Scholarship for 1904 has been awarded to F. Horton (B.A. 1903).

The first Winchester Reading Prize for 1904 has been awarded to M. F. J. McDonnell, one of our Editors.

C. C. Plowright has been elected to the vacant Choral Studentship.

A. Fergusson, undergraduate of the College and of the Cambridge University R.V.C., was one of the University candidates who qualified in the Military subjects at the examination held in March last for commissions in the Army. Mr Fergusson was on June 3 gazetted a Second Lieutenant in The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

The list of Select Preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1905 contains the names of the following members of the College:—August 21, the Rev T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), B.D., D.Sc., Hon Canon of Manchester; October 16, the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham; November 13, The Very Rev W. H. Barlow (B.A. 1857), B.D., Dean of Peterborough; 1905, February 16, The Right Rev J. P. A. Bowers (B.A. 1877), D.D., Lord Bishop of Thetford; May 7, the Rev H. W. Moss (B.A. 1864), Head Master of Shrewsbury School, Prebendary of Hereford.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr Radford, Rector of Holt, Norfolk, April 24; Professor Gwatkin, Commemoration of Benefactors, May 8; Mr Cox, May 29.

The following members of the College were ordained *Deacons* on Sunday, February 28:—W. A. Briggs (B.A. 1903) by the Archbishop of York, licensed to Clifton, York; J. Hardingham (B.A. 1903) by the Bishop of London, licensed to St Paul's, Bunhill Row; W. H. Roseveare (B.A. 1901) by the same, licensed to Kentish Town.

The following were ordained on Trinity Sunday, May 29:—*Priests*: R. B. le B. Janvri (B.A. 1902) by the Bishop of London; C. E. Sidebotham (B.A. 1902) by the Bishop of Hereford; *Deacons*: S. C. Moseley (B.A. 1898) by the Bishop of Lincoln, licensed to Spilsby and Hundleby; L. R. A. Bacheit (B.A. 1903) by the Bishop of Liverpool, licensed to St Philip's, Southport; Richard Wilson Phillips (B.A. 1874) by the Bishop of Llandaff, licensed to Ystradyfodwg; F. E. Cole (B.A. 1901) by the Bishop of Norwich, licensed to Great Yarmouth; C. Coore (B.A. 1902) by the Bishop of Wakefield, licensed to King Cross; R. P. Hadland (B.A. 1895) by the Bishop of Wakefield, licensed to Meltham.

The jubilee of the Rev J. R. Charlesworth (B.A. 1847) as Rector of Elstead, Surrey, was celebrated in the parish on Thursday, March 24.

At the Grand Masonic Festival held in London on April 27th last, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the Masonic body, conferred upon the Rev A. Jackson (B.A. 1859), Vicar of All Saints, Northfleet, Kent, the rank and dignity of Past Grand Chaplain of England, in recognition of his Masonic Services.

The Rev Canon W. Bonsey (B.A. 1863), Vicar of Lancaster, has been appointed Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lancashire.

The Rev Canon G. Robinson (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Holme on Spalding Moor, has been appointed Rural Dean of Wighton.

At the anniversary of Sion College held on April 26, being the third Tuesday after Easter Tuesday, the Rev P. Clement Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew by the Wardrobe, was elected one of the Deans for the ensuing year.

The Rev C. T. R. Winckley (B.A. 1877), Chaplain of Howrah, has been appointed Chaplain of St John's Presidency Church, Calcutta.

The Rev E. M. J. Adamson (B.A. 1878), Head Master of the Boys High School, Sunderland, has been appointed Perpetual Curate of Beadnell, Chathill, Northumberland.

The Rev A. J. Tait (B.A. 1894), Principal of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead, has been appointed Examining Chaplain in England to the Bishop of North Queensland.

The Rev A. J. Walker (B.A. 1895, late Choral Student) has been appointed to the chaplaincy of Shanghai Cathedral, a post corresponding in duties with a Deanery. During the last two years Mr Walker has been Vice-Principal at the C.M.S. Training College, Ningpo.

The Rev W. B. C. Purser (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Chaplain of St John's College (S.P.G.), Rangoon.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From.	To be.
Lewis, H. J.	(1879)	C. Inglescombe, Bath.	V. Inglescombe.
Winstanley, A. J.	(1875)	Minor Canon, Manchester.	R. All Saints, Newton Heath.
Thomson, F. D.	(1861)	V. Barrow-on-Soar.	R. Layham, Suffolk.
Hannam, W. R.	(1878)	V. Monk Bretton.	V. Eston.
Long, B.	(1891)	C. Beaconsfield.	R. Wokingham.
Ward, T. M.	(1873)	R. Bamford, Sheffield.	V. Chellaston, Derby.

The following presentations have been made to benefices in the gift of the College:—the Rev F. D. Thomson (B.A. 1861), Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar, has been presented to the Rectory of Layham, Suffolk, vacant by the death of the Rev H. Russell; the Rev E. H. Genge (B.A. 1866), Assistant Master at Whitgift's School, Croydon, has been presented to the Rectory of Lilley, Beds, vacant by the death of the Rev A. C. Haviland; and the Rev T. Stone (B.A. 1880), Vicar of St James with Pockthorpe, Norwich, has been presented to the Vicarage of Barrow, vacated by Mr Thomson's promotion to Layham.

The following paragraph appeared in *The Times* of 9 March 1904: "The Rev J. H. Light, vicar of Marlow, Buckinghamshire, has just recovered an interesting effigy of an old Marlow vicar, the Rev J. M. Cleoburey D.D., who was the incumbent of that parish A.D. 1753—1801. Mr Light heard that the effigy was in a curiosity shop in London, and he proceeded there and found a very beautifully carved wooden profile in vignette, with the features perfect. At the back was the following inscription:—'John Mortimer Cleoburey, of St John's College, Cambridge, Doctor of Divinity, vicar of Great Marlow and Wooburngreen. The senior magistrate on the Bench for the county of Bucks. He died August 14th 1801, aged 83 years.' Dr Cleoburey was presented to the benefice by King George II. Mr Light bought the effigy for half-a-guinea, and it has been placed in the 'Ecclesiastical Gallery' in the vestry of the church, which possesses a complete and authentic record of all the vicars of Marlow from A.D. 1204 to the present day, and also portraits, with one exception, of the past vicars from the year 1753. The only one missing is the vicar who succeeded Dr Cleoburey—namely, William Hicks B.A., vicar from 1802 to 1811, who was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester."

John Cleoburey was admitted to the College 8 July 1767. His second name Mortimer does not occur either in the College or University Registers; nor is there any evidence to show that he took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Cornish Ballads and other poems*, by R. S. Hawker, vicar of Morwenstow, edited by C. E. Byles (Lane); *The Study and Teaching*

H. E. J. Bevan (S.P.C.K.); *The life of the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.*, by Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I. (Macmillan); *National Industries and International*

Marshall (Macmillan); *The Homeric Apparatus criticus*, another (Macmillan); *Paradosis, or "In the Night in was (?) betrayed."* by E. A. Abbott (Diatessarica, part iv.) (Blacks); *The classification of flowering plants*, by A. B. Rendle, D.Sc. London, Assistant in Botany, British Museum, Vol. i, Gymnosperms, Monocotyledons (Cambridge Biological Series, University Press); *A treatise on the British Freshwater Algae*, by G. S. West, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester (The same); *A Parochial Contest, with a happy conclusion. A rural tale founded on fact*, by the Rev J. F. Bateman, formerly Fellow (Charles Murray and Co.); *The Epistle to the Hebrews*, by the Rev J. S. ff. Chamberlain (Johnson, Cambridge); *Selection*

edited with introductory and explanatory notes, by Alfred Caldecott, D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, King's College, London, late Fellow, and another (T. and T. Clark); *New School Arithmetic, Part i*, by C. Pendlebury, F.R.A.S., Senior Mathematical Master of St Paul's School, and another (Bell); *The Theory of Optics*, by Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., Langworthy Professor and Director of the Physical Laboratories, Victoria University, Manchester (Arnold); *A Text-Book of Physics, the Application of Physics to Physiology and Medicine*, by R. A. Lehfeldt, Professor in the East London Technical College (Arnold); *Practical Inorganic Chemistry*, and also *Lessons in Organic Chemistry*, both by G. S. Turpin, Principal of the intermediate and technical school, Swansea (Macmillans); *Practical Exercises in Light, being a Laboratory course for schools of Science and Colleges* by R. S. Clay, Principal of the Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway, London (Macmillans).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Professor G. D. Liveing to be a member of a syndicate on Mining Engineering; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an Examiner for the Special Examinations in Mathematics in 1904; Mr J. H. A. Hart to be an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1905; Mr T. E. Page to be an Examiner for the Chancellor's Medal

for an English Poem in 1905; Dr C. Taylor, Master, to be a Member of the Council of St David's College, Lampeter, for four years, from 18 June 1904; Dr R. N. Goodman to be a Governor of the Endowed Schools, Kingston-on-Thames years, from 22 May 1904.

A Brass has been placed in the College Chapel in memory of the members of the College who lost their lives in the South African War. The inscription is as follows:—

In memory of Albert Ernest Elliott, M.A.
Civil Surgeon attached to the 4th Brigade Division
Royal Field Artillery: Who died of enteric fever
At Middelburg, Transvaal, South Africa, on
December 1, 1900, aged 31 years.

Also of

John Whyley Chell, Corporal in the 44th Squadron
12th Regiment, Imperial Yeomanry: Who died on
February 25, 1902, from a wound received in
Action at Leew Spruit, in the Orange River
Colony, South Africa, aged 21 years.

On Wednesday 10 February 1904, a special service was held at Haverhill for the dedication of the restored Tower and Bells of the church of St Mary. The cost of the work has been borne by members of the family of the Rev Robert Roberts (of St John's B.A. 1809), who was vicar of Haverhill for fifty-six years (1815—1872), and also vicar of Blyton near Gainsborough 1824—1875. The work, which has cost about £2000, consists of a thorough restoration of the Tower and Belfry. The bell frame is new and two new bells have been recast, a sixth bell being added with the inscription: "To the Glory of God, and in memory of Robert Roberts, 56 years vicar of Haverhill, 1815—1872. We praise Thee O God."

In *Chamber's Journal* for May last there is an article by the Rev. R. A. Gatty, LL.B., on "Lord Nelson's Prize Captures" (p. 276—279). This contains an account of the Battle of Trafalgar by the Rev Alexander John Scott, Lord Nelson's chaplain and secretary, and some notes from his diary. Dr Scott was of St John's B.A. 1791. Some further notes appear also in the June number.

In the sale of the books and manuscript of the late Mr W. G. Thorpe, barrister at law, which was held by Messrs. Sotheby Wilkinson and Hodge in April last, the following items occurred: "This Treatise Concerning the Fruytfull Saynges of Davyd the Kynge," by John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1509, sold for £22; "The Return from Parnassus, or, the Scourge of Simony, Publicly Acted by the Students of Saint Johnes Colledge in Cambridge" 1606, sold for £106.

The Rev J. B. Anstice (B.A. 1850), formerly scholar of the College, has placed at its disposal the greater part of his Library, a collection including a large number of valuable standard works which have hitherto been wanting.

In *The News* for 22 April 1904 (pp. 371-2) is a memoir, with portrait of the Rev Henry Law Harkness (B.A. 1850), now residing at 3, Langdale Road, Hove, Brighton; the founder of the Daily Prayer Union and the Worcester Tract Society; editor of "Pentecostal Power." From this we take the following extract:—

"Of Mr Harkness as a preacher and pastor we could say much. He has gained a high place in the appreciation of parishioners and friends wherever he has laboured; and in his retirement to Brighton he has been followed by the earnest hope and prayer that strength will be given him for many years to extend and perpetuate his special work. But it is, we know, of *that work* he would have us speak, and therefore we simply give the briefest personal notes. He is the grandson of Bishop George Henry Law, of Bath and Wells, and nephew of the late Dean Henry Law, of Gloucester, so universally known as a pillar of Evangelical truth in our Church. He was born on Feb. 4, 1828. He was educated at Cambridge, and took his degree in 1849. He was ordained to the Curacy of St Paul's, Worcester, in 1852, a truly Mission district, where he gained the affection of all by his genial kindness and devotedness to the welfare of the parishioners. For fifteen years he was Curate of Holy Trinity, North Malvern, and afterwards, for ten years, Vicar of Barrow, in that neighbourhood. He was thus fully experienced in town and country work; and in 1879, as a recognition of his faithful ministry, he was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to the Rectory of St Swithin's in that city. After about twenty years, advancing age and the growing claims of the special work of his life constrained him to seek a measure of rest, and he is now residing in Brighton, where he is energetically seeking to widen the enormous circle of interest he has aroused in his Mission.

"He is the author of about sixty Books and Tracts, which have had a large circulation. All of them are full of Evangelical truth, and breathe a spirit of earnest piety. Among these may be named 'Salvation and Service,' 'Three Hundred and Sixty-five Private Prayers,' 'Christ our All,' 'The Soul's Value,' 'God's Word is Truth,' and a number of Tracts concerning the Holy Spirit—'The Comforter,' 'Grieve not the Holy Spirit,' 'The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit,' 'The Spiritual Mind'—published by the Worcester Tract Society.

"The Pentecostal Union, which he inaugurated and founded, with its simple rules and its sublime ends, now numbers more than one hundred thousand Members in all parts of the world. It includes 'all sorts and conditions of men'; several Bishops

and dignitaries of the Church, and seven hundred Clergy. The Union has been fruitful in much spiritual blessing to multitudes of persons."

The old hostelry at the corner of St Andrew's Street and Downing Street, known as the "Bird Bolt" Hotel, has been demolished during the past Term. It belonged to the College, and on the expiry of the lease was found to be so old as to be practically past repair. The site has been taken by the Norwich Union Insurance Society, and a block of business premises, to include a home for the Liberal Club, is to be built there. Its use as an Inn seems to have been of quite respectable antiquity to judge by the following license granted by the University in 1630-1:—

"The Hanging Burbolt in St Andrew's Parish, an Inn.

"To all Xtian People to whom these presents shall come to be read or seene, Henry Butts, Do^r of Divinitie and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Sendeth Greeting. Know ye that I the said Vice-Chancellor having been credibly informed that the House of William Pether, called the Hanging Burbolt, in St Andrew's Parish in Cambr. is a fit and convenient House to be made an Inn, and hath sufficient and fitt Lodgings and bedding for such guests as shall resort thither, and large Stable Room for their Horses, and convenient and fitt passage into the same, have admitted and allowed the said House to be made an Inn, and to be hereafter known and called by the Signe of the Hanginge Burbolt In witness whereof I have sett my hand and seal of office, the second day of March A^o Dni 1630.

"HENRY BUTTS. Pro Canc."

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1904 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their dissertation not later than May 21st; dissertation to be sent to the Master not later than August 27th. The examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 22nd. The election will take place on Monday, November 7th.

The Annual Dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards is to be held this year on Thursday, June 23rd. Members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years are invited on the present occasion:

1857-62; 1877-82; 1891-93.

ADAMS' MEMORIAL PRIZE.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Cubic Curves in Space.
2. General Theory of Integration.
3. Applications of Lagrange's method to Dynamics and Hydrodynamics.
4. Electric Waves.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

1. Salmon's *Solid Geometry*; Reye's *Géométrie de position* (or in German); Von Staudt's *Geometrie der Lage*; A. C. Dixon in the *Quarterly Journal*.
2. Text books on Integral Calculus; Jordan's *Cours d'Analyse*; Riemann's paper in *Ges. Werke*.
3. Thomson and Tait's *Natural Philosophy*; Rayleigh's *Theory of Sound*; Routh, *On the Stability of Motion*; Purser in the *Philosoph. Trans*.
4. J. J. Thomson, *Encyclop. Brit.*; Poincaré, *Les Oscillations Electriques*; J. J. Thomson, *Recent Researches*.

JOHNIANA.

The following is from Cole's manuscript collections (Vol. I., *Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS.* 5851, p. 147).

The following verses and epitaph were copied by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge, from a MS. belonging to Mr. Gostling's daughter, whom he saw going to Margate in August 1779, and lent to me October 8, 1779.

On seeing a mourning ring in memory of the Rev William Gostling, with a chrystal urn inclosing a plaited lock of his hair.

1
When I survey this emblematic urn,
This briefly comprehensive tale peruse,
Remembrance wakes my soul to soft concern,
To grateful elegy my plaintive muse.

2
Oh narrow shrine! And is thy chrystal stor'd
With all that pious thirstiness could save?
Yet shall affection prize this little hoard,
Won from the crowded coffers of the grave.

3

Lo! Here his reverend locks may vie with snow,
In silver tissue curiously disspread!
Yet how much more becoming did they show,
Beneath the velvet covering of his head!

4

On that fair brow as open as his heart,
Which every social tie could comprehend:
To worth, or science equal aid impart,
An hospitable, universal friend.

5

Where is the glistening eye, the pregnant smile,
The comely countenance, the vocal tongue?
Whose lively tales could fleeting time beguile,
Instruct the old, and captivate the young.

6

Decrepit age, and racking goat conspir'd
To break his firm composure, but in vain.
Oft have I mark'd his features and admir'd
Serenly smiling in the face of pain.

7

Careless, the fetters of disease he bore,
While mem'ry fed his active mind to stray
Thro' gothic piles, in search of antient lore,
And rescue sacred ruins from decay.

8

Still fancy views him; still I seem to spy
His lamp, his book, his posture, form and dress:
Beside him filial care with anxious eye,
Watching his undisclosed wants to guess.

9

Thus his good name, and honoured image still
On living tablet shall affection raise,
Above the sculptor's ostentatious skill,
Or the vain words of monumental praise.

J. SIX, A.B.

To the memory of the Rev William Gostling, Minor Canon of the
Cathedral Church, Canterbury.

Hither, ye sons of harmony, repair,
And haste to pay the tributary tear;
In crowds approach this monumental stone,
And with the tears of marble mix your own:
His loss with sighs lament: to whom was given
To emulate the inhabitants of heaven;
With sacred hymns to bid devotion rise,
And draw attention from his kindred skies.
Pity shall lend her saddest sweetest strain,
And musick's self in hallowed notes complain.
Meanwhile translated to that blest abode,
Where hosts celestial join to praise their God,
In strains ineffable by human tongue,
Attuning high their never ceasing song,
Him shall his much lov'd *Bird* with-rapture greet;
And *Blow* and *Purcell* hold in converse sweet:
And to those mansions of the good and bless'd
Angels shall hail their long expected guest.

William Gostling, son of the Rev John Gostling of Canterbury, was admitted to St John's 30 June 1712 in his 16th year.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1777 contains the following notice of him: Died 9 March 1777 at his house in the Mint Yard, Canterbury, aged 81, Rev William Gostling, fifty years Minor Canon of that Cathedral, and Vicar of Stone in the Isle of Oxney, twenty-four. His amiable, communicative, benevolent disposition, justly endeared him to his numerous friends and acquaintances and amidst the infirmities of age and disease, and a long and hopeless confinement to his room, he retained to the last his natural cheerfulness and good humour. Of his taste and knowledge as an antiquary he has left one specimen in his "Walks in and about Canterbury, 1774," of which the public will be glad to hear that a second improved edition is in the press, with additional plates, and will now be published for the benefit of the author's daughter. He has left two sons; the eldest Rector of Milton and Brook, and the youngest a captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

He walk'd uprightly—Reader say
Who would not wish to walk that way?
His walk now finished—Reader tell
Who would not wish to walk as well?

The father of the late Mr Gostling was first a Minor Canon of Canterbury, and afterwards one of the Priests of the Chapel Royal, and Sub-Dean of St Paul's (see some anecdotes of him from Sir John Hawkins' History of Music); of him King Charles II. is reported to have said: "You may talk as much as you please of your nightingales, but I have one Gostling that excels them all."

This John Gostling, of East Malling, Kent, son of Isaac Gostling, mercer, was admitted to St John's from Rochester School, 21 October 1668, aged 18. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1733, p. 380 has the following: "Died 17 July 1733, Rev Mr Gostling, near 60 years Minor Canon of Canterbury, Vicar of Littlebourne, Chaplain to his Majesty, Sub-Dean of St Paul's and Prebendary of Lincoln."

The following seems to be the passage concerning him in Sir John Hawkins' "A general history of the science and practice of Music" Vol. iv. 359 n.:

His ear (*i.e.* King Charles II.) for music seems to have been such as disposed him to prefer a solo song to a composition in parts; though it must be confessed that the pleasure he took in hearing Mr Gostling sing, is a proof that he knew how to estimate a fine voice. This gentleman came from Canterbury, and in 1678 was sworn in a gentleman extraordinary, and a few days afterwards a vacancy then happening by the death of Mr William Tucker, a gentleman in ordinary of the Royal Chapel. He was afterwards Sub-Dean of St Paul's, and his memory yet lives in that Cathedral. Purcell made sundry compositions purposely for him, and, among others, one of which the following is the history:

The King had given orders for building a yacht, which, as it was finished, he named the *Fubbs*, in honour of the Duchess of Portsmouth, who we may suppose, was in her person rather full and plump. The sculptors and painters apply this epithet to children, and say for instance of the boys of Fiammengo, that they are *fubby*. Soon after the vessel was launched the King made a party to sail in this yacht down the river, and round the Kentish coast; and to keep up the mirth and good humour of the company Mr Gostling was requisitioned to be of the number. They had got as low as the North Foreland, when a violent storm arose, in which the King and the Duke of York were necessitated, in order to preserve the vessel, to band the sails and work like common seamen; by good providence however they escaped to land; but the distress they were in made an impression on Mr Gostling, which was never effaced. Struck with a great sense of the deliverance and the horror of the scene, which he had but lately viewed,

upon his return to London he selected from the Psalms these passages which declare the wonders and terrors of the deep, and gave them to Purcell to compose an anthem, which he did, adapting it so peculiarly to the compass of Mr Gostling's voice, which was a very deep bass, that hardly any person but himself was then, or has since been able to sing it; but the King did not live to hear it. This anthem, though never printed, is well known. It is taken from the 107th Psalm: the first two verses of the anthem are the 23rd and 24th of the Psalm. "They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy business in the great waters, These men see the work of the Lord and his wonders in the deep."

King Charles II. could sing the tenor part of an easy song; he would often times sing with Mr Gostling; the Duke of York accompanying them on the guitar.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—W. T. Ritchie. *Hon. Sec.*—D. Kingdon. *Committee*—C. B. Ticehurst, A. J. S. Hamilton, J. W. Linnell, J. C. H. How, R. McC, Linnell, T. Parnell, L. J. P. Jolly.

The College Sports were held at Fenner's on Tuesday and Thursday, February 2nd and 4th. Unfortunately W. T. Ritchie and C. B. Ticehurst were unable to compete, owing to League Hockey matches falling on the same days. The entry, though not quite so large as last year, was good; but unfortunately very few Freshmen competed.

On the first day there had been a lot of rain, but it held off in the afternoon. But the track was heavy, and the High Jump impossible. In the Stranger's event—a Quarter-Mile Handicap—the 'Varsity Secretary turned out and won his heat. Events:—

100 Yards (Heats)—1st Heat—J. R. Hill 1, H. K. Finch 2. Won by half a yard. Time 11 1-5 secs. Second Heat—A. J. S. Hamilton 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2. Won by two yds. Time 11 secs.

Putting the Weight—J. F. Spink, 29 ft. 3 1/4 in, 1; L. J. P. Jolly, 28 ft, 2 ins.

120 Yards Handicap (Heats)—First Heat—H. K. Finch, 2 yds., 1; L. J. P. Jolly, *scratch*, 2. Won by a foot. Time 12 4-5 secs. Second Heat—A. J. S. Hamilton, 1 yd., 1; J. R. Hill, 1 yd., 2. Won by two yards. Time 13 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—H. C. Rose 1, J. R. Hill 2. Won by 8 yds. Time 21 2-5 secs. The ground was very slippery. Both Hamilton and Gregson, who were the other competitors, had the race at their mercy at one time or another, but both fell, and Rose scored a lucky win.

One Mile Race—J. F. Spink 1, D. Kingdon 2, T. Beacall 3, M. B. Checkland 4. Spink made the pace too hot for the others, and quickly obtained a long lead, winning easily by 150 yds, in 4 mins. 48 secs.

Freshmen's Race (200 Yards)—A. S. M. Van Hees 1, C. F. A. Keeble 2, J. L. P. Cort 3. It is a pity there were not more competitors. Keeble's erratic course enabled Van Hees to win by 1 1/2 yds. Time 23 1-5 secs.

Quarter Mile Race—L. J. P. Jolly 1, A. J. S. Hamilton 2, H. K. Finch 3. Won by 2 yds; double that distance between second and third, Time 56 1-2 sec. A good race in which Jolly proved the better stayer. Six started.

Strangers' Quarter Mile Handicap (First heat)—T. B. Wilson (Pembroke), *scratch*, 1; W. Hope Jones (Trinity), 10 yds., 2; E. F. Wise (Sidney), 12 yds., 3. Won by 6 yds. Time 52 1-2 secs. Second Heat—R. P. Mears (Trinity), 20 yds., 1; J. Stead (King's), 25 yds., 2; H. A. MacMichael (Magdalene), 14 yds., 3. Won by 2 yds. Time 52 1-2 secs.

On the second day the weather was finer, but the only creditable performance was Spink's Half-Mile. In the Strangers' Race, Stead of King's just managed to beat Wilson. Events:

100 Yards Final—A. J. S. Hamilton 1, L. J. P. Jolly 2, J. R. Hill 3, H. K. Finch 4. A close race, won by half a yard. Time 11 secs. 3 yds. between second and third man.

Long Jump—A. J. S. Hamilton, 17 ft. 9 ins., 1; P. St. J. B. Grigson, 16 ft. 1 1/2 ins., 2.

Half Mile Race—J. F. Spink 1, D. Kingdon 2, T. Beacall 3, H. K. Finch 4. Spink made his own pace all the way, and won by 50 yds. in the excellent time of 2 mins. 6 1-2 secs.

High Jump—J. C. H. How, 4ft. 10 ins., 1; D. Kingdon, 4 ft. 9 ins., 2. Five competed. The jump had not quite recovered from the rain, or How might have done better.

Quarter Mile Handicap—M. B. Checkland, 25 yds., 1; L. J. P. Jolly, *scratch*, 2; J. R. Hill, 5 yds., 3. Checkland's big start proved too much for Jolly, and he won by 12 yds. Same distance between second and third. Time 54 secs.

College Servants' Handicap (200 Yards)—Mowlham 1, Hunt 2. Time 22 1-2 secs.

300 Yards Handicap—J. C. H. How, 13 yds., 1; H. K. Finch, 2 yds., and P. St. J. B. Gregson, 8 yds., 2. Won by 2 ft. Dead heat for second place. Time 35 secs.

120 Yards Handicap (Final)—A. J. S. Hamilton, 1 yd., 1; J. R. Hill, 1 yd., 2; L. J. P. Jolly, *scratch*, 3. Won by 3 yds. Half a yard between second and third. Time 13 secs.

Throwing the Hammer—J. F. Spink, 58 ft. 6 ins., 1; L. J. P. Jolly, 55 ft. 10 ins., 2; J. C. H. How, 0.

Three Miles Handicap—J. F. Spink, 25 yds., 1; T. Beacall, 200 yds., 2; M. Henderson, 100 yds., 3. As R. McC. Linnell could not turn out to run, Spink had matters all his own way and won as he liked in 17 mins. 5 secs.

Strangers' Quarter Mile Handicap (Final)—J. Stead, 25 yds., 1; T. B. Wilson, *scratch*, 2; E. F. Wise, 12 yds., 3. Won by 2 ft. after a splendid race. 2 yds. between second and third. Time 51 1-5 secs.

On Wednesday, March 2nd, we visited Jesus College, Oxford, and were badly beaten by 6 events to 3. We were unfortunate to have Ritchie on the crooked list, and we were also without How, who was rowing in the 'Lents.' Jesus were also without their President, C. Paus, who, we were sorry to hear, was seriously ill. The track was very heavy, being almost under water in some places. There was also a very strong wind dead against the sprinters. Hence the times were much better than they appear. In spite of the inclemency of the weather and the unfavourable result, the visit was most enjoyable, and Jesus entertained us right royally. Events:

Half Mile Race—J. F. Spink (St John's), 1; H. A. Thomas (Jesus), 2; C. B. Ticehurst (St John's) 0; C. H. Butler (Jesus), 0. Won by 100 yds. Time 2 mins. 9 4-5 secs.

100 Yards Race—W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 1; S. H. Lockyer (Jesus), 2; A. J. S. Hamilton (St John's), 0; L. J. P. Jolly (St John's), 0. A splendid race, won by a foot. A yard would have covered all four at the finish. Time 11 2-5 secs, which is not bad, considering the wind.

Putting the Weight—V. A. Elliott (Jesus), 28 ft. 11 ins., 1; S. Johnson (St. John's), 28 ft. 1½ ins., 2; F. B. Wilkins (Jesus), 0; J. F. Spink (St John's), 0.

Quarter Mile Race—S. H. Lockyer (Jesus), 1; L. J. P. Jolly (St John's), 2; R. I. Hofwood (Jesus), 0; H. K. Finch (St John's), 0. Finch set a good pace and left Lockyer and Jolly to fight out a ding-dong struggle up the straight. In this Lockyer proved the better stayer and won by 5 yds. in good time, considering the weather conditions, of 56 2-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 1; C. B. Ticehurst (St John's), 2; P. M. Sharpe (Jesus), 0; J. R. Hill (St John's), 0. Sherlock got a good lead at the start and kept it throughout. Time 21 1-5 secs.

One Mile Race—J. F. Spink (St John's), 1; C. L. Richards (Jesus), 2; H. E. Ruddy (Jesus), 0; J. R. Evans (Jesus), 0; D. Kingdon (St John's), 0; H. K. Finch (St John's), 0. Spink came away in the second lap and won easily by 100 yds. Time 4 mins. 57 2-5 secs.

Long Jump—W. V. Sherlock (Jesus), 18 ft. 8 ins., 1; A. J. S. Hamilton (St John's), 17 ft. 1 in., 2; P. M. Sharpe (Jesus), 0; L. J. P. Jolly (St. John's), 0. This was the third event Sherlock won for his side, thus putting the result of the meeting beyond all doubt.

High Jump—V. A. Elliott (Jesus), 4 ft. 11 ins., 1; S. Johnston (St John's), 4 ft. 10 ins., 2; P. M. Sharpe (Jesus), 0; C. B. Ticehurst (St John's), 0.

Four Miles Race—R. McC. Linnell (St John's), 1; N. de L. Davies (Jesus), 2; D. Kingdon (St. John's), 0; T. Beacall (St John's), 0; C. Beards (Jesus), 0; A. S. B. Jones (Jesus), 0. Linnell drew away steadily and soon had the race in hand, winning very easily. Time 10 mins. 52 3-5 secs, which was good considering the state of the track and that he was unpaced for the last four laps.

CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—R. McC. Linnell. **Hon. Secretary**—B. T. Watts.

Matches Played, 21. Won, 1. Lost, 4. Drawn, 16.

Batting Averages.

Batsman.	Innings.	Runs.	Highest score.	Times not out.	Aver.
R. McC. Linnell	11	369	70	3	48.12
P. G. Broad	6	219	66	1	43.80
P. C. Sands	10	301	84	2	37.75
H. S. Prideaux	18	449	85*	4	32.07
B. T. Watts	20	535	77*	3	31.47
F. M. Keyworth	11	287	100*	1	28.70
J. G. Scoular	16	362	86	3	27.84
A. L. Gorrings	20	485	65	2	26.94
I. J. Best	11	117	31	5	19.50
H. Lee	7	113	37	0	16.14
C. B. Ticehurst	9	42	14	0	4.66

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

Bowler.	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Aver.
A. L. Gorrings	83	411	4	17	24.17
R. McC. Linnell	161	553	21	22	25.13
B. T. Watts	232	950	19	36	26.48
C. B. Ticehurst	108	393	12	14	28.07
J. G. Scoular	152	631	13	17	37.11
H. S. Prideaux	35	142	5	2	71.00

Characters of the XI.:

- R. McC. Linnell** (Capt.)—Has scored with great consistency; very strong on the on-side; an excellent judge of a run. Medium pace bowler with good off break, had not the best of luck. A keen and judicious captain.
- P. G. Broad**—Has unfortunately for his side been unable to play regularly. The best bat on the side. A safe field.
- P. C. Sands**—Could not play regularly owing to his Tripos. A good bat, with a leg stroke of his own. Brilliant point.
- F. M. Keyworth**—Could not get going till late in the season owing to Exams. A sound hard-wicket bat. A very safe catch, but his bulk interferes with ground fielding.
- C. B. Ticehurst**—Hard work interfered with his cricket. A good bowler and splendid field, but could not get going when batting.
- B. T. Watts**—A very energetic secretary; sound vigorous bat. Developed into a good bowler and next season ought to be deadly. Good field.
- H. S. Prideaux**—A slow but useful bat. Should keep his right foot firm in playing forward. A very good field, bringing off some fine catches in the country. Has bowled.
- A. L. Gorrings**—A sound defensive bat. Should be good next year. Bowled lob with some success, but must not bowl them on the 'off.'
- J. G. Scoular**—A good aggressive bat, but must 'jump in' when hitting. A good fast bowler and an exceptionally good field.
- I. J. Best**—For a beginner has kept wicket well, especially in the later matches. Made some useful scores, but is uncertain.
- H. Lee**—Was unable to play regularly owing to 'hard work.' A good hitting bat. Very fine out-field, throwing in with great accuracy.

Matches.

- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. *St. John's* 105 for 1 (H. S. Prideaux 44 not out; A. L. Gorrings 51 not out). *Emmanuel* 247 for 5.
- v. Pembroke.* Drawn. *St. John's* 233 for 6 (J. G. Scoular 58 not out, A. L. Gorrings 47). *Pembroke* 149 for 2.
- v. Selwyn.* Lost. *St. John's* 157. *Selwyn* 161 for 6.
- v. Peterhouse.* Drawn. *St. John's* 248 for 6 (B. T. Watts 56, F. M. Keyworth 48). *Peterhouse* 107 for 0.
- v. Queens'.* Drawn. *St. John's* 193 (R. McC. Linnell 62, A. L. Gorrings 65). *Queens'* 151 for 4.
- v. Caius.* Lost. *St. John's* 106. *Caius* 287 for 7.
- v. Trinity.* Lost. *St. John's* 123. *Trinity* 173 for 3.

- v. Clare.* Drawn. *St John's* 73 for 3. *Clare* 217.
- v. Peterhouse.* Lost. *St John's* 93. *Peterhouse* 95 for 1.
- v. Christ's.* Drawn. *St John's* 233 (H. S. Prideaux 54). *Christ's* 162 and 98 for 2.
- v. Queens'.* Drawn. *St John's* 213 for 2 (B. T. Watts 77 not out, H. S. Prideaux 67 not out). *Queens'* 116 for 4.
- v. Bedford County School.* Drawn. *St John's* 241 (F. M. Keyworth 94). *Bedford County School* 116 for 6.
- v. Sidney.* Drawn. *St John's* 264 for 5 (P. G. Broad 66, R. McC. Linnell 52 not out, J. G. Scoular 52 not out). *Sidney* 94 for 1.
- v. Christ's.* Drawn. *St John's* 251 for 8 (J. G. Scoular 86 not out, P. G. Broad 53). *Christ's* 121 for 7.
- v. Clare.* Drawn. *St John's* 64 for 7. *Clare* 333 for 5.
- v. West Wrating.* Won. *St John's* 206 for 4 (B. T. Watts 69). *West Wrating* 157 for 9. (Time limit match.)
- v. Jesus.* Drawn. *St John's* 154 and 112 for 3. *Jesus* 177 and 229 for 3.
- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. *St John's* 246 for 3 (H. S. Prideaux 85 not out, B. T. Watts 63). *Emmanuel* 175 for 9.
- v. Caius.* Drawn. *St John's* 169 for 6 (F. M. Keyworth 100 not out). *Caius* 228.
- v. King's.* Drawn. *St John's* 236 for 5 (P. C. Sands 84, R. McC. Linnell 52 not out). *King's* 193 for 5.
- v. Trinity Hall.* Drawn. *St John's* 228 (R. McC. Linnell 70). *Trinity Hall* 161 for 5.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—H. Sanger. *Hon. Secretary*—B. T. Watts.

At a meeting held on Saturday, June 11th, the following new members were elected:

J. C. H. How, H. L. Clarke, D. Kingdon, I. J. Best, J. Fraser, P. J. Lewis, H. F. Crole-Rees, F. A. Higgins, M. G. B. Reece, J. F. Spink, O. L. Prowde, A. L. Gorringer.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.

The last statement as to the accounts of the New Boat House fund will be found in our number for the October Term.

Since then the following sums have been received:

	£	s.	d.
Rev. W. A. Cox (1867) 2nd donation	5	0	0
A. R. Pennington (1889)	2	2	0
N. Ashby	0	5	0
By sale of "Soap Suds"	0	10	0
	£7	17	0

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *1st Captain*—H. G. Frean. *2nd Captain*—R. R. Walker. *Hon. Secretary*—J. Fraser. *Jun. Treasurer*—J. S. Collins. *1st Lent Captain*—M. Henderson. *2nd Lent Captain*—J. E. P. Allen. *3rd Lent Captain*—H. L. Clarke. *Additional Captain*—A. G. L. Hunt.

The first event to be noticed is the University Boat race, which was rowed on March 26th. L.M.B.C. were represented by H. Sanger, who had been spare man the previous year, and R. R. Walker. Sanger rowed "bow" in the University Boat which won by $4\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, and Walker was "spare man." At a meeting of the C.U.B.C. on Feb. 18th, H. Sanger was elected Hon. Secretary, and at a meeting on Tuesday, June 7th, he was elected President of the C.U.B.C. We offer him our heartiest congratulations on attaining this post of honour. It is the first time since J. H. D. Goldie in 1872 that a member of L.M.B.C. has been President of C.U.B.C.

The Magdalene Pairs were rowed on May 12th. There were only two entries, namely R. R. Walker, H. Sanger, who represented L.M.B.C., and A. Edwards Moss, P. H. Thomas, of Third Trinity. This latter pair were about four stone heavier than the former. A close race was expected, but the day was unfavourable, with a strong head wind, and the heavier pair won by 100 yards.

There was only one entry for the Lowe Double Sculls, G. G. Russell, King's, P. H. Thomas, Third Trinity. Several other pairs were expected to enter, but for various reasons they had to drop out. This one pair rowed over on May 19th.

During practice for the May races the weather has been on the whole good. In the early stages the first boat was taken in hand by H. Sanger, while Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox was coaching the pair. After this race R. R. Walker and H. Sanger came into the boat at Stroke and Seven respectively; later in the term R. R. Walker went Two and P. J. Lewis was put Stroke. Barely a week before the race the order was *Bow* H. L. Clarke, 2 F. A. Higgins, 3 J. Fraser, 4 J. C. H. How, 5 R. R. Walker, 6 J. S. Collins, 7 H. Sanger, *Stroke* P. J. Lewis, *Cox* A. G. L. Hunt. On the Monday previous to the races, R. R. Walker was found to have strained his heart and was consequently unable to row. This was a great loss to the boat, happening as it did, at so late a stage, and to one of the best men. The crew was very light averaging only 10st. 7lbs.

Mr Bushe-Fox had considerable difficulty in selecting the crew, and great credit is due to him for his coaching of so light a boat.

The final order of rowing was as follows:—

		<i>st. lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i>	H. S. Crole Rees	10 2
2	F. A. Higgins	10 7
3	J. Fraser	10 12½
4	J. C. H. How	11 2½
5	H. Sanger	10 4
6	J. S. Collins	12 4
7	H. L. Clarke	10 10
<i>Stroke</i>	P. J. Lewis	10 4
<i>Cox</i>	A. G. L. Hunt	7 10

Coach—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Captain*—H. G. Frean.

The Second Boat suffered considerably owing to the many changes in the First Boat. It had several different strokes in practice, besides various alterations in the rest of the crew. It was ably coached by J. F. Spink, who was severely handicapped by not having the same crew many days together. It was a heavier boat than the First, averaging about 11 *st. 2 lbs.*

Owing to H. S. Crole Rees being taken out for the First Boat two days before the race, E. Cunningham rowed Two untrained. The final order was as follows:

		<i>st. lbs.</i>
<i>Bow</i>	J. Stokes	9 13
2	E. Cunningham	10 4
3	J. E. P. Allen	12 7
4	G. Wilson	10 10
5	R. Meldrum	12 0
6	H. G. Frean	12 12
7	F. R. J. Easton	9 6
<i>Stroke</i>	M. Henderson	11 6
<i>Cox</i>	C. A. Wright	8 5

Coach—J. F. Spink. *Captain*—R. R. Walker.

The First Boat are greatly indebted to Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Lister, Mr Hart, and H. Sanger, for kindly entertaining them to dessert during training; the Second Boat were likewise kindly entertained by Mr Lister, R. R. Walker, and J. F. Spink.

Mr Scott and Mr Bushe-Fox kindly invited the crews to breakfast.

First Night.

The First Boat went off at a fast stroke, and travelling very fast ran up to within 6 ft. of 1st Trinity I. in the Gut, but failed to bump them; 1st Trinity I. caught Hall I. at Charon's. The Second Boat rowed over behind Pembroke I., who, owing to a block on the river, claimed a bump of 1st Trinity II.; the race was rowed the following morning when Pembroke I. failed to bump 1st Trinity II.

Second Night.

The First Boat rowed over behind Trinity Hall I., not getting nearer than three-quarters of a length. We did not row more than 32 all over. There were several lengths between us and Caius I., who had come up by bumping Christ's I.

The Second Boat gained well on Pembroke I. up to Ditton, where there were about quarter-of-a-length off, but were bumped by Hall II. before they could get any further.

Third Night.

The First Boat rowed over again, still over half-a-length away from Hall I., who were well upon Trinity I. all the way over. We again had four or five lengths to spare on Caius I.

The Second Boat were quickly overtaken by Emmanuel II., who had come up from the Second Division, but on being overlapped in the Post Reach our boat spurted, and rowing well away got over only three-quarters of a length behind Hall II.

Fourth Night.

The First Boat got away beautifully, and gaining rapidly on Hall I. were about three-quarters of a length away at Post Corner. Here the bow side touched the bank, and the handle of "Three's" oar passed right over his head. The oar jammed in the rigger and held the boat up. On getting free again Caius I. had come up close, but our boat soon pulled away and succeeded in getting within half of Hall I. at the Railway Bridge, but failed to bump them. Thus the First Boat rowed over all four nights, finishing fourth on the river as before.

Second Boat drew away from Emmanuel II., and were well up on Hall II. However, they failed to bump and rowed over, finishing fourteenth on the river.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The season has been a fairly successful one. Although we have only been able to put a full team on the field on two occasions, we have won 6 matches out of 10.

D. Kingdon, W. T. Ritchie, P. St G. Grigson have been given their Colours.

<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Agst.</i>
Pembroke	Pembroke	Lost	3	6
Clare	St John's	Won	5	4
Sidney	"	Won	5	4
Jesus	"	Won	5	4
Trinity	Trinity	Lost	2	7
Emmanuel	St John's	Won	5	4
Christ's	Christ's	Lost	3	6
Caius	Caius	Won	8	1
Trinity Hall	Trinity Hall	Lost	4	5
Pembroke	St John's	Won	5	4

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

A meeting of the above was held in E. H. Gaze's rooms on June 12th, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Captain—B. T. Watts. *Hon. Secretary*—A. J. S. Hamilton.

C.U.R.V.

"G" Company.

Captain—R. D. Brownson. *Lieutenant*—F. A. White (Attached).
2nd Lieutenant—R. T. Cole. *Col. Sergeant*—C. B. Ticehurst. *Sergeants*—
 H. Oakley, W. Jones. *Corporal*—R. M. Moore. *Lance Corporals*—
 P. St. J. B. Gregson, H. Roseveare, G. C. Craggs, F. C. Norbury.

The Company at present numbers only 55. It is hoped that the Freshmen of next year will come forward in large numbers and make up the deficiency.

The usual early morning Company and Battalion drills have been held weekly throughout the term.

The Corps will go into Camp on Salisbury Plains on June 20th. At present there are very few members of "G" Company attending, every one should make an effort to be present as it is impossible to drill as a Company with less than thirty men. Members *must* attend once in every two years.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—H. Wilson Harris. *Vice-President*—Z. W. N. Brooke.
Treasurer—W. Coop. *Secretary*—A. G. Coombs. *Committee*—J. C. Squire, P. N. F. Young.

The Society has remained in a comatose condition for the greater part of the term, and only on two occasions has the silence been broken by wrangling tongues in argument. The attendance has, unfortunately, amply justified the decision of only attempting to hold a few meetings: the speeches of the faithful few, on the other hand, were better than those usually addressed to empty benches. Next term we may expect the interest in this ancient Society to return intensified after the somnolent summer session, and the somewhat latent oratorical capabilities of many of the members to blazen forth as of old in heated appeals, which will hold the House spell-bound by their impassioned eloquence.

We hoped to have had the privilege of listening to Sir William Lee Warner at the Visitors' Debate on Saturday, May 28th, but the Fates decreed that the Debate should not take place.

We beg to offer our hearty congratulations to the many members of this Society on their continued success at the Union, particularly to Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-President), Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr H. W. Harris (President), and Mr C. R. Reddy.

Saturday, April 30th. Mr Z. N. Brooke proposed "That this House welcomes the introduction of Chinese labour into South Africa." Mr W. Coop opposed. There also spoke:—For the motion, Mr C. F. Hodges, Mr T. A. Weston, Mr R. E. T. Bell. Against the motion, Mr G. S. Yeoh, Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr P. N. F. Young, and Mr J. C. Squire. On a division the motion was lost by one vote. The subject was fully treated on both sides of the House, mainly from political standpoints. The result indicates the excellence of the arguments on each

Saturday May 14th. Mr A. A. Mirza proposed "That in the opinion of this House ladies should be allowed to practice in the Law Courts." Mr A. G. Coombs opposed. There also spoke:—For the motion, Mr J. C. Squire and Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-President). Against the motion, Mr P. N. F. Young, Mr W. Coop, and Mr W. H. Sharp. The motion was lost by four votes. A combat between the logical argument of the supporters of the motion, and the sentimental chivalry of their opponents.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—P. P. Laidlaw. *Hon. Treas.*—Dr Marr. *Hon. Sec.*—F. Horton.

During the past term three meetings have been held. At the first of these, on May 2nd, Mr Bateson delivered a most interesting discourse on "The Fixity of Species as illustrated by the Cowslip, the Oxlip, and Primrose." On May 16th T. B. Vinycomb read a paper on "Tides," which provoked a lively discussion among the ten members present. The last meeting of the term was held in J. H. Field's rooms on May 30th, when F. Horton read a paper on "Some methods of Weighing the Earth."

The operation of the new rule as to members lapsing if absent from three consecutive meetings has had the effect of producing an unusually large number of vacancies in the membership of the Club. To fill these the following new members were elected at the last meeting:—P. S. Barlow, J. A. Crowther, E. M. Cutting, and E. Gold.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
First Year	George Gissing.
Second Year	Vasari's Lives of the Painters.
Third Year	The influence of Nationality upon Religion

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

CHESS CLUB.

Easter Term 1904.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—L. J. P. Jolly.
Hon. Sec.—C. C. Carter. *Hon. Treas.*—G. C. Shannon. *Committee*—
 Messrs. R. W. Sloley and P. B. Vinycombe.

The Club meets every Friday at 8 p.m.

The chief match of the season was that against Trinity in the first round of the competition for the Challenge Board. This was played at the end of last term, and resulted in a win for Trinity by 3 to 2. The result cannot be considered unsatisfactory, as Trinity were playing three half-blues and the reserve man of the 'Varsity team. The full score is as follows:—

<i>Trinity.</i>		<i>St John's.</i>	
H. Bateman.....	1	G. Leatham.....	0
B. Goulding-Brown....	1	L. J. P. Jolly.....	0
T. Lodge.....	0	J. N. Beckett.....	1
J. Cameron.....	0	F. Lamplugh.....	1
Z. U. Ahmad.....	1	C. C. Carter.....	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
3		2	

At board one Leatham played the gambit variation of the Ginoco and a very lively game ensued. The attack gradually melted away, and Bateman was left with a pawn up and no disadvantage in position. After a most difficult ending—bishop and two passed pawns against bishop of opposite colour and one passed pawn—Bateman brought off a pretty mate.

At board two Jolly defended the Ruy Lopez in an unusual manner, and at the expense of one or two weak spots in his position, gave his opponent a very cramped game. Goulding-Brown, however, managed to escape from his embarrassments, and to break in with crushing force on the King's side.

At board three Lodge defended with a Sicilian. Soon he had a cramped game, then a purely defensive one, then a lost one. Beckett played throughout in slashing style.

At board four Lamplugh repeated his success of last year. The game was a centre gambit, stubbornly contested for a long time. Then Cameron made a weak move, and in five minutes all was over.

Carter, at board five, who was playing in the team for the first time this year, made a plucky fight, but was unable to defeat his experienced opponent.

Leatham played board three for the University against Oxford, and had a somewhat uninteresting Sicilian defence, resulting in a draw. He has been elected President of the University Club for the ensuing term.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term, at a meeting held in the Hon Treasurer's rooms on Monday, June 6th, at 8 p.m.:

President—W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—C. C. Carter. *Hon. Sec.*—
 J. R. Airey. *Hon. Treasurer*—P. B. Vinycombe. *Committee*—Messrs.
 G. C. Shannon and E. E. Thompson.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Practicing for the May Concert has formed the work of the Society during the present Term. The Organist has determined that this year the Concert shall be entirely 'Johnian,' without outside assistance of any sort, and has spared no pains to make the project a success. Both Chorus and Orchestra have shewn considerable keenness, even to the extent of voluntarily absenting themselves from hall on Tuesday evenings. The Orchestra has evinced great admiration for the Chorus in the unaccompanied part-songs, and the Chorus has expressed itself as much struck with the performance of the Orchestra in Hamish MacCunn's "Lord Ullin's Daughter." Mr Rootham is training the string quintette. The quartette has also been practicing assiduously, and it is worthy of note that they have been invited to sing at the Emmanuel Garden Party this year. One committee meeting has been held.

THE MAY CONCERT.

The 'all Johnian' Concert was held on June 13th, and is pronounced on all hands to have been a complete success. The full programme will be appended, but a few particular remarks on the performances may not be irrelevant. Hamish MacCunn's Ballad "Lord Ullin's Daughter," was well chosen, being comfortably within the powers of both Orchestra and Chorus, and was rendered with considerable effect. In the pianoforte solo R. Sterndale-Bennett was quite at his best, and delighted the audience. But the feature of the evening was undoubtedly the Vocal Quartett, "Break, Break, Break," which, as is well known, is a 'Johnian' composition. The composer has interpreted the triple thought of Tennyson's poem with perfect taste and truly artistic manner. It was vociferously encored, and improved at the second rendering. Solos were well sung by J. C. H. How and J. F. Spink. During the interval the visitors made their way to the Combination Room, where refreshments were provided for such as were lucky enough to become wedged against the table. H. Chapple's fine singing and the unaccompanied part-songs of the Chorus were received with enthusiasm; and if the Orchestral pieces did not meet with similar acclamation this was entirely due to the heat of the Hall, which now rendered

the fatigue of prolonged clapping almost intolerable. The Concert concluded with the "Lady Margaret Boat Song" and J. Fraser's fine rendering of the National Anthem. Thanks are specially due to Mr Rootham, the conductor, and G. C. Craggs, the Hon. Secretary, on whose exertions the success of the Concert very largely depended.

We add as an interesting historical note the full list of the performers:

THE CHORUS.—*Trebles*, the Chapel Choristers. *Altos*, Messrs. Dunn and Thompson. *Tenors*, C. C. Carter, H. L. Clarke, M. Henderson, C. C. Plowright, J. F. Spink, J. Stokes, J. W. Whye. *Basses*, F. J. Allen, R. E. T. Bell, E. D. F. Canham, W. Coop, G. C. Craggs, J. E. Cees, E. Cunningham, J. Fraser, C. Gathorne, H. C. Honeybourne, J. C. H. How, H. E. H. Oakeley, G. N. Pocock, R. Turner, R. D. Waller, G. Wilson, C. B. L. Yearsley.

THE ORCHESTRA.—1st *Violin*, C. B. L. Yearsley, C. C. Plowright. 2nd *Violin*, J. E. P. Allen, G. Beith, G. C. Craggs. *Viola*, H. E. H. Oakeley B.A., H. C. Rose. *Violoncello*, Rev F. Dyson, R. Sterndale-Bennett.

The full programme was as follows :

PART I.

1. BALLAD....."Lord Ullin's Daughter"*Hamish MacCunn*
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Pianoforte: R. D. WALLER.
2. SONG....."Young Dietrich".....*Henscheb*
J. C. H. HOW.
3. PIANOFORTE SOLO

"Promenade" "Pause" "Marche des Davidsbündler"	}	From Carnival (Op. 9) <i>Schumann</i>
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R. STERNDAL-BENNETT.
4. VOCAL QUARTETT.. "Break, Break, Break"*C. B. Rootham*
J. W. WHYE, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
5. PIANOFORTE QUINTETT IN C MAJOR (Op. 14) 1st Movement....
Rheinberger
C. B. YEARSLEY, G. C. CRAGGS, H. C. ROSE, R. STERNDAL-BENNETT,
C. B. ROTHAM.
6. SONG....."Border Ballad"*Cowers*
J. F. SPINK.

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

PART II.

7. TRIO FOR TWO VIOLINS AND PIANOFORTE IN G*J. S. Bach*
Vivace: Adagio: Presto.
C. B. YEARSLEY, G. C. CRAGGS, C. B. ROTHAM.
8. PART SONGS.. { (a) "Lullaby of Life"*Henry Leslie*
 (b) "Come, Pretty Wag, and Sing"....*Hubert Parry*
CHORUS.
9. SONG....."A Voice by the Cedar Tree"*Somervell*
H. CHAPPLE.
10. ORCHESTRAL PIECES.. { (a) "Cebell"*Purcell*
 (b) "Ave Maria"*Hensell*
11. VOCAL QUARTETT...."Hymn to Cynthia"*Tours*
J. W. WHYE, J. F. SPINK, J. C. H. HOW, R. TURNER.
12. CHORUS....."Lady Margaret Boating Song"*G. M. Garrett*
Soloists: FIRST MAY BOAT.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The Presidents, Mr Cox, Mr Graves, Mr Mason, Dr Sandys, Mr Ward. *Committee*—Dr Dyson, Mr Hart, Mr Rootham, Mr Senior, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner. *Senior Secretary*—Dr Watson. *Senior Treasurer*—G. Beith, R. D. Ball. *Junior Secretary*—R. Brownson, W. G. Chase, H. L. Clarke. *Junior Treasurer*—W. Clissold, R. T. Cole, H. S. Crole-Rees, J. Frazer, H. G. Frean, H. W. Harris, H. C. Honeybourne, B. L. Kirkness, W. T. Ritchie, H. Sanger, J. F. Spink, J. Stokes, R. R. Walker, E. R. Wilkinson.

A meeting of the Committee was held early in the term, and in consequence of arrangements then made, Mr Elsee paid two short visits to Cambridge just before and after Whitsunday. Several members of the College have undertaken to go to the Camp, which is to take place this year on board the mission ship in Rye Harbour. We understand that this vessel is firmly established upon the mud, but at high tide it is surrounded by the sea. It thus combines the elevated sentiments associated with a home upon the rolling deep with the numerous practical advantages associated with life upon the land. We do not doubt that the new experiment will be a great success.

A party of about 100 from the Lady Margaret parish is to visit the College upon Bank Holiday this year. Offers of help in organising their entertainment should be made to the Senior Secretary.

The most important event in connexion with the College Mission that has taken place for some time, is the publication of the long expected History of College Missions. Of this a correspondent sends us the following interesting notice:—

Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes have just published, under the Editorship of Mr A. Amos and Mr W. W. Hough, an exceedingly interesting little volume entitled "The Cambridge Mission to South London."

The movement dealt with in the book is one of especial interest to Johnnians, for the pioneer mission was that of the Lady Margaret at Walworth, which, we believe, served to great extent as model for those founded later.

The book consists chiefly of a short account of each College Mission furnished by some one intimately connected with it, and in addition we have an introduction by the Bishop of Rochester, together with supplementary chapters on Cambridge House and on College Missions from the point of view of the Cambridge resident, but the book is far from being a mere collection of isolated papers, and that monotonous sameness which usually characterises similar publications is conspicuous by its absence. No less than eight Colleges now have Missions of their own in South London, namely St John's, Clare, Trinity, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Caius, Jesus, and Queens', in fact, as is pointed out by Mr Amos, a distinctive feature of these institutions is that they are the result, not of a University movement as at Oxford, but of the separate efforts of individual Colleges.

Not only are the Missions due entirely to the various Colleges, but in almost every case the movements which produced them were initiated and carried through by undergraduates, quite apart from the senior members of the University.

This is especially noticeable in the very vivid and interesting account given by Dr Watson of the founding of the Lady Margaret Mission, the aloofness of the College authorities affording a curious contrast to their present attitude towards all College enterprises.

As most readers of the *Eagle* are probably aware the idea of a College Mission was originally suggested by a sermon preached in the College Chapel in 1883 by the Rev W. Allen Whitworth. Under his influence a number of undergraduates took the matter up with great enthusiasm, and in spite of a considerable amount of opposition such progress was made that in the following term a meeting was held in the College Hall with the Master in the chair, and on the motion of Professor Liveing, seconded by Professor Mayor, it was resolved to found a College Mission. Shortly afterwards the present district was selected as the scene of operation, and the first Missioner, the Rev. W. I. Phillips began that work which is still carried on so successfully.

The rest of the history of the Mission, its early trials, the difficulties faced and overcome, and its present flourishing condition, are fully narrated by Dr Watson, who, we cannot help suspecting, has had a great deal more to do with its success than he will admit, and we can thoroughly recommend the whole book, and his article in particular, to any one who desires a faithful and realistic picture of Mission work in South London. Special mention should be made of the excellent map and illustrations, by which the text is accompanied.

ORGAN RECITAL.

A Recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, June 12, at 8.45 p.m., by our Organist, Mr C. B. Rootham. The following was the programme:

1. Concerto in D minor *W. Friedemann Bach*
(eldest son of J. S. Bach)
- (Prelude, Gigue, largo e spiccato)
2. Andante Cantabile in E major *Sir W. Sterndale Bennett*
3. Prelude and Fugue in D major *J. S. Bach*
4. Theme with variations in G major *Rheinberger*
5. Basso Ostinato ($\frac{3}{4}$ time) *Arensky*
6. { Menuetto from 3rd Symphony *C. M. Widor*
{ Marcia
7. Dithyramp in F. major *Basil Hurwood*

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day 1904.

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The Provost and Fellows
of King's College.

Dr. D. MacAlister.

James G

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The Astronomer Royal.

The Editor.

H. Festing Jones, Esq.

The Author.

Dr. Alex. Peckover.

Professor Mayor.

Mr. Hart.

The Editor.

The Master and Fellows
of Trinity College.

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END OF VOL XXV.