



John E. B. Mayor



Leisl Term, 1904.

PROFESSOR JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

WITH the permission of Professor von Herkomer we have the pleasure to present our Readers with a Portrait of Professor John E. B. Mayor, President of the College, as a frontispiece to our present number.

The Portrait originally appeared as the frontispiece to the current volume of "Minerva. Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt." Messrs Truebner, of Strassburg, have allowed us the use of the original plate.

The following passage, by Dr Karl Truebner, is from the preface to Minerva:—

"In der Aufeinanderfolge der Länder, von denen ich bisher den Portraitschmuck der Minerva erbitten durfte, ist wieder Grossbritannien an der Reihe. Es gereicht mir zur hohen Ehre und verpflichtet mich zu dem tiefgefühltesten Dank, dass mir der ehrwürdige Nestor der klassischen Philologie an der Universität Cambridge, Professor John E. B. Mayor, die Erlaubnis erteilt hat, den diesjährigen Band mit seinem Bildnis zieren zu dürfen. Konnte ich vor 9 Jahren dem damaligen Band ein Portrait Lord Kelvins von der Meisterhand Hubert von Herkomers begeben, so darf es gewiss als ein glücklicher Umstand bezeichnet werden, dass auch von Prof. Mayor eine Radierung desselben grossen Meisters existierte, die dieser mir zur Reproduktion gütigst überlassen hat. Es sei mir gestattet,

dem hochverehrten Künstler auch an dieser Stelle meinen wärmsten Dank auszusprechen."

It will be observed that the portrait is reduced from an etching by Professor von Herkomer. We have the honour to announce that, as a special concession to Subscribers to *The Eagle*, signed proofs of the original etching may be obtained for the sum of five shillings, on application (with remittance) to Professor von Herkomer's private secretary, Mr C. R. Chisman, Lululaund, Bushey, Herts.

THE HEAVENLY HARVEST.

FAR over tilth and pasture like a shroud
 Night's curtain hangs, and human toil hath rest:
 The skylark sleeps within her grassy nest,
 And only Philomela's voice is loud.
 The new moon lays her sickle to the cloud,
 Pale harvester, to reap her silver grain:
 The golden team is harness'd to the Wain:
 Like patient gleaners waits yon starry crowd.

That greater light which rules our mortal day,
 Match'd with these myriad fires, how brief a spark!
 Man's littleness is blazon'd to the dark,
 Whose greatness fades with the last solar ray,
 With all his dreams, his labours, and his wars,
 Winnow'd like chaff at harvest of the stars.

C. E. BYLES.



BROADWOOD'S NIGHT MARCH ON REITZ.

JULY 10th AND 11th, 1901.

"I consider this was a fine piece of work, admirably conceived and well carried out, and that it is deserving of high commendation."

Despatch by General Lord Kitchener.

8th August, 1901.

BY the evening of July 5th, the last of the supplies had reached the Brigade, and all was in readiness for the coming sweep. Colonel Bethune, accompanied by Elliot, had left the previous night to take up his position on the left flank of the line, De Lisle commanded the centre, and the right flank fell to Broadwood, who followed the course of the Wilge, Rundle co-operating on the East side of the river.

In view of the fact that a large number of Boers were known to be ahead, every effort was made to prevent their breaking back. At night the Columns were linked up by a series of detached posts, each consisting of 300 rifles and one gun, and other small parties were frequently detached from the main bodies in order to make surprise visits to likely places in the neighbourhood. On the night of July 9th a Boer Convoy broke through the line between Broadwood and De Lisle, and three days later Colonel Harrison with the 4th Regiment of Imperial Yeomanry captured twelve prisoners, nine Cape carts, and sixty horses. On July 10th the Division wheeled to the left, pivoting on Bethune, the right hand Column under Broadwood

camping at Grootkop, and the other brigades lying between him and Reitz. The line now faced West instead of North West. On the day after starting, De Lisle's rearguard when passing been attacked by about a hundred Boers, and from other signs it was conjectured that a number of the enemy had collected in the neighbourhood of the village.

The nearest Column was Bethune's which formed the Southern point of the line, the furthest Broadwood's at Grootkop, consequently the former Commander seemed to be the most favourably situated for any operation against Reitz. General Elliot, however, knew better than to attempt a night attack with the former force; as the only one likely to be dangerous it was certain to be carefully watched, the least appearance of its taking the offensive would send a scout flying to the enemy's headquarters with the news, and any body of troops moving during the night would be ambushed, or at the best would arrive at their destination only to find the quarry gone.

None of these objections applied to Broadwood, his force at the far end of the Division would probably be unobserved, and he might hope to get within striking distance without being discovered; on the other hand this very position was a serious disadvantage, for it entailed a march of 35 miles on a moonless night in mid-winter. In addition to this, owing to the wheeling of the line, he had covered more ground than either of the two other Brigadiers and consequently it might be expected that his horses would be in a worse condition than theirs.

Elliot, however, decided that Broadwood had the best chance of success and at 11.30 on the night of July 10th, a small Column under the latter's personal command left Grootkop, and turning South, took the road to Reitz. The force consisted of 400 picked men, on picked horses, half of them drawn from the 12th

Regiment of Imperial Yeomanry (under Captain Christophers), half from the 7th Dragoon Guards; it was accompanied by two guns of the 82 Battery, R.F.A., one Pom Pom, and a Maxim and galloping Colt, the two latter belonging to the 7th Dragoon Guards and the Imperial Yeomanry.

The order of march was that usually adopted in similar enterprises, the mounted troops moved in two bodies separated by an interval of about half a mile, midway between them came the guns, and the three portions of the force were kept in touch with one another by connecting files. By following this system, if one portion of the force fell into an ambush the rest were not necessarily involved in the disaster; on this occasion the 7th Dragoon Guards furnished the advance guard, the Yeomanry covered the rear. Our destination was kept a profound secret, and beyond the general direction the Column was taking, only a few officers knew the object of the march. There was no moon, the road, a mere track, was bad and full of holes into which men and horses kept floundering, and shortly after midnight a tremendous frost set in. To add to our discomfort about two hours before dawn an icy wind got up, which, with the thermometer standing at ten degrees below freezing point, was the reverse of pleasant. Occasionally a portion of the force would dismount and walk in order to try to warm themselves, but time was too precious to allow much of this and for most of the night we sat huddled on our saddles longing for sunrise.

As Elliot had anticipated our manoeuvre proved eminently successful. Unobserved by the Boers who were watching Bethune and De Lisle, Broadwood's détour carried him well past the rear of his fellow Brigadiers and nothing lay between him and Reitz. Pushing rapidly on, the British Commander, at 5.30 a.m., was almost within striking distance, signs of the enemy's proximity became plentiful, and in one place huge

heaps of feathers showed where the Burghers had been recently encamped. At this point, however, occurred one of those apparently trivial mishaps which in war may be attended by such serious consequences. As has been explained the force was marching in three divisions which were kept in touch with one another by means of connecting files. The files connecting the advance guard with the main body most unfortunately lost touch and the two portions of the force separated.

The 7th Dragoon Guards, finding themselves alone soon halted, the guns and the Yeomanry misled by the connecting files turned down a side track and came to a halt in a small farm on the right of the road. The two portions of the force soon remedied their mistake, but valuable time had been wasted, and half-an-hour elapsed before the Column was once more on the move.

The Eastern sky was red with the coming day as we gained the summit of the ridge overlooking the vast hollow in which Reitz lies. Far below us stretched an immense basin and in the distance, clearly outlined against the white winter grass, lay a dark blot in the midst of which shone a solitary camp fire. In the uncertain light nearly everyone took the dark patch for a laager and success seemed assured, whatever might happen the waggons could not escape; the order was passed back to open out and charge, and the whole force swept down upon its prey.

As soon as the Guns began to gallop along the road the camp fire went suddenly out; five minutes later the advance guard was in the village, but those five minutes almost proved fatal to our enterprise. President Steyn and all his officials, together with Generals J. B. Wessels and A. P. Cronje were passing the night in Reitz; the fire we saw had been lit by Steyn's Hottentot servant to make coffee for his master. As soon as he heard the rattle of the galloping artillery he rushed into the house where his "Baas" was sleeping and implored him to fly without a moment's delay. He

had barely succeeded in getting the President out of the house when the town was filled with the troopers of Broadwood's force.

Steyn, half naked, leaped on a barebacked pony which was tethered near and galloped down the street, passing within 30 yards of Sergeant Cross (7th Dragoon Guards). The latter jumped off his horse and took a snap shot at the broad back of the flying President. Cross was a first class shot, and under ordinary circumstances nothing could have saved the fugitive, but on this occasion the very elements seemed to fight against us. So cold had been the night that the oil in the bolt of the soldiers rifle had frozen, the weapon missed fire, and Steyn escaped almost certain death. His adventures, however, did not end here, he was hotly pursued by an officer and another sergeant for a considerable distance, but his pony soon out-distanced the tired horses of his pursuers and he managed to gain the stony hills which lie to the South of Reitz.

As soon as he had seen his master safely on his pony, the Hottentot servant rushed across the street to the room in which Generals Cronje and Wessels were sleeping. He was closely followed by the N.C.O. in charge of the 7th Dragoon Guards' Maxim, Sergeant Bailey, who promptly took the astonished Boers prisoners as they emerged half awakened from their room. A number of the enemy who had been sleeping outside the town on the veldt were attacked by Lieutenant Evans of the 44th Company Imperial Yeomanry, but the men with him proved too few to cope with the enemy and he was compelled to fall back upon the main body.

In the town itself, however, a number of most important captures had been made. Besides General A. P. Cronje (a member of the Executive Council) and General Wessels, there also fell into our hands, Commandant Davel, of Bethlehem, the State Secretary (T. Brain), the Secretary to the Government (Rocco

de Villiers) the President's private Secretary and his assistant (Gordon Fraser, and MacHardy), and finally the President's brother, who was a Field Cornet on the Staff. The total number of prisoners was twenty-nine, and in addition to them the results of our success included £12,000 in gold and Transvaal notes, and all the secret government papers of the Orange Free State. The capture of the two Boer Generals must have afforded peculiar satisfaction to Broadwood, for they had played a leading part in the disaster which befell his brigade at Sannah's Post, in the previous year.

Welcome as a good rest would have been, both to horses and men, it was clearly out of the question. The number of the enemy in the immediate neighbourhood was anything but reassuring, and Broadwood decided to regain his brigade as soon as possible. After an hour's halt we began to retrace our steps, but we did not leave the town in the same condition as that in which we found it. Reitz had frequently been used as a rallying point for the enemy, and its houses afforded a welcome means of storing provisions and clothing, and to prevent this occurring in the future it was considered advisable to destroy a large portion of it. Most of the buildings were set on fire, all our booty in the shape of ponies and Cape carts collected, and the column set out on its return journey.

As we gained the summit of the rise on the North of the town we turned to have a last look at the scene of our success. The sun had just risen over the rolling downs on our left, but the ground was still white with frost over which blew an icy wind; in our midst, in the cape carts or on captured ponies, sat the shivering group of prisoners, far below lay the burning town, great columns of smoke rising from its houses and spreading like a grey pall over the landscape to the South, where a sullen splutter of musketry announced that the enemy recovering from their surprise, had begun to harass our weary force.

The return journey was one long rearguard action. The Boers hung on our flanks till dark, but Broadwood's skill and their own reluctance to come to close quarters saved us from any serious losses, and by nightfall we had sustained only two casualties.

By this time both men and horses were beginning to feel the strain very severely. On either side of us the veldt was alight for miles and as we topped each rise instead of camp the only things which met our eyes were interminable lines of fire stretching to the horizon. We pushed wearily on, sometimes riding through the flames, sometimes nearly choked by the stifling black dust which rose in clouds beneath our horses' feet, many of the men half asleep in their saddles through sheer exhaustion, some of the horses barely able to drag one foot after the other.

Suddenly there appeared before us a vast rectangle of points of light, the challenge of a sentry rang out in front, and five minutes later we were safely within the outposts at Belt. Our seventy mile march was over.

T. N. P.



REMINISCENCES.

ONE is considerably hampered, said X (to whom I mentioned the Editor's request for reminiscences), in speaking of old college days by the necessity of observing two excellent rules—"de vivis nil," and "de mortuis nil nisi bonum." One is also embarrassed by having so little to say, and by a natural desire to avoid the banality of "I remember" in saying it.

The two distinguished College Tutors, forty five years ago, were France and Atlay, and many of the men of our year were under both, being transferred to the former when Atlay left. One can easily recall the quick, high-pitched "come in" of the Archdeacon, and the business-like promptitude with which the matter in hand was settled. We used to meet old members of the College at his "wines," which was an excellent thing and significant of the respect in which he was held. On one occasion a visitor forgot himself (which in the usual sense a man was not at all likely to do in his presence) in the following manner. He was an old "blue," and stoutly contested a current statement that rowing men were short-lived.

"All who pulled in the 'Varsity race in my time," said he, "are alive and flourishing." And then he went through the names. Seven came out all right, but the eighth was wanting. Whereupon our host, who with his usual quickness saw through the difficulty, rallied him to the effect that the missing man was dead, or as good as dead, and the narrator was suppressing it. It

was capital fun when the visitor ultimately remembered he had omitted his own name from the list. Atlay was a different man, equally shrewd, but with blander manners and a keener sense of humour. He had us all so well in hand that he could safely indulge in personal hits and allusions. At lecture he would tell anecdotes of former Fellows to illustrate mental peculiarities. The tutor who was puzzled by his fellow-tutor's emphatic request—which upon consideration sounded like a preference peculiar to himself—that his letters should be sent on *at once*, and who forwarded them all in one packet at the last moment, was exhibited as a marvel of uncommon sense when the common article would have been more to the purpose. To the studious Atlay was most kind and helpful, but the indolent found the shafts of his wit somewhat unpleasant. Lecturing on the Greek Testament he observed that "poor in spirit" was not what a German commentator supposed. The ignorant fellow, said he, imagines that it applies to the intellect, to that sort of man—and here under level brows he glanced at one of our number—who would be plucked for his little-go.

Once, I think, he was a little taken aback by a Shrewsbury scholar acknowledging that he had been taught to make up his own Greek Grammar from his own reading, but he was quick to except Dr Kennedy's pupils from the ordinary run of mankind. Of his innate kindness and irrepressible humour many instances could be related.

When Richard A. Proctor—above all men—committed an indiscretion in his last term, and after a birthday celebration laid siege at midnight to Mr Sharpe's (the junior Dean) rooms, it was Atlay, we felt sure, who got him off with comparatively light punishment. He lectured us on the enormity of the offence next day, and went into the details with ill-concealed relish. That Mr Sharpe should have rushed forth and found in his embrace the steadiest man in the College,

blameless hitherto on the score of discipline, but at that moment exceedingly pugnacious, caused our lecturer much pain, and—amusement. R. A. Proctor pulled stroke in the Lady Somerset boat, and as an original author and popular lecturer on Astronomy was afterwards a notable man both in England and America. He looked older than the average undergraduate, and in the Tripos was said to have beaten the Senior Wrangler in many of the papers.

Mr Sharpe was Vicar of All Saints, which then stood in front of the College gate. He was a good and exceedingly kind man, but hardly so mild a Dean as a notice in the previous number of the *Eagle* represents him. Archdeacon Wilson may remember how kindly Mr Sharpe (whose Norfolk sympathies were excited) reassured him on the eve of the Tripos list when, after the manner of Senior Wranglers, he was anxious about the morrow. "Eheu, fugaces"! what a slim, smooth-faced young man the Archdeacon was then.

It was Mr Sharpe's office, seated at a high desk, to keep order in that part of the old Chapel styled "the Iniquity." No outrageous disorder took place to justify the name, though doubtless it was the resort of very short surplices. A subdued criticism of the men Choristers was the chief thing indulged in. A favourite Anthem containing words from the Book of Job, "The depth saith it is not in me" was poorly rendered by a bass soloist, who could with difficulty sound the lowest note. The Iniquity used to assent to this plain statement of fact in audible terms, not to be restrained by the presence of the Junior Dean. There were perhaps other breaches of propriety which were less excusable. Dr Ellicott, the present Bishop of Gloucester, whose habits of study and encyclopædic knowledge resulting therefrom were the admiration of Mr Todhunter, was constantly in the stalls as a visitor at this time.

Of Mr Todhunter's own idea of study the following story (which may now perhaps be a chestnut) was

current. Being asked by one of his pupils what off-time for recreation a reading man might well claim during the year, he replied, with all seriousness, "the forenoon of Christmas Day."

The Debating Society affected by members of the College was called the Port Latin, and was held at the Hoop Hotel. Dr Abbott, Canon Body, Professor Hudson, and many others used to assemble there between Hall and Chapel, when the usual literary and political subjects were discussed. There was no lawn-tennis in those days, nor indeed anything in the way of athletics to speak of, except cricket and boating. Cross's, Searle's, and Logan's boat houses occupied the river, and sliding seats were not yet invented. Parker's Piece, where Tom and Dan Hayward, Richard Carpenter, and Tarrant might be found practising, was dominated by the town gaol in front of Fenner's, and the Railway Station consisted of an up and down platform, joined by a covered bridge.

The College Lecturers have nearly all passed, including the late Vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton, about whom many things will be remembered. A wonderful musician and equally skilled mathematician, he was also deeply versed in the Church Calendar, and the golden number of the Metonic Cycle was his peculiar possession. Singularly unable to lecture during Lent, he was most lucid and pains-taking when the bleak winds of that period had ceased. Of him it was reported that when introduced to three ladies (sisters) he discriminated them as Miss Smith, Miss Smith dash, and Miss Smith double-dash, and that he once professed to have passed a very bad night, dreaming that he was under the cube root and could not be extracted. On one 14th of February he received a Valentine in Hall, consisting simply of an equation $r = 2a(1 - \cos \theta)$ (the Cardioid), and purporting to come from another equation $xy^2 = 4a^2(2a - x)$ (the Witch of Agnesi). He drew the curve, interpreted the witch's cryptogram, and exploded

in a guffaw of amusement. He was President of the Lady Somerset Boat Club, and was most genuine and unaffected.

I will close these trivial reminiscences by recalling an amusing incident, which doubtless has been more precisely related by the person concerned. A member of the College (S) upon returning to his rooms one fine afternoon observed a stranger descending the staircase, whose hair was strongly perfumed with bergamot. The smell was distinctly noticeable in the higher regions, and even inside his bedroom, which was significant. S, having quickly discovered that his desk had been rifled at once went off in pursuit, and after scouring the front courts came upon his quarry near the Fellows' Garden. Apprehension of the thief, with the consequent rough and tumble, had to be effected single handed, as the only witness near was Mr T, the great Coach, who took a philosophic view of the matter and passed by on the other side.

On the following day the magistrate was much interested in the prosecutor's evidence. "And so, Mr S., you actually discovered, followed up, and captured the prisoner by his scent? Constable, does the prisoner smell now?" Constable (having sniffed at his man), "horrid, your Washup." Whereupon he was committed for trial. Now these were the days before Sherlock Holmes was dreamed of.

D.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 30.)

IT might have been expected that the College accounts and documents would have contained much information as to the value of landed property, the College having been an extensive owner of land from the first. It is in a sense true that there is much information to be gleaned from the Accounts and Lease Books, but the information has to be sought out and pieced together, and is more in the form of detached hints and facts than in detailed statements.

The method of dealing with the College property for some three centuries was as follows. It was let out to tenants, as far as one can gather generally to local land owners, for a term of years; in the case of farm lands the term was generally 21 years. The rent reserved seems to have been traditional, fixed before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and very small. Under an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth two-thirds of the rent was expressed in money, the remaining third was expressed in terms of wheat and malt. Wheat for this purpose being supposed to be worth 6s. 8d., and malt 5s. a quarter. As prices rose this corn rent increased. But the chief source of income in later times was the payment of 'Fines' on the renewal of the lease. The tenant came to the College every six or seven years, surrendered his existing lease and got a new one for 21 years. For this he paid a fine, or sum of money down. In the 17th century the fine seems to have been one year's

gross (or 'extended') rent of the property, the full value without any deduction for repairs or taxes. As the 18th century passed the fine seems to have gradually increased to $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 years gross value. The lessee did all repairs and paid all other outgoings and probably sublet the land at a profit. It was therefore of importance to the College that the actual value of the estates should be known. Nothing in the nature of reports from Land Agents seem to have been obtained till towards the close of the 18th century. Nor did maps come into College use till about that time. Until then the lands were as a rule farmed on the 'open field' system. Tenants were bound by their leases to deliver "terriers," or descriptive schedules, of the lands in their occupation, and multitudes of these are preserved in the Muniment Room. Fortunately also one or two plans shewing the farms as they existed before the inclosures, with the land dispersed in small plots, have come down to the present day.

The Masters and Bursars seem to have depended a good deal on information from members of the College resident in the districts where the land lay, College incumbents or personal friends. And with varying degrees of care they preserved and recorded the notes thus sent. The Bursar seems to have kept a book in which the various holdings were recorded, with such notes as he thought worth preserving. His successors continued it and passed it on. Sometimes it was recopied and thus the relative ages of the items concealed, or notes might be added to what had gone before. Thus in the case of some land at Headcorn in Kent the opinion of a Mr Peche is set down. A note was added: "Mr John Peche now living, a *Man of Worth*. What did he give for that character? He was one of the lessees from 1721 to 1743; a very proper person to undervalue the estate."

If then the facts recorded were thus suspect from the beginning we can only regard them as approximate.

The following is an example of one of these pages from a Fine Book. I have ventured to enclose in brackets the matter which seems to be out of place as regards date. We may take it that the earlier part of the record was drawn up about 1750, when the fine was about £250. The money, wheat, and malt represented the traditional rent, which is described in the leases as: "twenty marks (*i.e.* £13 6s. 8d.), that is to say: £8 17s. 6d current English money, 13 quarters wheat and 4 bushells of malt." The statement then sets out the dates of the successive leases, the names of the lessees and the fines they paid on renewals. So far as these can be depended on they shew how the annual value of the property had risen.

HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Annual value £250; Money £8 17s. 6d., Wheat 13q., Malt 4b.).

Nathaniel Craddock, 29 Jac. 11 at £26 13s. 4d.; March 27, Jac. 16, £26 13s. 4d.; Mr John Baron of Trumpington January 31, Jac. 20 at £10; To the same and Richard his son January 8, Car. 5, at £66 13s. 4d.; October 1, Car. 15 at £200; Richard Baron September 12, 1649 at £120; George Fleetwood, December 3, 1655, in respect of the present cheapness of Marshlands, and having brought in no taxes, at £80; Daniel Colwall, October, 13, 1690, in regard he had been at great charges in a suit about some marsh lands belonging to the farm *Nil*; Daniel Colwall April 13, 1667, in regard to charges like to fall upon him by a suit threatened by Mr Perkins £70. (Besides all other lands there is the College Marsh, part whereof is now let to William Oyler, being 87 acres, and another part to William Garner being 57 acres). To the same November 23, 1674, upon the same accounts at £70; Daniel Colwall esq February 23, 1681-2 at £70 upon the account of his great charges in a suit against the farmers of Extra-parochial lands and tythes *alias* Commissioners for derelict lands; February 23, 1687 at £60; George Gooday esq. May 23, 1695 at £80 in regard of extraordinary taxes and repairs; John Orlebar, esq., in trust, May 23, 1702, at £105; Edward Gooday, esq. May 23, 1708 at £140; May 23, 1714, at

£140; May 23, 1720 at £140; May 23, 1726 at £140; May 23, 1732 at £140; May 23, 1738 at £219 1s. 6d.; May 23, 1744 at £219 1s. 6d.; May 23, 1750 at £250; To the same May 23, 1756 at £307 19s. 4d.; To the Rev Mr Moseley, heir to Gooday at £559 1s. 2½d. for 7 years expiring L.D. 1763; in 1770 fine £700 with increase of rent; in 1777 fine £705.

It will be observed that George Fleetwood paid a decreased fine and that his successor Daniel Colwall paid even less. Some letters referring to the troubles at this time have been preserved. In his lease George Fleetwood is described as "of Coach in the county of Bucks, esquire," and Colwall as "of London, gentleman." Thus neither of them were resident in the Holbeach district and this may have led to encroachments by the local owners. In Colwall's second letter he writes as if the College lessee were Charles, Lord Fleetwood, the Parliamentary General (who married Oliver Cromwell's daughter, the widow of General Ireton), but the christian name George is plain enough where it occurs. As to Colwall nothing has been discovered. He speaks of some office he holds in the port of London. The arms on his seal are the same as those of the Colwell family of Kent: "Argent, three chevrons sable, each charged with five bezants."

Sir

My business falls soe out at present that I cannot waite on you my selfe, and have therefore desired this gentleman, my kinsman, Mr Daniel Colwall to attende you concerninge the remainder of a tearme of yeares in certaine lands in Holbeach in the County of Lincolne granted by the Master and fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge to Richard Baron, the interest whereof is nowe come vnto me by the assignment of Sir Dauid Watkins. I haue a desire to haue my tearme made vp 20 years so I hope you will vse me reasonably in the fine. I shall not enter into particulars because I haue giuen full powers to the said Mr Colwall to treat and conclude with you as freely as if I myselfe were present, and haue empowered him

upon sealing of a newe lease to surrender the olde, and to do all other things needful to be don in or about the premisses. Soe I rest, Sir

London, the 29th day
of Nouember 1655.

your humble servant
G. FLEETWOOD.

Addressed: For Doctor Tuckney, Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Reuerend Dr

I doubt not but that Mr Burser acquainted you what was done about your marshes in question at the last assise, viz. that as many of both juries as wolde come, sholde viewe the bounds on Whitson tuesday last, where I attended. Thirty jurors appeared whose charges there and expences goeing and cominge was borne betweene vs. Within a very fewe days I goe to Holbeach, and so to the assizes at Lincolne. I shall haue neere 20 witnesses, each of them will cost me at least a noble a day which is but a smale part of the charges, we shall neere purchase the land in question, and if the Colledge shall not consider vs, we shalbe very greate loosers although we gaine the suite. Nowe my Counsell tell me that we shall not need to produce any of the Colledge evidences, nor to procure the lease. But I doe wish that somme one of the fellowes wolde be present at the triall to see with what paynes and charge the business is prosecuted. The assize begins the 8th of the next moneth, ours wilbe the first cause. I doubt not but that you haue seene yesterdays newes booke. It is said that the Spaniards have taken two townes in Portugall, and besides some other greate men, he that was last here Ambassador from Portugall is reuolted to the Spaniard. The Dane hath invaded Bremenlande, and with an other army is marchinge against Gottenburgh. Noe action yet between the French and Spanish armys. The French and Dutch haue concluded peace. Noe certainty from the Pole or Muscovite. It is said that the Parliament will adiourne on Saturday next. I beseech you Sir to excuse my importunity in thus longe detayninge you and giue me leaue to honor my selfe with the title of, Sir

London
23 June 1657.

your most humble seruant
DAN; COLWALL.

Addressed: For the reverend Doctor Tuckney Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Reuerend Sir

The letter which you vouchsafed me of the 10th courant is come to my hands, wherein you are pleased to take in good parte my late letters which I haue cause to blush at, being sent in so rude and slouely a manner. I beseech you to beleeeve that (as I haue) soe shall not doe anythinge in the suite with Mr Perkins without very good aduice. I thought after a verdict and a non suite, both after a veiwe, they wolde haue acquiesced. I formerly forced them to be plaintiffs, but nowe the sceane is altered and they force me. Mr Burneby (who was at the triall) can witnes that soe much of the marsh as was in question had alwaies been enioyed by the Colledge tenants. Nowe by the extravagant carriage of those persons that are employed to keepe vs out of possession of that which we haue recouered, our cattell are continually scared out of all the marsh, and soe shall not haue any rent vntill after another triall, which will put me vpon a necessitie of proceedinge, wherein I shall not make vse of any of the Colledge evidences, but shall only desire one of the seniors of your Colledge to be at Lincolne assize next to testifie the sealinge of your lease to my Lord Fleetwood, to whom I shall commande your respects. I am necessitated vpon a winter journey to that doleful towne of Holbeach to endeauor the takinge of that insupportable charge that lyes vpon vs. Peradventure I may preuaile with Sir Charles Dalyson to take Cambridge in his way to Lincolne, and then within a very short tyme shall kiss your hands. The suite in Chancery (although costly) is like to proue to our aduantage hauinge many old witnesses that are not like to liue longe. Alwaies as we proceede I shall further acquainte you. After this tedious discourse of vexation and trouble it is not without neede that I sholde humbly present you with some thinge agreeable to your graue learned genius. A smale booke concerninge a waightie matter written by a learned person like a Geometer, wherein he requires but one undeniable postulatum a little varied from that of Des Cartes vizt *cogito ergo sum*. The Antwerpe post is not yet come soe we knowe little newes but

what is in the inclosed printe. I humbly beseech you to excuse this frequent bold entrusion by Reuerend Sir

London, 13th of your most humble deuoted servant
December 1658. DANIELL COLWALL.

Addressed: For the Reuerend Doctor Tuckney, Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Reuerend Sir

I holde myself bounde from tyme to tyme to giue you an accompte of such proceedings as doe happen betweene my aduersary and me concerninge the lande at Holbeach in the county of Lincolne which I holde from you by lease. I am lately returned from thence where an other commission hath been sped in order to the preseruacion of your inheritance and my tearme of yeares. So I haue nowe set an end to this tedious suit which hath wearied my body and shaken my purse. Vppon my credit Sir, this suite hath cost me £350, much more than the land in question is worth. I expect no money from the Colledge, but haue good cause to be confident that you will please to consider my greate charge and paynes when I shall apply myself to you for renewinge of my lease, wherein I am at present hindered beinge at present bounde to looke after an office in this porte which I helde from his late Majestie of famous memory. As you haue occasion be pleased to acquainte the bursar and senior fellowes of your colledge with what I haue don and of my resolutions to waite on you and them at Cambridge with my first leasure. All things heare goe on soe happily that we must needs see very much of the hand of God in it. His Majestie is expected as soone as the winde serves. The whole navy attende to waft him ouer. Exceedinge greate preparations are makinge for his reception. The inclosed printe will acquaint you with the newes. Soe shall trouble you no further at present but to subscribe myselfe, Sir,

London, 21th Your most humble servant
May, 1660. DANIELL COLWALL.

I am lodged at the house of my brother Thomas Colwall in Bartholomewe Lane neere the royall Exchange in London.

Addressed: For the reuerend Docter Tuckney Mr of St. John's Colledge in Cambridge.

It will be noticed that this letter was written on the eve of the return of King Charles II. Another letter is here interpolated referring to the same event, though not the same business. The Restoration put an end to the Mastership of Dr Tuckney, he being a Commonwealth nominee. Henry Paman, the writer of the letter, was at this time Senior Bursar of the College. He was afterwards Professor of Physic in Gresham College.

Honoured Sir,

I thought it my duty to give you an account of my stay and the affairs of the Colledge trusted with me. I have agreed with Mr Noakes at £320, the money to be paid in Michaelmas tearme, for which Mr Plat has very civilly promised to take care. I have also paid Mr Tovey and received his papers.

For newes, the King landed yesterday about twelue at Douer, and they say came the same night to Canterbury; the country being almost eaten bare where so great a company lay. They think he comes this night to Cobham near Gravesend, and on Munday comes neare Greenwich. I am told there passed a vote this day for the restitution of such sequestered ministers as shalbee judged free from scandall and ignorance and such as shalbee put out, that are sober ministers, to be provided for as occasion shall serue. This is all I can learne for the present. My most humble service to yourselfe and Mrs Tuckney, I am, Honoured Sir

London
May 26, '60

Your most reall servant
HEN. PAMAN.

They expect the King will be here on tuesday, his birthday.

Addressed: For the right worshipfull Anthony Tuckney D.D. and Master of St John's Colledge, these.

The next letter, also referring to Holbeach, was preserved by Dr Lambert, who while he was Bursar copied several letters of importance into a book.

Holbeach is a parish where land was continually being reclaimed from the sea. Mr Stukeley was a local land owner who seems to have been asked to advise the

College tenant on the question of opposition to his getting any benefit by successive accretions. Whatever the nature of the College claim was it does not seem to have been made good. The nearest point on the College estate to the sea at the present time being some miles from the shore. Sir Edward Farmer, who seems to have reclaimed a great area of land, was the son of George Farmer of Holbeach, one of the prothonotarys of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir Edward was knighted 14 July 1660, presumably for service to King Charles II.

Holbeach
April 10, 1725

Sir

I have been to see your Marshes and likewise to view the creaks lying near them and took along with me such persons as I thought were most able to assist me in my enquiries, and find the Marshes from the end of yours, which I presume you hold under the Master of St John's College, are claimed and enjoyed by Mrs Hales and one Mr Thompson and are called Crow Marshes; and I likewise am informed they have been taken in between 25 and 30 years since, and are accounted to be three hundred acres or more. And it is thought there are 300 more at least Salt Marshes lying at the end of them that might now be taken in without any opposition by the Sea. The intake before that I mentioned was finished when Sir Edward Farmer took in his seventeen hundred acres, which is supposed to be a very long time since. I don't find it is in the memory of Thomas Oyler the old shephard or any other now living. It is an undoubted rule in this Country for creaks to decide each persons boundarys and I can't learn that it is practicable or that it ever was attempted to use any stratagem for the diverting the natural course of the Sea. But what is pretended to limit the Bounds of your Marshes is this. There's a Creak coming from the Sea called Meer Creak and goes up to the south end of your Marshes, this Creak is the partition between your Marshes and Mr Gay's all the way from the south part of the Marshes till you come to the beginning of the last intake, and there runs an arm or branch from this Creak quite across from your Marshes to Mr Hale's; therefore that is assigned for a reason why your lands

should go no further towards the Sea. I must confess this to be something extraordinary. That a Creak which never was of any note, nor ever called or distinguished by any particular name; neither is it now in any part of it six inches wide, that that Creak should for ever bar you from making any advantage for the future by any derelict lands, and if by any ancient custom it should be thought a proper boundary, yet I can't see why Mrs Hales and Mr Thompson should not be cut out by it as well as you. But it is impossible for me either to give you a sufficient and full description of these Creaks and Marshes, or you entirely to understand them without viewing of them. Therefore I can advise to nothing better than the seeing of them yourself and taking along with you two or three of the most understanding men with you and in the meantime it would not be amiss for you to take an opinion on this or some such like query. That, supposing you should formerly have a right to these Marshes that were last taken in from the Sea next your Marshes, yet as Mrs Hales or her predecessors were at the expence of the taking in and imbanking and have ever since, which is near 30 years, continually been at the expence in keeping up and maintaining the said banks and have peaceably and quietly enjoyed the premises ever since they were taken in. Query, what remedy can you have for the recovering these lands, If your Council can dispence with this Query I should think the chief of the difficulty would be got over, but I only lay down this as my own thoughts; however if you want to be satisfied in anything farther you may command the best service that lies in the power of

Sir, your very humble servant
ADLARD SQR. STUKELEY.

Moulton and Whaplode, the two parishes mentioned in the following letter, adjoin Holbeach. Mr Augustine Fish was Vicar of Gedney from 4 July 1681 until his death there 13 May 1713, aged 70. There is a tablet to his memory in the church. The Paten of the Communion plate at Gedney is inscribed "Ex dono Rob. Rich, Aug. Fish et inhabitant. de Gedney in com. Lincoln anno Dom. 1684."

Augustine Fish entered the College (from Uppingham School) 12 July 1660. He is described as of Little Bytham, Lincolnshire, son of Robert Fish, clerk. He was really a son of the Rev Jerome Fish, Rector of Little Bytham, and is mentioned in his father's will (dated 20 February 1657-8, and proved in P.C.C. 20 May 1658). Robert Fish was his brother and probably guardian. A son of Augustine Fish, James Fish, also educated at Uppingham, entered the College 9 April 1701, aged 15. While the son was at College Mr Augustine Fish probably made the acquaintance of the Bursar and was invited to report on the value of the College property. His letter will serve as an example of the kind of information the College had to deal with. The land had been let in 1698 to Sir John Oldfield with a fine of £60, and Dame Margaret Oldfield renewed the lease in 1705 paying a fine of £70.

Extract from a letter of Mr Augustin Fish
to Dr Berry. Dated, Gedney, June 14, 1705.

Sir, In Moulton you have about three score and ten or twelve acres of pasture some of it is and may be plowed. The gentleman I took this account from lives in town and knows the land as well as any man, and rents some. But having lately lent his Town-Book to Mr Maurice Johnson, an Attorney in Spalding, who is now in London he could not be so exact as otherwise he might. The greatest part of the land aforesaid lies low, viz. near forty acres valued at about 6s. 8d. per acre the rest at ten shillings. Some little parcels near the church of a Mark per acre. There are some bushes, willows etc., and a stick or two growing upon the premises not much above the value of five pounds: their level 18 Foote pole; no house or marsh land appertaining thereto.

You have Sir in Whaplod thirty-six acres whereof twenty lying between the two old Gates may be at twelve pounds a score; in one or two of these acres there are some thorn bushes no other wood. Sixteen acres about Randal bank at five pounds a year, or 6s. 8d. per acre. Indeed I forgot to inquire if there were any house on the premises in Whaplod, but I

think it not much material for lands in these parts are mostly let for as much without houses as with them.

There are but three persons in these parts (whom I was forced to make use of) who know anything of this affair, neither do they know why the enquiry was made.

The following extracts relate to some Yorkshire property. Atwick, Preston and Marfleet being parishes near Hull. In the Fine Book there is an early note: "There goeth to an Oxgang in Marfleet 34 acres," with the later addition, "40 acres according to the last information on account of the inclosure." It will be observed that whether we take the higher or lower extent for an oxgang the land let for very little.

At Atwick it will be noticed that the sea was wasting the land, and this has gone on ever since to the present day. The high, clay cliffs being washed away with great regularity to the extent of three or four feet in width annually. Marfleet is a village on the east of Hull fronting the Humber, and protected from it by a piled and planked sea wall. The frontage to the river is now all taken for a new dock, but until a year or two ago its maintenance was a constant source of expense. The rule for maintaining it, probably of great antiquity, was a very odd one. It was not maintained by a general rate on the land; certain definite, but not continuous, lengths of bank or sea wall were assigned to each landowner to be maintained at the cost of his estate. The College share was some 1200 yards and the responsibility for the maintenance of this was, by the leases, put on the tenants, which no doubt accounted for Smithson's reluctance to take the land.

Extract of Mr Smithson's letter
9 July 1724.

Some of the best Oxgangs of land in Atwick fields have been raised to fifty shillings per annum, but in general they are let for 40s. and are thought to be dear enough, by reason the sea

has wasted so much of your ground. The tenants very poor, except Webb. Neither of the farms Hasting's or Wilson's fall any land in the Lord's field (as they call it) and by consequence have no Gates in the Town's Great Pasture called the Mask, nor anywhere else save in the fallow field, and a little piece of ground called the Giffins. No Lands have less privilege. Wetherill says the Oxgangs most of his time let at 20s., of late at 25s., and may be let at 30s.

	£	s.	d.
Wilson's Oxgangs at 30s. per ann. each	6	0	0
Cottage garth	1	5	0
Hasting's 4 Oxgangs as above (mem. he holds 5).	6	0	0
Cottage and two little crofts	2	15	0
	16	0	0

Rent, and deduct tax. There may be an annuity of £6 per annum; which for 20 years will be valued at £74 15s. 5½d. Repairs etc. not accounted for, but £5 per ann. for 20 years is worth £62 6s. 4d. He owns the mistake.

Extract from Letter March 5, 1724.

The highest price for Oxgangs in Preston is £8 per annum, the lowest £6; consequently a medium is £7. And one Oxgang and half, which is all the College does claim at that rate amounts to £10 10s. per annum. The house and garth is over dear'at £2 10s. but so I rate it and the close at Easington £2 10s. Total £15 per annum. I have no more for my money than 5 per cent (Principal being sunk).

The house is a poor mudd walled Cottage, has a garth about one acre, which in Johnson's time was sadly abused by making sand pits in it. I am informed it falls short, in meadow and pasture, about 5 acres.

On the 15th instant I went to Marfleet (which is the worst situation in winter that I ever saw) and made a diligent enquiry into the merit of that farm late Swanston's to which in particular I find there belongs 225 foot of woodwork to defend Humber banks; which I compute will one part with another cost 10s.

per foot (running measure) when renewed, and it's my opinion that half of this will be to renew before the expiration of 20 years and also that there will be occasion for 156 foot more of new woodwork before the expiration of that term (by reason the growths are almost gone and the ebb tide sets extream hard upon it), both which I compute will cost at the least £134. There is also 118 yards of Twiff bank, belonging to this farm which will cost about £4 renewing within the term. And it will cost at the least 26s. per annum to supply the woodwork with earth etc. that daily washes from it, which amounts to £20. At this time there is an absolute occasion for a breast-work to Marfleet Jetty, which will cost £200. Of which the share of Swanston's lease (it being done by an equal pound rate) will amount to above £13. The outhouses belonging to this farm are good, but the dwelling house so extream bad, that it must of necessity be taken down and rebuilt, which will cost at least £90. All these sums added together make £261 (I think certain) besides the danger of more. Therefore when the Land Tax and Parish taxes, which are high, are considered of, there is but small encouragement for a purchaser. For I cannot find that this farm is underlett, but the present possessor viz. Mendthorpe says that the reserved rent to the College has some years amounted to £16 per annum in his time, and that he had rather pay £30 per annum, than the reserved rent and all that comes against this farm; and this man has had 19 years experience, and I'll assure you seems not to want judgment.

Remington's lease is less than Swanston's by one third, but is subject in proportion to all the inconveniences of the other, save only that the dwelling house is pretty good, therefore I cannot tell with certainty how to lay my money out upon either of these, or at least to offer near such a price as the College expects.

R. SMITHSON.

The letter which follows refers to property of another kind. The College having owned the impropriate Rectory of Northstoke in Oxfordshire from very early times. It formed part of the possessions of the suppressed Nunnery of Broomhall.

Extract from a letter of Mr Thomas Longland, Vicar of Northstoke dated November 27, 1683.

The Rectory of Northstoke doth lye in three places, which the country people call Liberties, viz. in Northstoke which, as a distinct parish, hath overseers, church wardens, and all other parochial officers by itself, and the fields thereof distinguished by bounds in procession from Ipsden and Stokerew. The other two Liberties, who have the same parochial officers, being comprehended in one Parish, as to all Civil and Ecclesiastical matters and their feilds separate by bounds in procession, from Northstoke feilds.

In these are belonging to the Parson three Yard lands, and half a land, containing by estimation 80 acres arable, more or less, for which the present tenant pays 30*l.* per annum. There was about 100 acres, but by order from the College Mr Dormen did surrender to me 19 acres, which with what I had in these feilds before, makes up 20, which by covenant in Mr Dormen's lease 1665 were reserved to the Vicar, which I hope the College will please to continue. There being in the Book of Fines the same number allowed to the Vicar allso.

As for the annual rent of the Tythes, it is not to be gathered from the poors book, for Mr Dormen has by covenant in lease obliged all his tenants to pay all rates to the poor in every Liberty, and all Synodals and Procurations to the Bishop and Archdeacon, and that he should pay only the tenth of the rate to all Parliament Taxes, and these taxes are not by the pound rate, but as in all this country by the Yard lands.

Mr Dormen's chief tenant owned that he made 160*l.* per annum of the whole Parsonage, but would not come to particulars, whether the glebe was contained in that summe, and as for the rent paid to the College, I have been told that when the Bursar sends down the account of the price of corn, the inhabitants meet together to pay Mr Dormen's steward the College rent that he may convey it to the College; and they have frequently so mett. So add 160*l.* per annum to the College rent and you have the value of the Rectory, and the most my present intelligence can attain vnto.

I have heard of some Quarters of oats and other things imposed upon the tenants, but cannot yet be certain. As for imposing any Fine upon the tenants by Mr Dormen, I have heard them discourse that the last time he renewed, there was

20*l.* laid upon the three liberties which they looked upon as a Fine, and resented it, but I never heard it was imposed before, and whether it will be for the future I know not.

The truth is, it is a rich Rectory of Great extent in arable and woodland, all which pay tythe, and to give an exact account of it requireth a considerable time to enquire. Besides the feilds there is much arable inclosure paying Tythes, but I hope you will easily make an estimate of it from the narrative (*Note.* "On the back of the letter in another hand: A Mansion house, Dovelhouse, Barn and Stables").

There are 6 acres of meadow ground belonging to the Rectory, besides the 80 acres of arable. Every acre of meadow is reputed worth at least 1*l.* 10*s.* *per annum, communibus annis.* By acres of arable are meant, not measured, but reputed acres, more or less.

May 1684. Mr Dormen's tenants subscribed a paper viz: We whose names are here under written mentioned, having been tenants to Mr William Dormen in time past and now to Mr John Dormen his son, for the Tythes of Ipsden, Northstoke and Stoke Rew, and for the Glebe Lands belonging to Northstoke Parsonage, do joyntly and severally attest and will upon oath confirm (if occasion shall be) that these sums beneath are to the full of what rent we pay to Mr John Dormen now, and what we have paid for the time past as far as 32 years.

Ipsden: 39 pounds	Edw. Reade.
Northstoke: 36 pounds	Rob. Dorrell.
	Richard Allnatt, his mark
Stokerew: 47 pounds	Jacob Wilder
	John Thorne
	Matt. Allnatt, his mark
Glebe lands: 30 pounds	Rob. Dorrell

but will have 4*l.* abated for 19 acres taken and given to the Vicar.

Ipsden £39,	Glebe-lands £30
Northstoke £36,	Oats £12
Stokerew £47,	

which makes in all per annum £164.

This Oate money having been a gift from them, and they

not enjoined to, they thought not necessary to mention; but I must let you know the truth of all.

J. DORMEN.

The truth of all this I will justifie. Witness my hand the 7th day of May 1684.

EDW. READE.

The following document, though lengthy, is one of considerable interest. Herbert Marsh, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, was at the time this was written Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University. The chief endowment of this chair is the Rectory of Terrington in Norfolk. After the Tithe Commutation Act, the Rectorial Tithes were commuted, for Terrington St Clement at £2402 and for Terrington St John at £617. Thus the Rectory is clearly a very valuable one.

To understand the document it is necessary to remember one or two things. The Rector's right was to take his tithe in kind, every tenth sheaf and so on, to harvest it and to market it. In the case of parochial incumbents this was frequently done. A University Professor, non resident in the parish, could hardly do this. He could if he pleased let or assign his right to another as tenant, who then collected the tithe in kind. Another method was to arrange that each occupier whose crops were tithed should buy the tithe corn. This was a convenience to the tithe owner, and probably also to the occupier. Such an arrangement was called a composition in lieu of tithe. If, through indolence or carelessness, such a composition went on unchanged for a considerable period, it became a Modus (short for *modus decimandi*), and such a payment having become customary was difficult to revise and set aside. It became a fixed payment in lieu of tithes.

The general commutation of tithes dates from 1836, and since then practically all tithes have been replaced by a Rent-Charge varying with the price of grain. The

number of people who remember the parson's man riding through the fields, and marking every tenth shock with the "tithe bough" is getting very small. All the lore as to what was titheable and how it should be tithed, what was a reasonable composition or modus, and how the latter could be varied or set aside is buried in the Law Reports and old text books, and is now of interest only to the antiquary.

Dr Marsh's statement is instructive, and shews in great detail how a composition could be arrived at, and incidentally tells us a good deal as to the amount of crops in the parish and their current value. The statement is a printed sheet, but no copy of the document he sent to his agent at Terrington has been preserved.

To the Occupiers of Land in the Parish of Terrington St Clements and Terrington St John's.

Cambridge,

11 March, 1811

Gentlemen

I think it my duty, as Rector of your Parish, to give you an opportunity of purchasing the Tythes arising from your respective occupations, before I let them to be taken in kind. For though the tenth of your produce is the indisputable property of the Tythe-owner, and you have no ground of complaint if I gather it, either by myself or by a Lessee, you will find it more advantageous, and much more agreeable for each of you to purchase his own Tythe at a moderate price, than it can be, if it is taken in kind. I will propose therefore a very moderate price: and leave you to determine, whether it is not much more to your own advantage, to accept my offer, than that I should transfer my right to a Lessee, who having ample means of collecting the Tythes, would not be induced to abstain from gathering them, unless you paid a much higher price for them, than that which I am going to propose. Of this description there are several gentlemen, who are now waiting to treat with me; and therefore as you have already had sufficient time to consider the subject, and no long deliberation after the following statement will be requisite in order to discover on which side your advantage lies, I request your answer to the following

proposals on or before the 25th day of March inst.; for unless you signify your consent on or before that day I shall think myself at liberty to treat for the letting of the Tythes.

Price of Wheat Tythe.

In estimating the Tythe of Wheat I should probably keep within due bounds, if I took the average produce at six coomb per acre. But to remove all objections I shall consider only five coomb per acre as the average produce of the parish. There may indeed be some farms, which either from bad management or from other causes produce still less. But if we take one year with another, and one field with another throughout the parish, we shall certainly find, that the Wheat lands, which grow more than five coomb per acre, very greatly exceed those which grow less than five coomb per acre. In reckoning therefore only five coomb of Wheat to the acre as the average produce throughout the parish, I reckon greatly to the advantage of the occupiers in general. Let it not be objected that, though this estimate is favourable for the occupiers in general, there may be some whose produce falls short of it. This must be the case with every average; for unless it were as much above the lowest, as it is below the highest produce, it would not be what is called an average. When this average is once fixed, I shall then propose such a scale in the prices, some above, others below, the average, as will remove all cause of complaint on the part of those occupiers, whose produce is the least. Having taken five coomb per acre as the average produce of Wheat, I may certainly reckon forty shillings as the average worth of the coomb. Upon the preceding estimate, which is altogether very moderate, the average value of Wheat in the parish of Terrington is ten pounds per acre. Consequently the average value of the Tenth or Tythe of Wheat is one pound per acre.

Other Grain.

In estimating the Tythe of Oats, I shall certainly take a very low average, if taking one year with another, and one field with another throughout the parish, I reckon only ten coomb to the acre, and only ten shillings to the coomb. According to this very low estimate, the average value of Oats is Five Pounds per acre: and therefore the average value of the Tenth or Tythe of Oats is Ten shillings per acre.

On lands of equal goodness Barley and Beans are worth more per acre than Oats. I shall reckon therefore to the advantage of the occupiers, if I consider the Tythe of Barley and Beans as only equal to that of Oats.

Upon the whole then I estimate the Tythe of wheat at twenty shillings an acre, and the Tythe of all other grain at ten shillings an acre. In proportion, therefore, as Wheat is worth more than £10 an acre, so much the more is it to the interest of the Farmer to purchase the Tenth or Tythe of his Wheat at £1 an acre. And in proportion as other grain is worth more than £5 an acre, so much the more is it to the interest of the Farmer to purchase the Tenth of that produce at 10s. an acre.

Medium price for Grain in general.

But instead of paying twenty shillings for Wheat, and ten shillings for other grain, you may simplify the payment by giving a medium price for grain in general. And to do justice to the occupiers on the one side, and to the Rector on the other, this medium price should be determined by the proportion of the lands bearing Wheat to the lands bearing other grain. Where the quantity of land bearing Wheat is exactly equal to the quantity of land bearing all other grain, the difference between twenty and ten should be equally divided. Thus if the acres growing Wheat are equal in number to the acres growing all other grain, a payment of fifteen shillings an acre for grain in general will amount to the same sum, as a payment of twenty shillings for the former and ten shillings for the latter. To make this more plain by an example; suppose that 2000 acres of Wheat were grown in a parish, and that the number of acres growing all other grain amounted together likewise to 2000. In this case a payment of twenty shillings for the former and of ten shillings for the latter would make £3000. And if we take the 4000 acres of grain together, a general payment of fifteen shillings on them will produce likewise £3000.

But if the lands which are rated at twenty shillings are more in quantity than the lands which are rated at ten shillings, the medium price between 10 and 20, which should be given for grain in general, should be more than fifteen shillings. For instance, if the 4000 acres above mentioned were so divided, that 2500 were sown with wheat, and 1500 with other grain, a

payment of twenty shillings on the former, and ten shillings on the latter, would produce £3250 which is £250 more than what arises from a payment of fifteen shillings on 4000 acres. In this case, therefore, so much should be added to 15 as is necessary to increase 3000 to 3250. How much should be added may easily be found by dividing the pounds (converted into shillings) by the acres. Hence it will appear that 16s. 3d. paid equally on 4000 acres, will produce the same sum of £3250 as 20s. on 2500 acres, and 10s. on 1500 acres.

In the preceding case the number of acres rated at 20s. was to the number of acres rated at 10s. as 25 to 15; and in this case 16s. 3d. per acre on lands cropped with grain in general was shewn to be the fair equivalent. But in the parish of Terrington, as appears from an actual survey taken last summer, the number of acres, which would thus pay twenty shillings was to the number of acres which would thus pay ten shillings, in a still greater proportion than that of 25 to 15. It was in the proportion of more than 26 to 15; so that 16s. 6d. an acre on land cropped there with grain in general would be about an equivalent for 20s. on Wheat and 10s. on other grain (1).

But that I may reckon to the advantage of the occupiers I will deduct the 1s. 6d. per acre, and consider fifteen shillings only as the payment per acre on lands cropped with grain in general (2). According to this mode of composition you would pay for your arable lands to the Rector in those years only, when they were cropped with Wheat, Oats etc.: and I should have no objection to compound in this manner. But as

(1) Every one who is acquainted with the parish of Terrington, knows that the lands sown there with Wheat greatly exceed the lands sown there with all other grain put together. But that the excess is so great is perhaps not known to everyone. That all therefore may be convinced, who choose to examine, I shall send to my Agent there a statement, to be shewn to all those who call to see it. And as this statement will contain many other things, to which I shall have occasion to refer to in this letter, I shall arrange the several articles under particular numbers, that I may refer to them more clearly, and that the occupiers may more easily find them. No. I. will contain the account of the lands sown with Wheat and other grain.

(2) If instead of rating the Tythe of Wheat at 20s. and other grain at 10s. it should appear more reasonable to estimate the former at 19s. and the latter at 11s. or the former at 18s. and the latter at 12s. we shall still have the same medium price of 15s. For in each case 15 is as much below the highest, as it is above the lowest number.

it is more usual, and more convenient perhaps to the occupier, to lower the composition so as to make it extend to arable land in general, whether cropped or Fallow, I will reduce it accordingly. And here again I will reckon in such a manner that the occupier shall gain by it.

*Conversion of the medium price for grain
in general to an annual payment on
arable.*

Where arable land lies fallow every third year, the payment of fifteen shillings per acre, according to the mode just mentioned, takes place only two years out of three. The payment therefore for three years would amount only to thirty shillings, which is at the rate of ten shillings yearly. Even, therefore if the arable lands of Terrington lay fallow so often as every third year, an annual payment of ten shillings an acre on arable land, whether cropped or fallow, would be only equal to a payment of fifteen shillings an acre on arable land as often as it was actually cropped with Wheat, Oats etc. But the arable lands in Terrington, if we take one district with another, which we must do in general estimate, do not lie fallow or uncropped with grain so often as every third year. In fact the arable lands, cropped last year with grain, were to the arable lands, not cropped with grain, in the proportion of nine to four; whereas the former would have been only double of the latter, if a third of the arable land had been fallowed (3). Consequently, in proportion as the arable lands are fallowed less frequently than every third year, so much less will the occupiers pay by an annual composition of ten shillings an acre,

After what has been said, it can hardly be necessary to obviate a complaint, which is sometimes made on the supposed hardship of paying for lands when they give no produce. You must perceive that you have a sufficient (and more than sufficient) compensation by paying so much the less than you would pay for cropping. If, on the other hand, your arable lands should in those years, when it is their turn to lie fallow, be occasionally applied to the purpose of growing produce which pays as small Tythe, it is no less unreasonable to complain, as is sometimes done, that in such cases you pay for the same lands both to the Rector and to the Vicar. If it is no

(3) See the Statement sent to my Agent at Terrington, No. II.

hardship, as I have shewn, to pay your ten shillings when you have a clean fallow, it can be no hardship to pay the Rector for the same fallow, when it is turned to account. And it can be no hardship to pay the Vicar his Tythe of those lands, when a produce is derived from them, of which you yourselves enjoy nine-tenths. In fact you ought to consider, that (properly speaking) you in such cases pay Tythe to the Vicar only. The estimate of fifteen shillings per acre was made only for actual cropping; and the conversion of this payment into an annual composition of ten shillings per acre on arable land, was made on the supposition (to yourselves an advantageous one) that the arable land lay fallow every third year.

Review of the preceding Estimate.

Upon the whole then I have estimated Tythes of the arable land in such a manner as to prevent all objections. I began the estimate by taking the average produce both of Wheat and of other grain much below the real average in the parish of Terrington: and the prices at which I estimated that produce, were not only less than the present prices, but less than the prices really are when one year is compared with another (4). Secondly, in converting the payment thus deduced, of twenty shillings and of ten shillings, into an uniform payment of fifteen shillings, I deducted 1s. 6d. per acre. Thirdly, in converting the payment of fifteen shillings per acre for actual cropping, into an annual composition of ten shillings per acre for arable land, whether cropped or fallow, I argued on the supposition (again advantageous to the occupiers) that the arable lands, on an average throughout the parish, lay fallow every third year; whereas I have shewn that they lie fallow less frequently.

Every step therefore, which I have taken in bringing the

(4) Indeed they were so much below the average which might justly have been taken, that if we reckon Wheat at Six Coomb per acre, and two guineas to the Coomb, and Oats at 12 Coomb an acre, and 12s. to the Coomb, the total value of the Tythe of grain grown annually at Terrington is to the total value according to my estimate in the proportion of nine to seven. See the Statement sent to my agent at Terrington No. III. I have likewise reckoned nothing for Straw, because the value of Straw is considered only as equal to the expense of gathering, threshing, and carrying out.

average composition to ten shillings per acre on arable land is advantageous to the occupiers (5).

Estimate from the Rental of the Parish.

If, instead of estimating, as above, the value of the rectorial Tythes from the produce of the lands and the value of that produce, we form our calculation from the rent of the land, we shall again perceive how moderate it is, to reckon only ten shillings as an annual average composition for arable land. And here again I shall be as low in the estimate as before. For though it is not uncommon at present to hire lands in Terrington at four guineas an acre, I will reckon the average rent of the parish at only forty shillings an acre. And though modern agriculturists expect the farmer to make four or even five rents, I will reckon the average produce of the parish at only three rents. Less than this proportion cannot be reckoned: for no man can afford to give £200 a year for a farm, unless the annual produce of that farm is worth at least £600. Now even if the produce of land which lets for forty shillings an acre, is no more than three times that sum or 120 shillings an acre, the Tenth or Tythe of that produce is twelve shillings an acre. And this is not only the annual Tythe, but Tythe of every kind, both great and small, both arable and not arable,

But if twelve shillings an acre are the annual average value of the Tythes, as well of the lands which are not arable, as of those which are arable, it is evident, that when the two kinds are reckoned separately, we must add to the average of twelve shillings for the arable lands, and subtract from the average of twelve shillings for the lands which are not arable, according as the Tythe of arable land is worth more than the Tythe of land which is not arable. Now if we take, not single acres, but one with another, throughout the whole parish, the Tythe of arable land per acre, the proportion of Wheat being considered, is perhaps worth double, or at any rate more than, the Tythe of land per acre which is not arable. A composition therefore, of only ten shillings an acre (which is two shillings below the average) on arable land is evidently much below the composition which ought to be paid.

(5) The amount of these advantages may be seen by referring to No. III. and No. IV.

You must perceive, therefore, Gentlemen, how much it is to your interest to pay ten shillings per acre for your arable land, rather than see the Tenth of your produce carried off from your fields. Indeed my proposal is so very reasonable, compared with what is my real due, that my determination is unalterably fixed, to transfer my right to a Lessee, unless the occupiers at Terrington will consent to a composition for arable land, which shall average, or nearly average, ten shillings an acre.

The annual average payment on arable land to be increased or diminished according to the value of the lands.

It would be a matter of indifference, in respect to income whether the aforesaid ten shillings an acre were given (as is generally the case) by an equal payment on all the arable lands in the parish, or by such unequal payments, according to the respective value of the lands, as should produce on the whole, the average required. The latter mode, which is the fairest, where it is practicable, was preferred by the occupiers, when I made the former composition. I will adopt it therefore at present, though the trouble of collecting the composition is thereby considerably increased. The lowest payments were for lands of short measure; the highest for those of full measure, which in other respects should pay the most, as the acres in Terrington, which are the greatest in quantity, are for the most part, especially for tillage, the best in quality. The acres of short measure, which form the Old Inclosures of St Clement's and St John's, shall all be rated below the average of ten shillings; some sixpence, others a shilling, others eighteen pence, others again two shillings, below the average, according to their respective value, as far as I have been able to calculate them. In the Fen, though the acres are full measure, they shall be rated at three shillings below the average, and no payment shall be made there to the Rector, but for actual cropping of such produce as pays rectorial Tythe. Of the Marshes, some shall be rated precisely at the average of ten shillings. Others again, with the Smeeth and In-Commons, must be rated above the average. For in proportion as the average is lowered, in the Old Inclosures and the Fen, it must be raised in the most valuable lands, the Smeeth, the In-Commons, and the best of the Marshes. In arranging the several parts of this scale, from

the lowest to the highest, I have compared the proportions observed in the former composition with the most accurate information, which I have since been able to obtain of the value of the different lands throughout the parish: and upon these facts I have formed a calculation, which, when all circumstances are taken into consideration, I trust will appear to be perfectly equitable. I have likewise taken care to arrange the several proportions, that the amount of the whole composition shall not exceed an average of ten shillings per acre. On the contrary, it will be manifest to everyone who sums up the arable acres, according to the composition hereafter to be proposed, that the whole amount is £125 less than would be the amount if the arable acres throughout the parish were equally rated at ten shillings an acre. Indeed this difference will reduce the composition, which I shall actually propose, to a composition which does not exceed so much as one farthing a composition of nine shillings and seven-pence on the arable lands throughout the Parish (6).

Mown Lands.

In estimating the produce of the Mown Lands, the calculation would certainly be moderate, if taking one year with another, and one field with another, throughout the parish, I reckoned a ton of hay to the acre: and I should be equally moderate: if I reckoned the ton at £4, or the hundred at four shillings. But to remove all objections, I will reckon only fifteen hundred to the acre, and only three shillings per hundred. This very low estimate will give forty-five shillings for the average produce per acre, and four shillings and six pence for the average Tythe per acre. And even this estimate I will further reduce by taking only four shillings for the average. But here again in consequence of the inequality of the lands, I have rated some below the average, others at the average, others again above the average, according to the best information which I have been able to obtain. And as in the arable lands, so in the mown lands, the proportions are so arranged, that the amount of the whole composition does not exceed what would be the amount, if the required average were equally paid (7). In the mown lands of the Fen the composition shall remain as it was, at two shillings per acre.

(6). See the statement sent to my Agent at Terrington, No. V., VI.

(7) See the same No. V., VI.

Conclusion.

On the principles, which I have here laid down, I propose the following terms of composition: and as they are the result of much deliberation, as they are founded on facts, of which no individual occupier is probably in possession, and as the strictest regard to justice has been observed in the arrangement of them, it would be useless to attempt, nor does the present time admit, of an alteration.

If indeed a particular payment for the Tythe of Wheat, and a particular payment for the Tythe of other grain, in the manner and on the terms which I have stated at the beginning of this Letter, should be preferred by the occupiers in general, I should certainly have no objection to agree with them in that manner and on these terms. Or if they wished to compound by a payment of fifteen shillings an acre on land actually cropped with grain, I should again be ready to agree with them. But as an average of ten shillings on arable land (especially when reduced, as it will be, still lower, by the scale of payment), is so much more to their advantage, than either of the two first-mentioned modes, I must conclude that they will prefer it, and shall therefore proceed to regulate that average, according to the following terms. Indeed I am the more disposed to hope that, for their own sakes they will agree to those terms; as the amount of composition which I shall thus receive is less than Two Thirds of the real value of the rectorial Tythes, according to a fair and moderate computation (8).

PROPOSED TERMS OF COMPOSITION.

Old Inclosures in St Clement's and St John's.

Arable Land.

For every acre of Arable Land in Tuxhill, Fulmer, Says East and West Fields in St Clement's, as also for every acre of arable land in Church, and Butterman Fields in St John's shall be paid annually to the Rector the sum of eight shillings.

For every acre of arable land in Marsh Field, Sea-Newland, and Goshold Fields in St Clement's, as also for every acre of arable land in Red-Newland Field in St John's the sum of eight shillings and sixpence.

(8). See the same, No. VII, VIII.

For every acre of arable land in Balsam, Southcroft, and Jankin Fields in St Clement's, as also for every acre of arable land in New, and New Sibley Fields in St John's, the sum of nine shillings.

For every acre of arable land in Church Field, Tilney Balsam, and Perkin Fields in St Clement's, as also for every acre of arable land in Pindars-Newland and Old Sibley Fields in St John's the sum of nine shillings and sixpence.

Mown lands.

For every acre of mown land in Tuxhill, Fulmer, Says, East and West Fields in St Clements, as also for every acre of mown land in Church Field, Red Newland, and Butterman Fields in St John's, the sum of three shillings and sixpence.

For every acre of mown land in Marsh Field, Sea-Newland, Goshold, Balsam, Southcroft, and Jankin Fields in St Clement's, as also for every acre of mown land in New and New Sibley Fields in St John's the sum of four shillings.

For every acre of mown lands in Church Field, Tilney Balsam and Perkin Fields in St Clement's, as also for every acre of mown land in Pindars Newland and Old Sibley Fields in St John's, the sum of four shillings and sixpence.

FEN.

For every acre of Cropping in the Fen (namely such cropping as gives rectorial Tythes) the sum of seven shillings.

N.B. This is really not more, and probably less, than a composition of five shillings for Fen Arable.*

For every acre of mown land in the Fen the sum of two shillings.

MARSHES.

Arable Land.

For every acre of arable land in Gallow, Rhoon, Howards, Bentinck, Brookes, and Todd, Coney Hill and Harts, and the Admiral's private marsh, the sum of ten shillings.

N.B. As the Little Marsh includes several acres of the old

* If the arable lands in the Fen were fallowed (or which is the same thing to the Rector as a clean fallow, had green crops) every third year, a composition of 7s. for such cropping as pays rectorial Tythe, would be only equal to a composition of two-thirds of 7s. or 4s. 8d. on fen arable.

Roman bank, and is therefore of a different description from the other Marshes, it shall be rated both in the arable and the mown lands, with the lowest-rated in the Old Inclosures.

For every acre of arable land in the Sluice Marsh the sum of eleven shillings.

For every acre of arable land in the late enclosed common Marsh, Tower Farm Marsh, the Governor's, the Admiral's, the Marsh called Old-new, Hunger-hill, and Welbeck Marshes the sum of twelve shillings.*

Mown Lands.

For every acre of mown land in Gallow, Rhoon, Bentinck, Coney Hill and Harts, the Admiral's, the Admiral's Private Marsh, the Governor's, and Sluice Marsh, the sum of three shillings and sixpence.

For every acre of mown land in Howard's Marsh, and Brookes and Todd's Marsh, the sum of four shillings.

For every acre of mown land in the late enclosed common Marsh, Tower Farm Marsh, the Marsh called Old-New, Hunger-hill and Welbeck Marshes the sum of four shillings and sixpence.

SMEETH AND IN-COMMONS.

Arable.

For every acre of arable land in the Smeeth and the In-Commons the sum of twelve shillings.†

* That these seven Marshes, which are certainly the best, are rated at two shillings above the average, is agreeable to the same equity, by which the worst lands in the Old Inclosures were rated as much below the average. And that they are still rated considerably below their real value must be evident to every man, who considers the proportion of wheat which is grown there, and how seldom those lands lie fallow. I may appeal likewise to the acknowledgement of a person who had an occupation there, who being required in May 1808 to declare the value of the Tythe for his wheat lands, stated on oath that it was worth twenty-seven shillings per acre. Now no man would estimate the Tythes of his own occupation above their value.

† That the Smeeth and the In-Commons are rated as high as the the best of the Marshes is agreeable both to the former composition, and to the real value of the lands. Even my predecessor was paid at the rate of eight shillings an acre for the Smeeth; for he received four shillings an acre for the half tythe. And with respect to the In-Commons we must further consider the general convenience of their situation for gathering of the Tythe. Indeed 12s. cannot be too much for the best arable lands, when it is only the average for Tythes in general, even at a rent of £2 per acre.

Mown.

For every acre of mown land in the Smeeth and In-Commons the sum of four shillings and sixpence.

For any quantity of land less than an acre, in any of the above fields or places, shall be paid in proportion. The first year's crop of red clover shall be considered as arable.

OTHER CONDITIONS.

The acres in the Old Inclosures shall be ascertained and determined by the book or books, according to which the Dyke Reeves and Expenditors Rates laid upon the same lands, have been heretofore collected and paid. The acres in the Marshes, the In-Commons, the Smeeth and the Fen shall be determined by the several maps and surveys, which have been taken of them. When any piece of land is divided, the quantity shall be computed, in like manner, in proportion.

The occupiers shall deliver yearly a true and faithfull account of their holdings; and to ascertain the same, it shall be at all times allowed to the Rector or his Agent to enter on the lands of any occupiers.

The several payments according to the rates aforesaid shall be made, as heretofore, on or before the 22d of November in every year.

The Rector shall be exempted from the same rates and taxes, from which he has been heretofore exempted.

An Agreement founded on the aforesaid terms and conditions (if both parties thereto consent) shall take place from the 5th of April next ensuing, and be in force for three years, namely to the 5th of April 1814. From that period the Agreement shall be continued from year to year, as long as either of the contracting parties shall think proper to abide by it. But it shall be lawfull for either of them to vacate the same at the end of the third or of any following year, by giving to the other party six months notice under his own hand. And in case any occupier should be in arrears for the payment of his composition or any part thereof, one whole month after the day appointed for the payment of the same, it shall be at the option of the Rector, during the first or any following year, to vacate the agreement in respect to the said occupier, provided he gives

notice thereof to the said occupier under his own hand within twenty days after the expiration of the said month, so that the said agreement in respect to the said occupier shall from that time cease and determine.

To bring the matter to a speedy conclusion, an Agreement regularly drawn up, containing the precise terms and conditions aforesaid, and no other, will be sent to my Agent at Terrington, at the same time with the copies of this circular letter. Every occupier therefore who is disposed to sign it, will have an opportunity of so doing, as soon as he has read the circular letter. As the Agreement itself cannot be sent round, the signatures must be made at the house of my Agent: and to prevent disappointment to those who may call, he will take care from the time of his receiving the Agreement, to the day fixed as the limit for the signing of it, to be either at home himself, or to appoint some proper person, to receive the occupiers, and to witness the signatures.

As the agreement is intended to be made between the Rector on the one part, and the occupiers in general, on the other, the object of it will not be answered, unless a majority of the occupiers, or rather unless they who occupy the greater part of the parish, consent to it. I must therefore expressly declare, that I reserve to myself the power of signing or not signing the Agreement, according to the signatures, which shall have been affixed to it on or before the day appointed. If on or before the 25th of March instant, so many occupiers shall have signed it, as occupy two-thirds of the Arable land in the Old Inclosures, with a proportional quantity in the Marshes, in the Smeeth, in the In-Commons, and in the Fen, I promise to sign it on my part; and consequently to compound on the aforesaid terms, with those occupiers, who have signed it on their parts. But otherwise I reserve to myself the power of not signing it, and consequently the right of treating, after that day, with a Lessee for the rent of the tythes.

If it be objected by those, who are willing to compound, that there is a hardship in their suffering for the refusal of others, I admit the truth of the assertion: but the fault is not my own. When two thirds of the arable lands are engaged to the composition the risk is not so great with respect to the third; but I cannot be left in a state of uncertainty if a less quantity is

engaged. Since therefore the more sensible part of the occupiers cannot fail to perceive, that it is much more to their advantage to pay the proposed composition, than to set out their tythes, I request them to lose no time in signing the Agreement, that their example may influence the conduct of others. I request them likewise to explain these advantages, to such as might not otherwise perceive them, that they themselves may not be prevented from partaking of the desired advantage. If they neglect to do what I request of them, they must not blame me, if for want of signatures I should be obliged to engage with a Lessee. To the Occupiers who may be disposed to refuse their signatures, I must state the inconveniences, to which they will expose themselves, that they may know them before they finally determine.

When I proposed the Agreement in 1807, it is true that not quite half of the occupiers actually signed it. The harvest was then at hand, if not already begun, and it was understood, that I should not proceed against those, who subtracted, or carried off, their tythe, without having compounded, provided they paid in the end the composition required. Thus the majority of the occupiers expressed their compliance with the agreement, not by signing, but by acting according to its terms. But no such manner of expressing compliance can be admitted in the present case. I cannot consent that the occupiers should defer their determination till the approach of harvest, that they may have the choice of accepting the terms proposed, if the crop should be a fair one, or of setting out the tythes to be taken by the Rector, if the crop should be greatly below the average. They must determine now therefore by their signatures: they must declare at present whether their tythe shall be gathered or not. And if they determine that it shall, which they will shew by refusing to sign, they must not suppose that their determination may be altered, if on the approach of harvest they shall become sensible of their mistake. They must not imagine that they may carry off their tythe without penalty, as in 1807, and that they shall satisfy all demands, if they do but pay the required composition on the day of audit. No! I myself shall not have the choice. I shall have transferred my right to others; either to a Lessee for the whole parish; or to occupiers of particular districts. It is with them that the occupiers neglecting to sign before the day appointed will have to settle for their tythes: it

is with them that such occupiers will have to agree, if they are at last desirous of compounding; it is with them that such occupiers will have to make up their accounts, if, without compounding, they carry off their tythe, and thus expose themselves to a payment of treble its value.

They must further consider, that it is not merely for one year, but for three years, that they will oblige themselves to set out their tythe, if they neglect to sign before the day appointed. For I can neither propose, nor is it reasonable to expect, that any single Lessee, or any number of occupiers should engage to hire the whole, or a part of the tythe for a less term than three years.

Let the occupiers therefore, who are disposed to refuse, well consider these things, before they suffer the 25th of March to pass without signing the agreement. I have made fair proposals and have warned them of the inconvenience which they themselves will sustain, if they reject them. I have done therefore my duty to my parishioners, and shall have the satisfaction of remaining free from reproach, if after all I should be compelled to transfer my right to a Lessee.

I am, Gentlemen
Your most obedient servant
HERBERT MARSH.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



NATURE AND THE PITCHFORK.

I.

TYNEDALE was part of another world in those days: the undrained haughs beside the river were broad marshes, which every autumn or winter flood turned into reedy lagoons; the great slopes, which rose northward and southward on either flank of the valley, were all but completely covered with primeval forest or, where the soil was poorer, with a tangled scrub of thorns and underwood. Only here and there, in sunny places beside the strongholds of the clans, had any rude attempt been made to clear and cultivate the soil; and it was mainly from the forest, the river, and the great upland moors, that the hardy Otadenes won their livelihood.

Most of the Otadene villages stood high above the valley, where the gaunt hill-tops peered above the trees; but one, larger and somewhat less barbaric than the rest, was placed on a low, broad mound by the northern margin of the stream. This was *Caer Stopeth*—a little town of mean hovels, huddled together without order or arrangement round a central space, in which stood a hut of larger dimensions, decorated with rough carving and crude patches of colour, to mark it as the palace of the hereditary chieftain of the clan. The town was defended by a massive rampart of earth and stones, and (except on the southern side, where the ground fell sharply to the river) by a deep ditch. Here about a hundred families were settled, and *Madreth*, the Chief, ruled them, as his fathers had ruled before him.

There was little variety in the life of *Caer Stopeth*: for the most part it was one long struggle with nature, one unending battle against the ever-present menace of starvation, a life of constant activity and hardship, but free, healthy, and uncontrolled. *Madreth* and his council of elders ruled in strict accordance with the traditions of the clan, and when good luck was desired or misfortune apprehended, the people made humble offerings to *Belatucader* or *Garmangabis*; but work was a more important matter than either politics or religion. The women sat at home and fashioned the untanned deerskins and white oxhides into clumsy garments, or plied their hoes on the rough terrace-strips, where the corn was to ripen if the summer were favourable; for the men there was every day the labour of hunting and fishing, toiling through the forest or across the bare uplands of the north and south in chase of deer or wild cattle, setting nets and fish-traps for the salmon that swarmed in the river, or snares for the wildfowl that fed on the marshy haughs.

But these were summer labours, and it was well for the clan when their summer labours prospered; for presently winter came upon them, cold and rigorous, and hard was the lot of any man who had failed to lay up a store of food against the season when storm or snow or the briefness of December daylight cut short his hunting. However, except when the summer had been stormy and dearth was in prospect, the long winter months were not without their pleasures. In the summertime the men came home dead tired at sunset, ate a scanty supper between the yawns, and so rolled drowsily to bed; but in the long winter evenings they would often light a fire in the open space before *Madreth's* hut, and sit there in their furs, drinking strange liquor brewed from autumn berries, passing the harp from hand to hand, and singing the songs which their fathers had taught them, while the boys raced and wrestled in the flickering light behind the

circle, or crowded up to listen, whenever some favourite lay was begun.

Most of the songs were celebrations of ancient victories, or lamentations over bygone defeats; for in former times deadly warfare had often been waged between the Otadenes and their neighbours to the north and south. With the Caledonian tribes they were still upon terms of intermittent hostility, but of late years they had laid aside their quarrel with the Brigantes of the southern border, and the two tribes had even drawn together in a kind of loose alliance, as tales of a new danger came wandering up from the distant parts of Britain. Far away in the south the armies of a strange and terrible nation were slowly overrunning the country: at one time came the joyful news of a native triumph, and then again the gloomier tidings of the vengeance which that short-lived victory had provoked. Every year brought the invaders a little nearer, and the report of their doings came a little sooner to *Caer Stopeth*; but it was long before *Madreth* and his people realized what the end was likely to be: after every fresh rumour they assured themselves that the danger was still far enough away, and meanwhile winter was coming, and they must either hunt or starve.

But one May morning came news which startled the Otadenes as a basking trout is startled when a boy throws stones into the burn: the Romans were marching northwards, and no one durst prophesy where their march was to end—nay, it would certainly continue till *Tynedale* was reached, and the Otadenes must look to their arms or lose their freedom. Yonder in the west those terrible troops were swiftly working their way along the sea-coast, but that was a small matter: a second army had stormed the passes of the central mountain chain, and was marching to the north-east by an ancient trackway which led straight to *Caer Stopeth*.

Madreth called a council of his wise men and warriors, and soon the open space before the chieftain's hut was packed with a clamorous and excited crowd: the men stood in a thick circle round their leader, and behind them the women and children shrieked and gesticulated; for the ill news had spread through the town, and the danger concerned old and young, weak and strong alike. One by one the elder men gave their counsel, and most of them pleaded for a retreat to some stronger position on the northern moors; but *Madreth* was proof against argument. The winter stores of food were finished, and time was needed to lay in fresh supplies: to rear new ramparts as strong as the defences of *Caer Stopeth* was a longer business still, even if every man took his share of the work; and then who was to hunt for them? No! He would stay and meet the invader on the old spot which had seen so many Otadene triumphs, and if anyone desired to run away, he was free to do so.

"Shall we abandon the home of our fathers to these robbers?" he cried, turning from the elder men to the ring of eager faces before him. "Shall we slink away, and leave these houses, where we and our children were born, to fire and destruction? Never, surely never! Let us face the foe like men, let us strike for our homes like Otadenes, and make *Tyne* run red with the blood of slaughtered Romans."

A clamorous cheer greeted *Madreth's* oration, and in a few minutes *Caer Stopeth* was in a tumult of martial enthusiasm: some fell to cleaning and sharpening their arms, some were told off to the task of strengthening the rampart and deepening the ditch, some were sent to carry the signal of war to the kindred clans of the north, while a few of the nimblest and wariest hunters went creeping through the forest and across the moors to spy upon the movements of the foe.

Late in the evening of the same day the spies

returned with too sure a confirmation of the reported danger: the Roman force had encamped on the top of a high hill about five miles from *Caer Stopeth*, and their attack would certainly be delivered the next morning. But hope still ran high in the little city: all night long companies of eager *Otadenes* came rushing down from the north, and before dawn *Caer Stopeth* was garrisoned by six or seven hundred warriors, clad in skin hauberks and helmets of roughly worked metal, and armed with swords and spears and tough ox-hide shields. Never an eye was closed all through that night: the men watched and feasted round the great fire in front of *Madreth's* hut, and boastful speech vied with stirring battle-song in banishing all desire or possibility of sleep.

But the light came at last, and its earliest rays were glinted back in flashes of ominous brightness. The Romans had begun their march before daybreak, and by this time they were advancing steadily along the southern crest of the dale: before long they reached the gap where a tributary stream broke into the valley from the south; and then with a sudden change of direction they poured down the hill to the haugh beside the river—a strong detachment or vexillation of legionaries, a cohort of auxiliary infantry, and a couple of squadrons of light horse.

Madreth spoke the final speech of exhortation, and brought out the bulk of his forces to encounter the enemy at the northern brink of the ford which led to *Caer Stopeth*. A guard was left to man the ramparts of the city, but scarcely one member of it remained at his post: the men were mad with hunger of battle and expectation of victory, and they could not endure to be merely spectators of the conflict; one by one they slipped away to the fringe of willow and alder bushes, behind which *Madreth's* army was ensconced, restlessly waiting for the moment when they were to burst upon the invaders and dye *Tyne* crimson with Roman blood.

But this ambush did not deceive *Festus*, the Roman commander: the *Otadenes* were too ill-disciplined to remain silent, and the murmur of many voices betrayed their position and their force. Nor was this the first disservice that their tongues had done them; for during the previous night the Roman scouts had been able to examine the fords under the very ramparts of the town, and the clamour of feast and music had covered their explorations. Now *Festus* knew as much of the river-bed as his enemies themselves, and he disposed his forces accordingly. The main ford ran obliquely across the river to the south west corner of the town; but there was an equally good passage a few hundred yards to the east, and between the two a thick belt of scrub fringed the river bank—a tangle of thorns and hazel-bushes which rose to the full height of a man. *Festus* ordered the legionaries to attack by the main ford, and under cover of this scrub he sent his auxiliary cohort to cross the river by the lower shallows and turn the enemy's flank.

The legionaries halted for a few minutes on the margin of the stream, till the cohort was ready to cross: but presently the trumpets blared out the signal and the attack began. Almost before the leading centurion's feet were in the water, the impatient *Otadenes* broke from their cover and came crowding into the shallows by the northern shore. There they stood, yelling defiantly and brandishing their weapons; but the battle was to be fought in another fashion than they expected. Suddenly the Romans paused, and from the foremost line came a terrible flight of heavy javelins, every one of which struck down a man, while many drove clean through the bodies of a pair: the shouts of defiance were changed to cries of terror and astonishment, as the legionaries drew their swords and charged forward with a sudden increase of motion; and before the *Otadenes* could recover from their amazement, the Romans were upon them.

Madreth's warriors made a brave attempt to resist the attack, but they fought without order or discipline, and a minute or two later the auxiliaries took them in flank and rear. Then a terrible scene of slaughter and confusion began. All but a few of the defenders threw down their arms and ran for their lives: some fled towards the northern hills, only to find that one of the squadrons of cavalry had crossed the river a mile to the west, and most of the fugitives were ridden down before they could reach the forest; some made a dash for the hills and woods of the south, but there also cavalry was waiting to intercept them: some crept warily through the willow-thickets beside the stream, and so escaped towards the west; some were able to reach the town and hide themselves in the houses, while a few stood round Madreth in the reddening waters of the ford, and resolved to die with their chieftain. Nor was it long before that resolve was put into practice: they fought with simple heroism, but they could match the Romans only in courage, and in numbers, armament, and training they were hopelessly inferior. One by one in quick succession they fell; and at last Madreth himself was lying dead in the shallows of Tyne, his blood mingling with the waters of the river he had loved so well.

II.

Festus crossed the river and entered *Caer Stopeth* with a strong escort. A crowd of old men and suppliant women met him at the gateway, making clamorous and pathetic appeals for mercy, and offering paltry trinkets or humble gifts of food to appease the conqueror. But the stern Roman's face gave no token of what was to be their fortune: with grim deliberation he made his way to the open space in the centre of the town, and ordered the elders of the clan to be brought before him. Presently ten or twelve feeble, white-

haired old men were trembling under his eye, and pouring out passionate entreaties for life and pity—prayers which gained an addition of pathos from the wailing of the women and children who crowded nervously behind the ring of soldiers.

Suddenly the wailing was changed to an outburst of execration: the crowd parted, and through the opening came two women, dragging with them a dishevelled boy, at whom the fickle *Otadenes* shook their fists and hissed their curses as he passed. *Festus* ordered the guard to bring this strange company to his presence; but before he could ask any question, one of the women burst out into an excited oration. *Festus* needed no interpreter; for his acquaintance with the dialects of the south enabled him to understand and answer his *Otadene* prisoners.

"Spare us, O noble Roman," the woman cried. "Harm us no more, for we have long been your friends. We desired to welcome you, not with arms and defiance, but with songs and festival; for we know and love your greatness and your clemency. But us, the friends and allies of Rome—us did Madreth the chief compel to resist you against our desire—Madreth the tyrant, Madreth the only enemy of Rome. Madreth has met the death that he deserved, but here stands *Cathlon* his son. Upon him take vengeance, O noble Roman: punish him for his father's crime, and spare us who were your well-wishers from the first."

Cathlon was a lad of about seventeen, slight but wiry, and not ill-looking: shaggy brown hair hung in a tangle over his brow and upon his shoulders; his skin was darkened by constant exposure to storm and sun, and his grey eyes were steady and fearless. His one garment was a rough tunic of untanned hide, and he was unarmed: he had stood with the grown men of the clan to oppose the Roman attack, but the panic of defeat had swept him away before he could strike a blow; now he had crept back to *Caer Stopeth* to share

the fate of his people, and his people had seized him to be their peace-offering to the conqueror.

Only yesterday these women had thought no words too flattering and no gift too precious to be bestowed on Madreth's son: they had fed him, caressed him, and almost worshipped him; and now they were at Festus' feet clamouring for his blood. But their fickle cowardice roused Cathlon's spirit, which was all but broken by the knowledge that his father was lying dead in the shallows of the ford: the bitter sense of wrong and the stern consciousness of danger nerved him to new strength, and he stood fearlessly upright, gazing with a look of steady defiance in the Roman commander's hard, quiet eyes. For a few moments Festus surveyed his prisoner as though he were reading his soul, and then he sternly enquired whether he were Madreth's son.

"Yes, I am Madreth's son," Cathlon answered. "I will not lie to save myself, as these dogs have lied. My name is Cathlon, and I am Madreth's son."

"You are a bold youth," Festus replied; "perhaps I might say a boastful. Do you not see these soldiers, who at a word from me will run their swords through your heart? You had better be submissive and ask for mercy with the rest."

"I am Madreth's son," Cathlon repeated, "and your enemy, as he was, and as—no! let the curs save their paltry lives, if they can lie to save them. I am Madreth's son, his flesh, his blood: I lack nothing of Madreth but his wisdom, his valour, and his fame. He lies dead in the river yonder; and shall I, who am so much less than he, claim an easier fate? Kill me if it be your will: I will not whine for mercy; and yet I would ask one favour before I die."

"What is that?" said Festus—his face was still stern and impassive, but his heart warmed towards the one captive who had the courage to defy him.

"Let me go to the thicket yonder," Cathlon

answered, "and cut a stout hazel-rod: and then give me leave to whip these cowardly curs that turn their teeth against the dead wolf and his cub: let me make them raise one howl of lamentation to Madreth's memory before I die."

"No, no," said Festus—and a grim smile broke upon his face at last—"I cannot let you do that. Come, lad, if I spare your life, will you forego the whipping?"

For a few moments Cathlon stared at Festus as though he were disappointed: his nerves had been strung almost to the pitch of heroism, and the half jestful tone of the question jarred upon his feelings. He stood and stared with moist eyes at the Roman commander, but could make no reply, and Festus seemed to understand his confusion: he laid his hand gently on the lad's shoulder, and explained his intentions in a kindly voice.

"Do not be afraid," he said: "I am not angry because you and your father fought against us; for an honest foe is the next best thing to an honest friend. But you must see now that resistance is useless: this land is destined to be a Roman land, and you shall be Roman too. Come, give me your hand, and promise to be my friend."

For a moment Cathlon seemed inclined to repel him, but presently the defiance melted from his face, and slowly, slowly and timidly, he stretched out his hand.

"I know that I ought rather to die," he said, "but I cannot help it. My father is dead, and my heart is broken; and you—I cannot tell how it is, but something forces me to give you my hand: if you asked me to cut it off, I could not refuse."

Festus smiled, and after speaking a few words of encouragement handed Cathlon over to one of his orderlies, while he himself completed his arrangements for the occupation of the town. The houses were

searched, and the few men found hiding there were made prisoners: the women and children were assured of life and liberty, but for the present they were ordered to confine themselves to the eastern portion of *Caer Stopeth*, where the huts stood thickest, and thither with the help of the soldiers the scanty belongings of the inhabitants of the western half were transferred. Then every man of the little Roman army, except the sentries and the cavalry patrols, went vigorously to work: the eastern half of the encircling rampart was in great part demolished, and the western half remodelled; a cross wall and ditch were drawn through the centre of the town from north to south, so that half the place became an unfortified suburb and half a strongly defended camp. Before sunset *Caer Stopeth* was a different city, not only in appearance but even in name; for after their usual manner the Romans latinized its ancient title, and *Caer Stopeth* became *Corstopitum*.

III.

Under the strict supervision of the conquerors the *Otadenes* were allowed to remain nominally free. One by one the fugitives, who had escaped to the woods, returned to their old home on learning that a milder fate than death or slavery awaited them; and under the direction of Roman soldiers they were set to enlarge and cultivate the little fields beside the town. Hunting was discouraged, except in so far as it was absolutely necessary for the support of the people; but the subject clans were not forbidden to communicate with their still unconquered neighbours of the north: it was well, *Festus* considered, that the report of his power and leniency should be widely spread. The people of *Corstopitum* were ordered still to regard *Cathlon* as their hereditary chief, but the repentant *Otadenes* had few opportunities of paying him homage. He was kept in the Roman camp, nominally as *Festus'* guest, but in

reality as a captive, half prisoner and half hostage, and for the next few weeks he found life very pleasant: it was so different from the life of the old days that the past seemed like a dream from which he had just awoken, and already the change of habits and circumstances had almost blotted out, if not the memory of *Madreth*, at least the sorrow of his death.

Festus and his troops were busy with the settlement of the country, and *Cathlon* accompanied the commander on every expedition, acting as guide and general informant, whenever *Festus* rode out to chastise marauders or negotiate with the recalcitrant tribesmen of the northern moors, and thus displaying to the sullen inhabitants of the valley the peaceful spectacle of a chieftain's son in close friendship and alliance with the invaders. Round the camp-fires in the evening the legionaries joked with him and related marvellous histories; for *Cathlon* soon picked up sufficient Latin to carry on a conversation, and before long he had all but forgotten that he was born an *Otadene*. His mother had died years ago, and *Madreth's* end had left him alone in the world: his old worshippers had tried to sacrifice him, and he was little disposed to forgive them. Meanwhile *Festus* was kind, and his soldiers were excellent company; the toil of the old days was abolished, and the Roman commissariat fed him as he had never been fed before. In short, *Cathlon* quickly forgot his troubles, and revelled in the delights of a new and wonderful life.

But a change came before many weeks had passed. *Agricola* himself crossed from the west country to *Corstopitum*, and set wider schemes in motion for the settlement of the newly conquered territory. A complete legion accompanied the general, and presently *Corstopitum* became the scene of much labour and activity. For a time the inhabitants were housed elsewhere, and a clean sweep was made of the little city: a new Roman fortress-town was laid out on the

old site, and the Otadenes were encouraged to imitate its wonderful structures and to rear houses for themselves in the suburbs which began to grow up near the northern and eastern walls.

Within the massive defences of the fort strange buildings of hewn stone were rising—a little forum with a pillared colonnade, a praetorium and commander's quarters, sumptuous beyond the wildest dreams of luxury to Otadene eyes, barracks for the garrison, storehouses, arsenals, and (most wonderful and mysterious of all) a fully equipped bathing establishment. Cathlon spent every available minute in wandering from building to building, and wearying the soldier masons with his ceaseless inquiries. The main walls of the fortress interested him deeply; they would be such excellent places from which to drop pebbles on the heads of persons passing below. The hypocausts beneath the houses caused him much perplexity; why, he asked, should they make such elaborate preparations to keep themselves warm, when it was so simple to light a big fire in the middle of the forum and sit round it in a circle? But the Baths confounded him altogether: there was the river to wash in during the summer, and in wintertime who ever heard of any sane person wanting to wash at all?

R. H. F.

(To be continued).



Μία χελιδὼν οὐκ ἔαρ ποιεῖ.

AN early swallow to our shores
Its weary way did wing,
Then to the earth it tired sank
Nor could it make a spring.

L. H. LINDON.

SALTUS A NON SALTANDO.

VIX desaevierant Aquilonia flamina ponto,
Daulias et nisu littora nostra petit:
Fessa viae, collapsa fluit sub gramina saltus,
Nec saltus alios aegra dedisse valet.
'Est bruma ventum, (vento hoc monstrante,' gemebat,
'Heu! vere novi iam), neque vere novo.'

T. NICKLIN.

Obituary.

SANDFORD ARTHUR STRONG M.A.

Mr S. A. Strong, who died in London on the 18th of January last, was one of the sons of Mr Thomas Banks Strong, until lately the principal clerk in the Adjutant General's office of the War Office. He was born in London in 1863 and was educated at St Paul's School and King's College, London. He entered the College in 1881 as a pupil of the late Dr Parkinson. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1884 and was elected a Hutchinson Student for the Study of Sanskrit in 1888.

I first came across Sandford Arthur Strong when he was an Undergraduate reading for the Classical Tripos, and I a College Lecturer. Having been engaged in some other occupation for a few years since leaving school, he had lost touch with the matters and methods of the Classical course, and it was at once clear that he would achieve no great success in the first part of the Tripos. But that he was 'rusty' was to him no excuse for apathy or despair. He always seemed to hope that the thoroughness of his reading would carry him up in the end. At first I wondered at what appeared to be a blind self-confidence: but further acquaintance shewed clearly that he had a full right to trust his powers. But an examination in which thoughtful writing is sadly checked by insufficiency of time, and in which the imitative power plays (in the Composition Papers) no inconsiderable part, was not suited to his case. He judged his own work too severely to be able to produce it rapidly, and his reading was carried on with such intensity that it remained very deficient in quantity. The failure in Part I. was not redressed by success in Part II. He threw himself with such zeal into one portion of his work that he had no time for the rest.

These dry facts were the Academic record of a man who so far had failed, but failed nobly. By this time I had seen a good deal of him, and had learnt not to judge him by his places in class-lists. After he went down he continued study of various

kinds and worked abroad at Oriental languages. He had good introductions, and was brought into touch with some of the greatest Continental scholars. Later he returned to Cambridge and worked at Sanskrit, in which language and in Arabic he was chiefly interested, though many other subjects had their share of his time. But he was in need of some endowment, and such work as editing Oriental texts is not a paying occupation. He was therefore driven to look for promotion to some influence at his disposal, and his latter years were no doubt passed in comfort, if not in exclusive devotion to the studies of his choice.

Of all the unworldly students that I have known none was more thoroughgoing than Strong. A severe critic of others, as of himself, he was quick to detect imposture and quackery, and nothing would induce him to refrain from exposing it. Hence he made many enemies. Few men are without their moments of insincerity or pretence: fewer still take it kindly when their weakness is exposed. Many men had rather remain ill-informed than gain knowledge in the form of correction. It must be admitted that Strong often offended in this way. But further observation shewed that the readiness to correct was joined with an equal if not greater readiness to be corrected. To learn was with him the main thing: the meagre nervous body, the drawn eager hungry-looking face, well expressed his mental character. His health was always delicate, and a man in weak health, with an ardent love of truth as he sees it, is very liable to be misunderstood. I am sure that this was indeed one of the kindest of men: those who knew him best were his best friends. Punctiliousness was a marked characteristic of his manner, and it appeared again in the superb finish of his manuscript.

Here I must end my remarks upon an old pupil, in whom I saw a devoted student of the modern 'scientific' type, a good and interesting man. Disappointments and success are alike over, and his earnest sensitive nature is at rest.

W. E. HEITLAND.

We take the following account of Mr Strong's career from *The Times* of January 19th:—

Arthur Strong went as a boy to St Paul's School, but he had

weak health, and neither there nor at St John's College, Cambridge, did he achieve much distinction of the accepted kind. At Cambridge, however, he came under the influence of Professor Cowell, with whom he studied Sanscrit and other Oriental languages, and he quickly developed extraordinary powers in this direction. For a time he specialized in Pali, and soon published one or two books and papers which attracted the attention of scholars both here and abroad. Then he took to the study of Assyrian, and quickly became a high authority on the language and the archæological remains of ancient Mesopotamia. Meantime the question of ways and means pressed heavily upon him; for in England, unless a man holds one of the few available posts in the Universities, the Museum, or the Indian Office, he cannot live of the doctrine as an Orientalist. So for some years Arthur Strong had to face grave difficulties; nor was his position much improved when he was appointed to a post, virtually unpaid, as Lecturer in Oriental languages in University College. This was about ten years ago; but then the tide of his fortunes suddenly turned. Friends introduced him to Lord Justice Bowen and Lord Acton, and both these eminent men were greatly struck with his profound and varied learning, his keen intelligence, and his power of work. Mr. Gladstone, too, was much impressed by his conversation. Presently the Duke of Devonshire wanted a librarian for Chatsworth, and Lord Acton and one or two other persons of authority recommended Arthur Strong. He was appointed, and at once set to work to study, arrange, and finally to make known the treasures of Chatsworth and Devonshire-house. For example, in the gardener's house he found a number of old bronzes stowed away; and among them he recognized a head as an undoubted and very fine antique. As by this time he had married Miss Eugénie Sellers, herself a noted authority on Greek sculpture, the value of the discovery was quickly confirmed; Professor Furtwängler went down to see the head, and published it as a true masterpiece of Greek art, of priceless value. It will be remembered as having been one of the chief centres of attraction at the exhibition of Greek art held last summer at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, chiefly organized by Mrs. Strong.

Much time and study were also given by Arthur Strong to

the celebrated collection of old drawings at Chatsworth, from which he only last year issued a beautiful volume of selections, with learned notes. He also published a book on the Duke's pictures; and meantime he was doing much the same for Welbeck, the Duke of Portland having invited him to take charge of the library. Other owners of fine collections, especially of drawings, asked for his help; and of the Wilton drawings he published a selection, with critical notes—not, we think, yet finally completed. As all this implies, he had travelled far away from his old linguistic studies, and had begun to interest himself seriously in Italian art. He had a keen eye, great accuracy of observation, a marvellous memory, and a knowledge of all that the best critics had written; so that his own critical writings had great merit, the more so since they came as a sort of epilogue to other work. Moreover, his study of æsthetics had to be carried on together with his practical duties as Librarian to the House of Lords, to which post he was appointed in 1897, chiefly through the Duke of Devonshire's influence. His work in his new capacity was fruitful, and his great stores of knowledge were of much use to those peers who use the library, and to Royal and other Commissions engaged upon work for which research is needed. There were few subjects on which he did not know a great deal; and what he did not know he knew how to learn. Last spring he fell ill; overwork at last told upon his spare and anæmic frame; he had to leave London, and, though he seemed at one time to be recovering, he has died at an age when most men are beginning their careers. He will be greatly missed; for such gifts as his are extremely rare, even taken singly, while it is not likely that in our time they will ever be found again in combination.

Mr. Strong married, 11 December 1897, before the Registrar at Kensington Miss Eugénie Sellers. The following is a list of his chief published works: The Mahabodivamsa (for the Pali Text Society); The Futuh al Ilabasha, or Conquest of Abyssinia; Papers in the Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology and in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society; Editor of The Drawings in the Collection at Wilton House; The Duke of Devonshire's Collection of Pictures, and Drawings by old Masters in the Collection at Chatsworth; Catalogue of

Letters and Historical Documents at Welbeck. Mr S. A. Strong was a brother of the Very Rev Thomas Banks Strong, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on Tuesday, February 9th, at 22, Albemarle-street, the president, Lord Reay, referred to Mr Strong as follows: It was impossible, he said, to over-estimate the loss to Oriental learning occasioned by his death. His critical powers were of the highest and rarest order, whether exercised in the domain of philology, literature, or art, and he threw a flood of light on every subject handled by him. The strength and vigour of his mind were in strange contrast with his delicate physical appearance. But perhaps the most striking feature of his character was its sturdy independence. His individuality was so marked that he was uninfluenced by environment, and without any need of self-assertion or evidence of his native scorn for Philistinism his personality could not fail to receive its due recognition. He was perfectly simple and without affectation, his only object in life being the vindication of truth. When once he had convinced himself that a conclusion was right, nothing would hinder him from stating it, heedless of all consequences. His moral courage, too, was as great as his intellectual grasp. Compromise was alien to his nature, and his sincerity was absolute. One never met him without being impressed by his originality and without deriving profit therefrom. At the best of times—but especially now—we could ill afford to lose such a man. He would have risen to a very high place in that international Areopagus of learning which now controlled the destinies of science in its widest sense. He would have impressed the French by his literary acumen, the Germans by his thoroughness, and the Italians by his sense of art. The men capable of holding such a position were few, and his premature death inflicted an irreparable loss on English culture.

REV GEORGE RICHARDSON M.A.

The Rev George Richardson, formerly Fellow of the College, and for many years second Master of Winchester College, died on the 16th January last at 25 Talbot Square, London, W. (the residence of his son), after a short illness.

We take the following account of him from *The Times* for January 18th:—

George Richardson was the son of William Richardson, an engineer and well-known citizen of Carlisle, where he was born. He was educated first at Carlisle Grammar School, and afterwards at Chester, where his education very nearly came to an abrupt conclusion through the sudden financial ruin of his father. He was enabled, however, to remain there by the generosity of his head-master, who in consideration of his great mathematical talent undertook the cost of his education and maintenance until he went as a scholar to St John's, Cambridge, at the age of 17. At Chester, too, he formed a friendship with one of his schoolmates, the present Sir Robert Ball, which lasted all his life. At Cambridge he graduated third wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos in 1860, at the early age of 20, becoming a Fellow of his college in the ensuing year. In 1867, the year following his ordination, he took the post of senior mathematical master at Winchester College, and was appointed second master by Dr. Ridding, the Bishop of Southwell, then Headmaster, in 1873. He retired in 1899, and has since lived at Winchester. He married in 1867 Sarah, the eldest daughter of Richard Porter, of Whitehall, Highgate, and leaves a married son and daughter living. Mrs. Richardson has unfortunately been an invalid for some years.

Although Mr Richardson was a mathematician of considerable distinction, it is chiefly by his work at Winchester during the 26 years for which he held the post of second master that he will be remembered. He was, perhaps, a little less polished than his colleagues when first he went to Winchester, and he remained something of a rough diamond all his life. But, although this caused some to question his fitness for the post of second master at the time of his appointment, all doubt gave way before the frank good-heartedness which always characterized him, no less than his obvious capacity as a teacher of mathematics; and no better testimony could be needed to the affection in which he was held by almost all who spent their schooldays in "college" under him than the scene in School on the last day of "cloister-time," 1899, when he took the seat of Hostiarius beside the Warden for the last time, to receive the address and presentation which were made to him on his retirement. Mr Parker Smith, M.P., who was one of Mr

Richardson's first pupils and made the presentation on that occasion, bore witness to the difference which Mr Richardson's teaching had made in the mathematical standard at Winchester—a difference of which Mr Parker Smith himself gave early evidence by coming out fourth wrangler and bracketed second Smith's prizeman in 1877. The amount of £835 which was subscribed—the greater part of which has been devoted to the more adequate endowment of mathematical and scientific prizes at Winchester—in itself shows the ready response which his name evoked amongst past and present members of the school (see *The Eagle*, xxi, 106-7). It is not, however, as men who raise the standard of teaching, nor even as men who bring about the endowment of rewards, that school boys are wont to honour their chosen among "dons"; and the real "Dick" seemed absent from that ceremony until he himself stood up to speak. His speech, which was full of humour and feeling, and which on its conclusion was cheered to the echo, was in every way a characteristic utterance, and will be remembered, apart from its own excellence, for the belief which it expressed in "female influence" and the future of "mixed" schools. It is, however, in "college" itself that most "college" men will best remember him, for it was there, as the house-master, that he was intimately known; but to the school at large, with which he was always widely popular, he will perhaps be most vividly recalled by the mention of *Dick mons*, an imposing ceremony on the first day of term, when a considerable part of the school gathered ant-like in his classroom to learn each his mathematical fate for the ensuing weeks. So much, indeed, belongs to the common stock of memory, and forms only the background against which recollections of a more personal kind will stand out, different, no doubt, with different men, but with many of them of that intimate kind which they will keep thankfully all their lives.

It may be of interest to add that in the early sixties Mr Richardson was captain of the Cambridge Volunteers. He was a fine rifle shot, and was once second for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon. In politics he was a Liberal, and was chairman of the Winchester Liberal Association.

The funeral was at Winchester on January 20th. There was a service in the College Chapel at Winchester which was largely attended by Wykehamists.

REV GAGE EARLE FREEMAN M.A.

The Rev Gage Earle Freeman, who died at Askham Vicarage, near Penrith, on the 15 December 1903, was a man of very considerable literary distinction.

He was the son of Captain Charles Earle Freeman, and was born in Staffordshire in June 1820. He took his B.A. degree in 1845, and was ordained in 1846 on the curacy of Geddington, Northamptonshire. There he remained for eight years, when he became Vicar of Emmanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors. Two years later he became incumbent of Macclesfield Forest with Wild Boar Clough, Cheshire, a large moorland parish far removed from the outer world. There he remained for 33 years, finding in the wild country much that gave him intense pleasure as a naturalist and sportsman, and enabling him to have free scope with his favourite out-door occupation, the practice of falconry. On this subject he wrote much. We take the following from *The Field* for December 19th:

"Forty years ago readers of *The Field* used to be delighted and instructed by the articles which appeared in this column over the signature "Peregrine." The writer was the Rev Gage Earle Freeman, a great lover of nature, and an enthusiastic falconer, who had the happy knack of imbuing his readers with some of his enthusiasm; for he was one of the few who could write about hawking from personal experience, and could give as exciting an account of a flight with a falcon or goshawk as any foxhunter could of a good run with hounds. But he could go further, and by a clear description of his methods could inform a reader how he might obtain similar sport by learning to train hawks for himself. He lived for many years at Wildboar Clough, near Macclesfield, where, through the courtesy of the proprietor of a neighbouring grouse moor he long enjoyed the privilege of flying his falcons at grouse, with a success which excited the admiration and envy of all who witnessed a flight. Unfortunately a day came when the grouse moor changed hands, and the new owner could not be induced to continue the permission to fly hawks there. Mr Freeman had to turn his attention to other flights, and was content to take larks with merlins, or kill hares and rabbits with a goshawk. To readers of his articles on his favourite field sport he did not long remain anonymous, for not only did many of them seek his personal advice and instruction, but after a series of his articles had

appeared in our columns they were collected in book form under his real name, and were published in a volume of the *The Field* Library, entitled *Practical Falconry*, now long out of print. In conjunction with Capt. F. H. Salvin he also published, through Messrs. Longmans, a work entitled *Falconry: its Claims, History, and Practice*, copies of which now fetch double the published price. This book included directions for training the otter and cormorant, in both of which arts Capt. Salvin was a proficient, and would be so still did not old age, with its attendant ills, prevent him from taking the field with his favourites. Mr. Freeman on leaving Wildboar Clough, the scene of his early success in grouse hawking, went to reside at Askham Vicarage, Penrith, where, we regret to learn, he has just died (Dec. 15) at the ripe age of 83."

In addition to his writings on Falconry he attained some distinction for sacred poetry. He won the Scatonian Prize on four occasions, the subjects being as follows: in 1882, "The Transfiguration"; in 1888, "Jericho"; in 1893, "Damascus"; and in 1894, "The Broad and Narrow Way." In 1867 he published "Mount Carmel, a Story of modern English Life," and a volume entitled "Five Christmas Poems."

REV HENRY RUSSELL B.D.

Henry Russell was born at Calcutta on 29 November 1822, his father, Henry Patrick Russell, being in the East India Company's Civil Service, and his mother the daughter of General Sherwood in the Bengal Artillery. He was sent to school first at Dedham, then was for a short time at Bedford; after that was a private pupil with a Mr Pearson, Rector of Amptill, and from him went to St John's in 1847.

He took his degree as 26th Wrangler in 1845, the year of Parkinson and Loid Kelvin, coming out also at the top of the third class in the Classical Tripos. In those days Fellowships had to be awarded, at least many of them, under various preferences and limitations. To one of three so-called 'Bye-fellowships,' founded by a Mr Platt, he was elected in the year 1849. The reforms of 1860 abolished the limitations and placed all Fellowships on an equality. In order at once to extinguish the Platt Fellowships, and enable them to be amalgamated with the rest, it was enacted that the three existing Platt Fellows should

be on the same footing as the rest. So Bushby, Pieters, and Russell became Fellows with full privileges, but at the bottom of the list, ranking for seniority below men who might be their juniors by several years. All three retained their positions so long as to climb up among the eight senior resident Fellows, and thus become members of the Governing Body of the College; the Seniority, as it used to be called.

In December 1868 Henry Russell was appointed to the post by which he is chiefly remembered in College. He Junior Dean. An ideal Dean is *rara avis in terris*, indeed: a Dean is generally painted black, but never thought a swan. Russell can hardly be claimed as an ideal Dean. He had not much power of impressing men: perhaps he had not much insight into character: he was precise regarding rules, and viewed them as laws rather than as principles and guides. Yet his real kindness and sincerity could not but have some effect. Noisy men summoned for rebuke have come away with a new-born respect and consideration for him. More fruitful probably was his influence on the choir boys. He made it his business to go (daily, I believe) into their School and give them personal instruction. He retained an interest in them when they were out in the world. Even those whose subsequent conduct was not satisfactory, if in distress, might appeal to him with hope of assistance at the very close of his life.

He ceased to be Dean in 1877, when he was appointed Junior Bursar, which office he held until on 6 December 1884 he was presented to the College Living of Layham, near Hadleigh, and gave his life to Church and parish work. This he probably found much more congenial; certainly he was loved and respected by all around. He has been called a recluse there, but he never shut himself up even within his parish. He scarcely ever missed a meeting of any Congress, Conference, or Committee of which he was a member, and even at the age of 80 would drive his open carriage twenty miles and back to attend at Bury St Edmunds or Ely. At such meetings his criticisms and amendments were not always welcomed by ardent men eager to press forward their far-reaching plans and wide proposals. His objections to the absence of a comma or the position of an adjective were looked on as trivial. Yet it must be admitted that the minute objections were generally correct, and that the accuracy which he urged did sometimes avoid misunderstandings,

possibly serious difficulties. Minuteness, perhaps one should rather say precision, seemed the characteristic of his mind. Yet on one notable occasion he showed powers of organization on a considerable scale. The opening of the new College Chapel in 1869 was an extremely complicated ceremony. The whole was carried through without hitch or slip, and the arrangements had been made by him. As chairman of a clerical society for his neighbourhood, his comments on Greek Testament were highly valued; he applied to its study his minuteness and precision, along with his earnestness and reverence.

To undergraduates he was always old-looking, and showed scarcely a sign of ageing further till within the last two or three years when he began to stoop. In the autumn of 1903 his breathing revealed to friends that something was beginning to be amiss. He attended a Voluntary Schools' Meeting at Bury St Edmunds at the end of October, but on December 10 he passed, somewhat suddenly, away.

E. H.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1903; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Thomas Washington Bagshaw (1877), M.D. 1885, son of John Bagshaw, Cutler; born at 95, Church Street, Liverpool, co. Lancaster, 8 February 1849. M.R.C.S. England 1881; sometime House Surgeon and Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St Bartholomew's Hospital; Medical Officer S.W. Fever Hospital, Stockwell. For some years Medical Officer on Steamships of the Orient line. Latterly resided at 81, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W. Died 6 May at Carlisle House, Eastbourne. Dr Bagshaw married 23 September 1902 (then of Rock Ferry, Cheshire) Amelia Martha, youngest daughter of the late Henry Martin Esq, of 81, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, and Adelaide, South Australia.

Rev William Millard Bennett (1857), son of William Bennett of Hereford. Born at Hereford in 1834, educated at the Cathedral School. Curate of Northallerton 1859-61; of Kirkby Stephen 1861-63; of Elloughton near Brough 1863-76; Vicar of Elloughton 1876-1903. Died at the Vicarage 15 August, aged 68.

Lightwood Thomas Birch (matriculated 1870, did not graduate). Only son of Thomas John Birch of Armitage, co. Stafford, and Julia Elizabeth, only daughter of John Chanter of Bideford, co. Devon. Born at Armitage 12 February 1851. Of Quarry Lodge, Lichfield, co. Stafford; sometime a Captain in the First Stafford Militia; a J.P. for Stafford. Died 6 September at Hastings. Mr Birch married 19 October 1876, Mary Cox, daughter of Thomas Berry Horsfall M.P., of Bellamour Hall, co. Stafford.

Rev Daniel Lewis Boyes (1872), son of George Mence Boies, Accountant, born in Islington, Middlesex 4 January 1850. Curate of Tuckhill 1875-76; of Welshpool 1876-86; Rector of Holy Trinity, Melrose, Scotland, 1886-92. Latterly resided at Cotou Hall, Stafford. Died at Stafford 25 May.

Rev Arthur John Brown (1849), son of George Brown, Wine Merchant, London. Born in Hamover Square 23 February 1826. Curate of Bergh Apton, Norfolk, 1849-52; of Cheshunt 1852-65; of Wetherden 1866-68; Vicar of Dilham w Honing 1868-72; Rector of Catfield 1872-1903; Rural Dean of Waxham, Happing Division 1891-94. Died at Catfield Rectory, near Great Yarmouth, 4 May. Mr Brown was a scholarly clergyman of considerable repute. He wrote a number of stories of a historical character, with the purpose of proving the blessings of the Reformation. Of his numerous books "The last of the Abbots" is best known to the general public.

Rev Robert John Cargill (1862), son of James Cargill, Schoolmaster, born at Southwell, Notts. in 1836. Curate of Cotterstock 1862-64; of Alrewas 1864-68; of Hamstall Ridware 1869-70; of Barton under Needwood 1871-77; Vicar of High Olley, near Newport, Salop, 1877-1903. Died 7 September, aged 67.

James Joel Cartwright (1863), son of Jarius Joel Cartwright, Corn Merchant, of Kirkgate, Wakefield; born 6 January 1842. Mr Cartwright entered the Public Record Office in 1867. He was appointed Secretary of that office and of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1887. He was intimately acquainted with the State Papers and private muniments of the 17th and 18th Centuries, and few antiquaries possessed an equal knowledge of the family history of that period, especially for the North of England. He was the author or editor of several works, including 'Chapters from Yorkshire History,' 'Memoirs of Sir John Reresby,' and 'The Wentworth Papers.' He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and took an active interest in the management of the Camden Society, the Pipe Roll Society, and the Royal Historical Society. He died 8 January at 7, Wilton Road, Wimbledon.

Arthur Lloyd Clay (matriculated 1860, but did not graduate). Son of Richard Clay, Printer; born in London in 1842. Educated at Cholmeley's Grammar School, Highgate, and at Cologne. He was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1861; he was 9th in the open competition and 7th in the final examination, distinguishing himself in modern languages. His high place in the open competition was a surprise to old fashioned students, who knew no way to success except by classics and mathematics. He arrived in India 29 November 1862; he served in Lower Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and collector and as joint Magistrate and collector. From September 1874 to June 1877 he served in Assam as Deputy Commissioner and as district and sessions judge of Sylhet; as Magistrate and collector July 1879; Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, August 1879; Magistrate and collector of Bakarganj, March 1886. Officiated as Commissioner of divers divisions. Retired from the Service July 1890. Resided for some years at Newton Hall, near Cambridge. Died 7 August at Brunnen, Switzerland, aged 62. In 1896 Mr A. L. Clay published "Leaves from a Diary in Lower Bengal, by C. S. (Retired)" Macmillans, a copy of this has been presented to the College Library by his brother, Mr C. J. Clay of Trinity College.

Rev Edward Wilson Cook (1842), born in Yorkshire. Curate of Hampsthwaite 1844-48; of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, 1849-52; of St Paul, Covent Garden, London, 1852-54; of Outon Longueville 1854-56; of Woburn, Beds, 1856-62; Vicar of Stevington, Beds, 1862-82; Vicar

of Goldington, Beds, 1882-96. Latterly resided at Glendower, 5, Rothsay Road, Bedford. Died there 10 July, aged 83. Mr Cook published "Death and its issues; a sermon on the death of Francis 7th Duke of Bedford, 1861," and other sermons.

Daniel De Castro (1859), son of Daniel De Castro, of London and Mortlake, Surrey, Merchant; born in London 3 December 1836. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 7 May 1873, called to the Bar 26 January 1876. Resided some years at Mortlake; died at Salisbury 28 November. Mr De Castro rowed 2 in the 3rd Boat in the Lent Term of 1857, and 6 in the 2nd Boat in the May Term 1858.

Rev Canon John Denton (1852). Died 12 June at Ashby-de-la-Zouche (see p. 70).

Arthur Du Sautoy (1848), son of Peter John James Du Sautoy, Lieutenant R.N.; born at Portsea in 1826. Fellow of the College 1851-58. Sometime Professor of Mathematics at the E.I.C. College, Addiscombe. Died 4 August at Tillington, Petworth, Sussex, aged 76.

Trevor Halket Evans (1888), son of Mr Franklen George Evans, Surgeon; born at Tynant House, Cardiff, 8 March 1866; educated at University College, Bristol. Studied at Guy's Hospital, M.B., B.C. 1892. Practiced at Whitchurch, near Cardiff; died there 14 July, aged 34.

Rev Alfred Fambrother (1866), son of John Fambrother Esq; born at Oxford in 1833. Curate of Spottland, Rochdale, 1866-67; of St Mark's, Kennington, Surrey, 1869-79; of St Mary the Less, Lambeth, 1879-82; Vicar of Leysdown with Harty, Kent, 1881-98; Vicar of Brabourne with Monks Horton, Kent, 1898-1903; Rector of Bircholt, Kent, 1901-1903. Died at Brabourne 3 June 1899, 1903 (or 1904?)

Hugh Winkworth Fraser (1893), son of John Fraser, Solicitor; born at Roehampton, Surrey, 16 December 1871; educated at King Edward's School, Berkhamstead. Admitted a Solicitor in December 1896. Practiced as a partner with his father (Messrs Fraser & Son, 19, Southampton Street, London). Died 11 December at Mexico City.

Rev Gage Earle Freeman (1846). Died 15 December at Askham Vicarage (see p. 197).

Henry Joseph Gough (Undergraduate). Died 7 January (*Eagle*, xxiv, 229).

Joseph Hall (1876), son of Joseph Hall, Solicitor, Keswick. Born at Keswick in 1854; educated at the Grammar School, Richmond, Yorks. Admitted a Solicitor September 1879; practiced at Keswick. Died 22 January at Greta Grove, Keswick, aged 49.

James Lenox Hannay (1848), only son of John Hannay, Writer to the Signet; born at Dalton, Dumfriesshire, 20 September 1826. Mr Hannay was Cox of the First Lady Margaret Boat in the Lent and May Terms of 1847. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 22 April 1847, called to the Bar 7 June 1852. Mr Hannay was sometime Counsel to the magistrates of Yorkshire, West Riding, and Recorder of Pontefract. Police Magistrate at the Worship Street Police Court, London, 1871-98. He married in June 1853 Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Ponsford Esq, of London (she died in 1895). Mr Hannay, who was of Lincluden, in the stewardry of Kirkcubright, died 7 June at 113, St George's Square, London, aged 76.

John Hugh Hardwick (1893), son of Thomas Hardwick, Schoolmaster; born at Heaton, Yorks, 21 February 1871; educated at Lancaster School. After taking his degree Mr Hardwick held assistant masterships in various

places in England, coaching for naval and university examinations. In July 1896 he was appointed assistant master in the Government High School at Durban, Natal. In the Christmas holidays of that year he was travelling in the Transvaal, and was offered the Headmastership of the new Grammar School at Jeppesstown, Johannesburg. On the outbreak of the Boer war he returned to Europe in 1899, and travelled on the Continent. In August 1902 he returned to South Africa, intending to wind up affairs there and return to England. He died at Johannesburg, Transvaal, of enteric fever on January 17.

Rev Salter St George John Hartley. Died 27 August (see p. 72).

Robert Baldwin Hayward (1850), son of Robert Hayward, of Wharton Street, London, Agent; born in St Pancras Parish 7 March 1829 (according to the College Register, according to other accounts at Bocking in Essex). Educated at University College, London. Fellow of the College from 1852 to 1860. For some time he was an Assistant Tutor or Lecturer. From 1855 to 1859 he was Reader in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Durham University. In 1859 he was appointed by Dr Vaughan mathematical master at Harrow, which he held until his retirement in 1893. He died 2 February at his residence, Ashcombe, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. A notice of Mr Hayward will be found in *The Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, xxxv, 466-70.

Rev George Henry Hewison (1859). Born at Middlethorpe, near York; educated at Ripon Grammar School, where he was a contemporary of the late Dr Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, and of Dr Gordon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds. He entered first at Queens' College, but migrated to St John's. After taking his degree Mr Hewison became mathematical master at Archbishop Holgate's School, York, subsequently becoming second master. He was for a short time Curate of Osballdwick, Rector of St Denis in York, 1878-1901, and Rector of Moor Monkton, near York, 1901-1903. He was much interested in education, a voluntary teacher at the old York Institute and one of its Vice-Presidents. He was elected to the York School Board as an "independent churchman" on its formation in 1888. He was returned at the head of the poll in 1898 and 1901, and was chairman in 1892 and 1898, being again elected in 1901, and was chairman at the time of his death. His work on the Board was characterised by great energy and a broad sympathetic spirit. He died 29 January at Moor Monkton Rectory.

Rev James Samuel Hoare (1846), son of the Ven. Charles James Hoare, Rector of Godstone, Surrey, and Archdeacon of Surrey; born 19 August 1823. Mr Hoare rowed as Stroke in the second Lady Margaret Boat in 1844; as Bow of the first boat in the May Term 1845 and 1846, was in the first boat at Henley in 1845; won the Magdalene Pairs in the October Term 1846. He was president of the Boat Club from October 1847 to May 1850. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1849. Curate of Godstone 1851-66; Rector of Murston, Kent 1866-82; Rural Dean of Sittingbourne 1872-82; Rector of Godstone 1882-1902; Rural Dean of Godstone 1887-1901; one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral 1874-1903. Died 7 April, aged 79. Mr Hoare married 22 January 1867, Catherine Harriet Turner, daughter of Charles Hampden Turner esq., of Leigh Place, Godstone.

Rev Herbert Cecil Hodges (1869), son of Abraham Hodges, sometime Vicar of St Stephen's, Carlisle; born at Old Dalby co. Leicester in 1847. Curate of All Saints, Hertford 1870-79; of St George's Edgbaston 1879-83; London Diocesan Home Missionary at Holy Trinity, Southall 1884-86; Chaplain of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai 1886-1903. Died at the Deanery, Shanghai, 26 October, aged 56.

Rev. Robert Holt (1846), son of James Holt of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire; born in 1823. Curate of Soulbury, Bucks, 1846-48; of Wardington, Oxon, 1848-51; of Mursley, Bucks, 1852-60; of Adstock, Bucks, 1861-68; Vicar of Hillesden, near Buckingham, 1868-1903. Died at the Vicarage 29 June, aged 79. Mr Holt was author of the following: "The Ormulum, with the notes and glossary of Dr White"; "How has it come about that there is a Church in every parish in England, and how are the Parsons paid?" S.P.C.K.

Charles Thomas Hudson (1852), son of Joshua Hudson, born at Brompton 11 March 1828; educated at the Grange, Sunderland. From 1855 to 1860 he was Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School, and from 1861 to 1881 of Manella Hall, Clifton. In 1886 he published in collaboration with Mr P. H. Gosse "Rotifera or Wheel Animalcules." He was regarded as the chief authority on the Rotifera. He was the discoverer of *Pedalion mirum* and many new genera and species of Rotifera, which he described in scientific periodicals. He was President of the Royal Microscopical Society from 1888 to 1890, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1889. Mr Hudson was Stroke of the Head of the River in the Lent Term of 1851, and Four in the First Boat in the Lent and May Terms of 1850. He was twice married; 1. in 1855 to Mary Ann, daughter of W. B. Tibbits, of Braunston, Northants; 2. He married secondly 24 June 1858 at Clifton, Louisa Maria Foot, daughter of Freelove Hammond, esq., barrister at law of Clifton. He died 24 October at his residence, Hillside, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

Rev Thomas Hutchinson (1838), son of Thomas Hutchinson, esq., of Brinsop Court, near Hereford; born at Hendwell in Radnorshire. Curate of Hentland, Herefordshire, 1839-41; Vicar of Kimbolton with Middleton-on-the-Hill, co. Hereford 1841-1903. Died at his residence Grantsfield, Leominster 18 July, aged 88. Mr Hutchinson was we believe a nephew of the poet Wordsworth. At Hentland he was instrumental in having a new church built in the district of Hoarworthy. At Kimbolton he restored the church in 1874 at a cost of £2000. Middleton church, an interesting old structure, was partially restored, and in 1899 he completed the restoration as a thankoffering on commencing the fiftieth year of his ministry; at the reopening service Bishop Atlay stated that it was one of the gems of his diocese. He was always deeply interested in education, and new schools were built at Kimbolton under his supervision. On 1 July 1897, his golden wedding anniversary, the first sod was cut for the erection of a Mission Church at Hammish, Clifford, an outlying hamlet. The Bishop of Hereford attended Mr Hutchinson's funeral at Kimbolton on July 22.

Rev Alfred Jones (1849), son of the Rev Edward Jones of Milton Keynes, Bucks; born at Milton Keynes in 1824; educated at Uppingham School. Sometime Curate of Milton Keynes, and of Hove, Sussex; sometime Curate of All Saints, Langham Place, and Chaplain to the Westminster Hospital; Curate of St Mark's, Tollington Place, 1871-72; Vicar of St John's, Kenilworth, 1872-96. Latterly resided at The Croft, Bournemouth; died 16 December at St Columb, Cornwall, aged 78.

William Francis Kemp (1850), died 5 January at 2, Grenville Place, London, S.W. (*Eagle*, xxiv, 363).

Rev Herbert Peter Kendal (1860), son of Jonathan Kendal, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire; born in 1834. Headmaster of Batley Grammar School 1860-64; Lecturer of Hampton Lucy 1864-69; Headmaster of Hampton Lucy Grammar School 1864-73; Vicar of Loxley, Warwickshire 1873-94. Latterly resided at 72, Mount Ararat Road, Richmond, Surrey, died their 30 July.

Rev John Morley Lee (1848), died at Botley Rectory 20 January, aged 77. (*Eagle*, xxiv, 364).

Rev John Horn Lorimer (1863), son of Thomas Lorimer, born in Glasgow 15 December 1838; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of Uttoxeter 1862-64; of Bury, Lancashire 1864-66; of Kinver 1865-67; Vice-Principal, Huddersfield Collegiate School 1867-71; Assistant Master Aldeburgh Collegiate School 1871-73; Assistant Chaplain at Brussels 1874-76; Curate of Sudbourne, Suffolk, 1876-77; Second Master Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, 1877-83; Curate of Standish, Gloucestershire 1883-87; Rector of Buckland, Gloucestershire, 1889-1903. Died 12 December.

Sir Henry Ludlow (1857), son of George Ludlow, of Christ's Hospital, Hertford; born at Hertford 21 February 1834; educated at Christ's Hospital. Proxime for the Chancellor's medal for legal Studies 1859; proxime for a Fellowship at Magdalen College, Oxford, thrown open to competition by graduates of both Universities. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 January 1858, called to the Bar 27 January 1861. Admitted a Fellow of St John's College 2 November 1863. Attorney General of Trinidad 1874-86; Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands 1886-91. Knighted in 1890. Died 17 November at his residence, 1, Hillside Terrace, Hythe. Sir H. Ludlow married in 1876, Alice, daughter of Mr Thomas Sworder, of Hertford. He was joint author of "Trademarks and Trade Names."

William Alexander Mackinnon (1836), son of William Alexander Mackinnon (of St John's, B.A. 1804; F.R.S.; M.P. for Rye); born in London 4 October 1813. He married 27 April 1846, Margaret Sophia, daughter of Francis Willes. He was M.P. for Rye 1852-53, and for Lympington 1857-68. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Kent; High Sheriff in 1885; J.P. for Middlesex and Herts and F.R.S. Mr Mackinnon, who was the 34th chief of the Clan Mackinnon, died at his residence, Acryse Park, Folkestone, 14 September. He rowed 3 in the first boat in the May Term 1835. He leaves two sons, one of these Mr F. A. Mackinnon was of St John's (B.A. 1871); the younger, Major General W. H. Mackinnon, was of the C.I.V. in South Africa.

Rt Hon Sir William Thackeray Marriott (1858). Died 27 July at Aix-la-Chapelle (see p. 73).

Thomas Mathews (1875), son of Isaac Mathews, Yeoman, born at Bucklebury, Berks, 28 July 1828. Admitted a pensioner 6 October 1860; re-admitted 7 May 1869. Died 25 November at Grove Field Villa, Cheltenham, the residence of his sister-in-law, aged 75.

Rev William Leighton Newham (1847), son of Daniel Newham; born at Glasgow 14 March 1822; educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Fellow of the College 1847-54; sometime Headmaster of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Worcester; Vicar of Barrow-upon-Soar 1854-89; Vicar of Aldworth, Reading, 1889-1900. Resided for sometime at Nicosia, Cyprus. Died 16 October at The Haven, Barrow-upon-Soar.

Rev Thomas Henry Newman (1853), son of Thomas Newman of Dartmouth; born at Dittisham, Devon, 2 January 1829. Curate of Honiton 1853-55; of Shutford 1855-56; of Cheriton Bishop 1856-76; of Hittisleigh 1857-65; of Lanivery, Cornwall, 1875-77; of East Budleigh 1878; of Budleigh Salterton 1880; of Merton 1881 and 1889; of Sampford Courtenay 1884-86; of Okehampton 1890-91; of Drewsteignton 1895-96; of Sydenham Damerel 1897-98; of Bratton Clevely 1898-99. Latterly resided at 5, Belmont Road, Exeter; died there 24 May, aged 74.

N/N/ Rev Reginald George Morton (1899), son of the Rev Josiah Morton, Vicar of High Beech (of St John's B.A. 1851); born at High Beech 3 August 1866. Curate of Holy Trinity, Barking Road, 1891-92; of St Andrew's, Plaistow, 1892-94 and 1896-97; of St John's, St Leonard's-on-Sea, 1894-95; of St Martin, Brighton, 1897-99; Curate of St Paul's, Ramsgate, 1899-1903. Died 7 September at 52, Belle Vue Road, Ramsgate, aged 37.

Joseph Parry (Mus. Bac. 1871). Died 17 February 1903, at Penarth, aged 61 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 367).

John Albert Potbury (1881), eldest son of John Potbury of Sidmouth, Devon; born at Sidmouth in 1859. Headmaster of Queens' College, Demerara. Died at Georgetown, Demerara, 1 May.

Rev William Henry Price (1880), son of Mr William Farmer Price of Gloucester; born at Gloucester 20 April 1859; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Incorporated M.A. at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1888. Curate of Steventon, Berks, 1883-85; Chaplain of Trinity College, Oxford, 1884-96; Curate of St Mary, Magdalene, Oxford, 1885-97. Vicar of Badsey with Aldington 1897-1903; Vicar of Wickhamford 1897-1903. Died at Badsey Vicarage, near Evesham, 15 March.

Frederick William Joseph Rees (1863), son of the Rev Samuel Rees; born at North Walsham in 1839; educated at Shrewsbury School. Rowed Bow in the 3rd Boat, Lent 1861, and in the 2nd Boat, May Term 1861. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1861; eighteenth in the open competition and 24th in the final examination. Arrived in India 26 December 1862. Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector Sylhet 1863; obtained prize of Rs 1000 for proficiency in Bengali 1867; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24 Perganas 1866-68; Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery 1869; Magistrate and Collector Pubna 1875; Judge of the second grade, November 1886; Judge of the first grade, March 1884. Retired from the service 31 December 1887. Died 5 September at his residence, Longwood House, Nayland, Colchester, aged 64.

Charles Henry Wyndham A'Court Repington (B.A. 1841 as A'Court), only son of the late General Charles Ashe A'Court Repington; born at Heytesbury House, Wilts; educated at Eton. In 1841 he was private secretary to Lord Eliot in Ireland, continuing in the same position under Sir William A'Court, first Lord Heytesbury, until the year 1846. Subsequently he became interested in emigration to Canada, visiting the colony and taking an active share in the work. In 1852 he was elected M.P. for Wilton; in 1854 he married Emily, daughter of the late Mr Henry Currie, of West Horsley Place, who represented Guildford in the House of Commons. He left Parliament on being appointed by Lord Palmerston, Commissioner of Income Tax. In 1860 he was nominated by Mr Gladstone, Assistant Comptroller of the National Debt Office, from which he retired in 1882. Died 29 October at Bridges End, Ockham, Surrey, aged 84.

Rev John Benjamin Riky (1851), son of Benjamin Riky, of N. Frederick Street, Dublin, Solicitor; born in St Mary's Parish, Dublin, in 1828. Curate of Abbott's Moreton, Worcestershire, 1852-56; Rector of Bugborough, near Taunton, 1857-1903. Died at the Rectory 1 September, aged 74.

Rev Charles Manley Roberts (1857). Died 5 May at Aldridge Rectory, aged 67 (see p. 66).

Rev Henry Russell (1845). Died 10 December at Layham Rectory, Suffolk (see p. 198).

Rev George Smith (1869). Died 10 March at Hornead Rectory (*Eagle*, xxiv, 368).

Rev Sidney Lidderdale Smith (1840), born in Warwickshire. Rector of Brampton Ash, near Market Harborough, 1844-1903; Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford 1873-94; Prebendary of Moreton Parva in Hereford Cathedral 1874-1903. Threw himself out of a window at Brighton while suffering from religious melancholia 9 October, died from the fall, aged 86.

James Frederick Snaith (1862), son of Frederick Snaith, Physician and Surgeon, Holbeach, Lincolnshire; born at Holbeach 20 December 1839. Admitted to St John's 20 April 1858, name removed 2 May 1859 when he migrated to Emmanuel, from which College he graduated. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 4 November 1857, but was not called to the Bar until 17 November 1885. He was for many years a member of the Indian Civil Service. Died 27 November at Bickenhall Mansions, London, W, aged 63.

Robert Swan Stephen (1866), eldest son of the Hon John Clower Stephen, of Ramsay, Isle of Man, second deemster. Born at Ramsay 30 November 1843. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 7 May 1864, called to the Bar 30 April 1867. Admitted to the Manx Bar 1868. Member of the Court of Tynwald, junior member for Douglas in the House of Keys 1881; Officer in the Isle of Man Rifle Volunteers; secretary and librarian to the Isle of Man Law Society. He married 16 July 1872 Caroline, only daughter of Captain Mark Wilks Goldie, of Douglas (she died 7 January 1875). Died 18 March at Capri, Italy.

Clarence Esme Stuart (1849). Died 8 January at his residence, Addington House, Reading, aged 75 (*Eagle*, xxiv, 230, 372).

Frank Tarleton (1876), son of William Tarleton, of Paradise Street, Surgeon. Born at Bishop Ryder, Birmingham, 20 July 1853. Rowed Six in the second Boat, Lent Term 1874; Four in the first Boat, May Term 1874, and Two in the Lady Margaret Four, October 1874. Admitted a solicitor in April 1880; practiced as a solicitor in Birmingham. Died 4 October at his residence, 13, Pakenham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 50.

Rev Frederick William Vinter (1847), son of John Vinter Esq, of 33, Chandos Street, St Martin in the Fields, London; born in 1824, educated at King's College, London. Fellow of the College 27 March 1849 to marriage; Mathematical Master, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1851-58; Professor of Mathematics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1858-72; Curate of Yatley, Hants, 1866-72; Chaplain to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, 1874-1903. Died at his residence, Glenville, Walton-on-Thames, 4 May, aged 78. Mr Vinter married 1 July 1851, at Fryern Barnet Church, Charlotte, second daughter of Mr G. Shirley.

Rev John Mills Walker (1867), son of Mr John Walker, born at Howrah, near Calcutta, India, 15 December 1843. Curate of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, 1866-71; Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment 1872-93; Vicar of Harrold, Beds, 1895-1900. Latterly resided at 6, College Terrace, Brighton. Died there 9 September, aged 59.

Rev Thomas Walker (1854), second son of George James Alexander Walker; born at Norton, Worcestershire. Matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 13 March 1847; migrated to St John's, where he was admitted 13 October 1849. Seatonian Prizeman, 1858. Curate of St Mary Low, Harrogate, 1860-61; Rector of Abbots Morton, near Worcester, 1861-1903; Rural Dean of Feckenham 1891-1902. Died 8 October at Brighton.

Rev Anthony Spurr Webb (1861), son of Josiah Webb, yeoman: born at Poitsea, Hants, 1846. Curate of St James, Milton, Portsea 1861-63; of St Matthew's, Widcombe, Somerset, 1863-64; of St Mary's Chapel, Ripley, Surrey, 1864-69; of St George's, Edgbaston, 1869-71; Vicar of Stockingford, Warwickshire, 1871-84; Vicar of Ormondville, New Zealand, 1884-92; Vicar of Gisborne, New Zealand, 1892-1902; Vicar of Ormondville 1902-1903; Canon and Precentor of St John's Cathedral, Napier, New Zealand, 1890-1903. Died 19 October at Ormondville, aged 65.

Rev Thomas Widdowson (1859), son of Thomas Widdowson; born at Walton, co. Lancaster, 24 February, 1836; educated at the Liverpool Collegiate Institute. Curate of Wrexham 1860-61; of Houghton on the Hill, Leicestershire, 1861-64; second master, Leicester Collegiate School; Headmaster of Kettering School, 1864-96; Vicar of Foxton, near Market Harborough, 1896-1903. Died at Foxton Vicarage 3 October. Mr Widdowson's chief work was done at Kettering; as a master he was a sound scholar and an excellent disciplinarian. He also took a prominent part in the Church work at Kettering, preaching regularly at the parish Church and at St Andrew's. His sermons were based more often than not on the Old Testament, and were scholarly in tone. He took a leading part in forming and conducting the choir of St Andrew's Church, and was a vigorous supporter of the Church Institute, of which he was Vice-President. He was also one of the founders of the Kettering Choral Society. On leaving Kettering his friends united in presenting him with a service of plate "as a token of their esteem and good wishes." Mr Widdowson married a daughter of Mr Thomas Dowdall, of Liverpool. He leaves a widow and three sons: Mr James Widdowson, of Sydney; Mr T. Widdowson (of St John's, B.A. 1885), assistant master of the City of London School; and Mr F. J. Widdowson (of Trinity, B.A. 1891), assistant master at Christ's Hospital, Horsham.

Rev Herbert Williams (B.A. 1850), son of Samuel Williams, of Walcot, Somerset, Schoolmaster: born 11 March, 1825. Headmaster of the Brewer's School, Trinity Square, London, 1858-89; Curate of St Catharine's, Coleman Street, 1864-1900. Sometime Chaplain of the City of London Consumption Hospital. Died 9 September at Sheering Rectory, near Harlow, Essex, the residence of his son, the Rev H. A. Williams (of St John's, B.A. 1878).

Rev Charles Wolston (I.L.B. 1857), son of the Rev Thomas Wolston (of Caius College, B.A. 1819); born at Charlton, Devon, 25 July, 1830. Curate of Cradley, Worcestershire 1858-60; of Ashbury, Berks, 1860; of Chittoe, Wilts. 1860-61; of Tedburn St Mary, Devon, 1861-62; of Hatherleigh, Devon, 1862-63; Rector of Torbryan, near Newton Abbot, 1867-1903. Died 11 September. Mr Wolston married in 1865, Ellen, daughter of J. N. Stephenson, of Pevnagc.

Rev John Cooper Wood (1860), son of the Rev Samuel Ravenshaw Wood (of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1832); born at Coalport, Salop, 1837; educated at Shrewsbury School. Second master of Wakefield Grammar School, 1860-63; Curate of St John's, Wakefield, 1861-62; Headmaster of Prescott Grammar School 1863; of Hales Owen Grammar School 1863-66; Rector of St Kenelm, in Romsley, Worcestershire, 1867-72; Vicar of Grinshill, Salop, 1872-73; Vicar of The Clive, near Shrewsbury, 1873-1903. Died 25 April, aged 65. As a district councillor and guardian he did much local work, and he was for many years correspondent and treasurer of the Broughton, Clive and Grinshill Schools. During his incumbency the Church at Clive was restored.

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

Frederick Du Cange Gaddum (1882), son of George Henry Gaddum, manufacturer; born at Didsbury, Lancashire, 28 June 1860; educated at Rugby School. Played in the University Eleven against Oxford in 1882, a slow round arm, left handed bowler. After leaving College he had a year's training in a bank at Manchester. He then entered his father's business as a muslin manufacturer in Manchester. In 1884 he went to Bombay, where he stayed until early in 1887, when he broke down with liver disease. An operation at Cannes by Dr Blanc, an old Bombay practitioner, restored him to health. He entered the family business as a partner, and developed into an excellent business man. He paid another visit to Bombay in 1893 and 1894. He was always fond of athletic pursuits, for the last five years of his life he was an enthusiast in cycling. Unfortunately while riding down a hill near Manchester his steering gear broke and he received an injury to his skull; without recovering consciousness he died 14 October 1900, aged 40.

Rev Arthur Christopherson (1836). Curate of Goodshaw 1840-44; of St Mary's, Lancaster, 1844-52; Vicar of Caton, Lancashire, 1852-76; latterly resided at Colton House, Haverthwaite, Ulverston. Died 23 April 1902.

Rev John Wood (1864), son of the Rev James Wood, Vicar of Warnham, Sussex (of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1828); born at Warnham 1841. Curate of Christ Church, Skipton in Craven, 1875-79; of Warnham, Sussex, 1879-81; of Heyshot, Sussex, 1882-83; of St Paul, Kirkdale, Liverpool, 1883-87; of St Cuthbert's, Everton, 1888-97; Vicar of Braustone, near Burton-on-Trent, 1897-1902. Died at Ramsgate 17 October 1902, aged 61.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1904.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr J. Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868), K.C., M.P., to be a member of a committee to inquire and report as to the statutory requirements relating to the illuminating power and purity of gas supplied by the metropolitan gas companies, and as to the methods now adopted for testing the same, and whether any alteration is desirable in such requirements or methods, and, if so, whether any consequential alteration should be made in the standard price of gas.

Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) has been elected one of the Treasurers of St George's Hospital, London, in succession to the late Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

The London County Council, who in 1901 took over the work, initiated by the Society of Arts, of commemorating the residences in London of distinguished persons, have approved of the fixing of a tablet on the house No. 56, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.—a residence of Sir John F. W. Herschel (B.A. 1813).

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Professor A. Macalister, F.R.S., Fellow of the College.

The University of St Andrews has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Professor J. N. Langley, F.R.S.

By command of the King, Messrs Skeffington, of 34, Southampton Street, Strand, are publishing the sermon preached before their Majesties at Sandringham Church on January 17th, by the Bishop of Thetford (Dr J. P. A. Bowers, B.A. 1877), on behalf of the Gordon Boys' Home. It will be issued at one shilling, and the profits arising therefrom are to be given to the above Institution.

The Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the College, has accepted Mr Chamberlain's invitation to serve on the Tariff Commission.

Mr James Allen (B.A. 1878) has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Otago, New Zealand.

In February last the portfolio of the Home Ministry, Japan, was handed to Baron Suyematsu (B.A. 1884, as Kenchio Suyematz).

Sir John Eliot (B.A. 1869, as Elliott), K.C.I.E., F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, retired from the post of Meteorologist to the Government of India at the end of 1903. The Government of India has appended a special resolution to the report of the Meteorological Department for the year 1902-3. It says:

“The report describes in a concise form the work accomplished by the Meteorological Department during the year, and indicates the steady progress which is being made in each of the branches of the work administered by the Meteorological reporter. It also marks an important stage in the history of the department, in that it is the last report which will be prepared by Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., who is about to retire after a service of 35 years, during the last half of which he has been responsible for the direction of meteorological observation and research in this country. The Government of India desire to take advantage of this opportunity to review briefly the progress which has been made in the work and organisation of the department while under his charge.

2. In the report of the department for 1900-01 the progress of meteorology in India has been traced from the earliest measures taken by the East India Company in the eighteenth century to the present day. This interesting historical retrospect shows how isolated observations at selected places were gradually utilised for Provincial purposes as their value was recognised, and how, eventually, it was found necessary to co-ordinate the observations throughout India under the guidance of an Imperial Department. The first head of this department was Mr Blanford, F.R.S., who was appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in 1875, who held the post until his retirement in 1887, and who laid the foundation of the present method of organised and systematic meteorological investigation in India. Since that time the scope of operations of the department has been very greatly enlarged. When Sir John (Mr) Eliot took charge of his appointment in 1887, the primary duty of the department was the collation of observations and the collection of data from which sound conclusions could be deduced. It was found necessary to devote special attention, first to ensuring greater accuracy and uniformity in the observations taken, and secondly to expanding the area of those observations. With the first object more systematic inspection has been arranged for, the hours of reporting have been altered and made uniform, and instruments of accurate and uniform pattern have been provided. In the second direction the number of observatories working under or in connection with the department and furnishing

information for inclusion in the Daily Weather Reports and Monthly Reviews has been increased from 135 to 240, including several trans-frontier and foreign stations, and the co-operation of the large Native States in the work has been secured.

3. Important steps have also been taken for the wider diffusion of weather information, by the issue at Simla and various provincial centres of five daily weather reports with charts, and by the publication at head-quarters of weekly returns of rainfall. The system of collecting marine observations from ships' logs has now been extended to the Bombay shipping. Much has been done too in the establishment and extension of warnings to navigators regarding storms and to engineers and others regarding floods. Charts of the normal conditions of currents and winds in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea were issued in 1889 by Messrs Dallas and Eliot, which are understood to be of great value to navigators; a Manual on Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal was published by Mr Eliot in 1890 for the use of mariners, and has been largely purchased or distributed; storm warnings, confined in earlier years to the three ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, have been extended to practically all ports on the Indian coasts, and have protected shipping interests against considerable loss; the whole storm warning system has been brought under general control and direction at head-quarters, and telegrams are issued by the Simla and Calcutta Meteorological Office for the hoisting of storm signals, whenever and wherever required. Warnings of floods and heavy rain were first issued in 1884 by Mr Blanford for some of the principal rivers. In 1888-89 arrangements were made to give telegraphic warnings to all engineers on large works under construction, or in charge of railways, canals, and bridges, &c., and these have, it is reported, saved the State from considerable loss.

4. As regards the more purely scientific side of the work of the Department, a new observatory has been established at Kodaikanal in the Palni Hills in Madras, where observations in solar physics are being conducted, while a magnetic survey of India has been added to the work of magnetic observation formerly carried on at Colaba. At the present time further important proposals for the development of the meteorological and astronomical work of the department are under consideration, which promise greatly to increase both its scientific value and its practical utility.

5. In collating and comparing the result of the observations recorded, Sir John Eliot has accomplished much excellent work which has been recognised as of the highest scientific value by meteorological experts, and which some years ago obtained for him the honour of election as a Fellow of the Royal Society. In particular he has determined the general features which mark the approach of the lesser and greater rains of the spring and

summer as well as of the northern and southern winter rains, and has provided the first satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon known as the bursting of the monsoon. Attempts have also been made to prepare forecasts of the coming weather, and although the data are still too few and too insufficiently collated to allow safe conclusions of substantial practical value to be drawn for any long period in advance, the scientific interest of these forecasts has long been recognised. In the whole of the time during which he has administered the department Sir J. Eliot has laboured steadily and successfully, and with the most careful regard to economy, to increase its efficiency, and he now retires having earned the sincere thanks of the Government of India for his long and meritorious services."

The Indian *Civil and Military Gazette*, after quoting the above memorandum, says:

"The farewell eulogy passed by Government upon the work of Sir John Eliot, the veteran head of the Meteorological Department, whose 'long Indian day' is now closing, will be endorsed in all its personal references by everyone in India and in Europe who knows the splendid service which the retiring Director-General has rendered to meteorological science."

A portrait of Mr Robert Giles (B.A. 1869), C.I.E., has been presented to the Frere Hall at Karachi. This was unveiled on November 30th. We take the following account of the ceremony from *The Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad for December 4:

"The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Mr Giles, C.I.E., late Commissioner in Sind, was performed November 30th, at the Frere Hall by Mr Cumine, Commissioner in Sind, before a large gathering of officials and the principal European and native residents, who had been invited by the Municipality on behalf of the Collector of Karachi, and the subscribers to the Giles Memorial. The Hall was prettily decorated.

Mr Mules, Collector, in asking the Commissioner to unveil the portrait and entrust it to the Karachi Municipality, through their President, as custodians on behalf of the public of Sind, said he knew Mr Giles for thirty years as a member of the Service to which he belonged, and he was probably his oldest friend in the Province. He gave a brief sketch of Mr Giles's life in Sind, and said there was not a corner of that Province with which Mr Giles was unfamiliar. There was not a landholder or a man who did not know and respect Mr Giles's name. Monuments of his zeal and concern for the welfare of the people of Sind were to be found throughout its length and breadth. The extraordinary demonstrations of public feeling which took place upon the eve of his retirement, when the whole population congregated to do him honour and bid him farewell, was still fresh in the memory of the public, who were desirous of having some permanent memorial of him ever present in their mind.

Mr Cumine, after unveiling the portrait, delivered a short,

but impressive, speech. He said there were two points of view from which he had seen Mr Giles. The first was from the point of view of his immediate successor. 'It is notorious,' said Mr Cumine, 'that everyone was inclined to have a very poor opinion of the man whose place he takes, but from the fierce light that beats upon a predecessor Mr Giles, at any rate, emerged entirely triumphant. I began with a very high pre-conceived respect for his wisdom, deference for his opinion, and reverence for his extraordinary knowledge of the Province. All that I have seen of his work since then has but intensified that feeling and increased my admiration of Mr Giles. I have seen him also from the point of view of the person who has newly arrived from the Presidency without any previous knowledge of Sind. To such a person the scenes Mr Mules has alluded to were deeply impressive. Here you had a man who devoted his whole life to a single one of the nationalities of India, and one who had served in almost every Taluka of that nation's country, and made the acquaintance and earned the friendship of all that nation's leading men. Such a man Sind, now that the recruiting from the Sind Commission has ceased, will never, it is to be feared, produce again.'

Mr Tahilram Khemchand, President of the Municipality, in accepting the portrait on behalf of the Corporation and residents of the Province, said it was a great honour to the Municipality to be the recipient of the portrait of Mr Giles, a good representative of his class, who may be said to belong not to this or that district, but to the whole Province. He said the portrait would be taken good care of and looked after in the same way as the portraits of the other distinguished administrators which were hung up in the Hall."

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev Prebendary H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Chelsea, to be Archdeacon of Middlesex. *The Times* of 11 December last in announcing the appointment has the following :

"The appointment of Prebendary Bevan to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex will be heartily welcomed in the western portion of the diocese of London, and it was generally anticipated that this choice would be made as soon as a vacancy occurred. Dr Robinson Thornton, who has been archdeacon since 1893, is a man of scholarly attainments and kindly disposition, and his gradual failure of health has called forth general sympathy. At the same time there can be no question that the appointment of an active archdeacon will be to the general advantage of the work of the Church in that part of the diocese where, owing to the spread of the population, activity and organization are most needed. In modern times, thanks to the untiring energy of suffragan Bishops, an archdeacon has all he can do to justify his existence, apart from certain technical duties ; but in

the London diocese there is unlimited scope for 'archidiaconal functions' of all kinds.

Prebendary Bevan graduated in 1878 from St John's College, Cambridge, of which he was Shrewsbury Scholar and Exhibitioner, and was curate at St Lawrence Jewry, till 1883. His early ambition was to be a minor canon at St Paul's, but his name will always be connected with the parish of St Andrew's, Stoke Newington, where he gathered a large congregation in a fine Church. While here he developed his powers as a deservedly popular lecturer on theological subjects, and was chosen Gresham Professor of Divinity in 1888, his half-yearly courses at Gresham College attracting large audiences. Then, in 1895, came his nomination by Lord Cadogan, at Bishop Creighton's suggestion, to the important benefice of Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, and those who know anything of the initial difficulties which he had to contend with in taking up that work will be able to estimate his powers of tact and management. Two years ago, on the resignation of Mr Gerald Blunt, Lord Cadogan naturally promoted the rector of Holy Trinity to the parish Church of St Luke's, Chelsea, and the only drawback to the present excellent appointment is the very large parochial responsibility attaching to that benefice. In point of personal popularity there are few men under whom the clergy of the archdeaconry would rather be placed, for Mr Bevan has never been the partisan of any particular set of views, and has that sympathy which comes from a large parochial experience. He is married to a daughter of Lord Molesworth, and is a brother-in-law of Mr Athelstan Riley."

Mr F. E. Colenso (B.A. 1874) has presented to the College a portrait of his father, the Right Rev J. W. Colenso, Fellow of the College from 1837 to 1846, and Bishop of Natal from 1853 to 1883. The picture is an autotype enlargement from a negative by B. Kisch of Durban taken in 1882. It is a very striking likeness of Bishop Colenso as he was in 1882. The portrait is to be hung in the Combination Room, and forms a notable addition to the College portrait gallery. The only oil painting of Bishop Colenso which exists hangs in the National Portrait Gallery ; whatever merits it may possess as a work of art, it fails in being a faithful representation of the Bishop's countenance.

Among the family portraits of the Townshend family at Rainham, in Norfolk, which are to be sold with the leave of the Chancery Division are two portraits of Colonel George Townshend, the first Marquis (a February, 1740-1). One is a half length, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1759, and engraved by S. W. Reynolds (or rather by S. Cousins) in 1820 ; the other, by the same artist, is a whole length, standing, in armour, painted before

1779, and engraved by C. Turner. Both portraits have been described at length in Messrs Graves and Cronin's book on the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

In December last, The Marquis of Londonderry, President of the Board of Education, appointed W. C. Fletcher (B.A. 1886), headmaster of the Liverpool Institute, and late Fellow of the College, to the newly established post of Chief Inspector of Secondary Education. Mr Fletcher, after taking his degree, was for nine years a master at Bedford Grammar School, where he was specially concerned with the modern side in the Army classes. Since 1896 he has been headmaster of the Liverpool Institute, which comprises two large and very successful secondary schools of different types. As chairman of the Examinations Committee of the Incorporated Association of headmasters of Secondary Schools, Mr Fletcher has given special attention to the development of Secondary education. It is stated that Mr Fletcher will be assisted by a carefully chosen staff of inspectors who have had practical experience in connection with the Secondary Schools.

Mr E. E. Foxwell (B.A. 1875) delivered a course of three lectures at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, on "Japanese Life and Character." The dates of the lectures were February 23, March 1 and 8.

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) announces a series of lectures on "The Mithraic Mysteries," to be delivered during the month of March in the lecture room of the Theosophical Society, London. The subjects of the lectures are as follows: 1 March, Nabarze-Mithras; 8, His Mysteries; 15, The Chaldaean Oracles; 22, The Mystery traditions and the Christ-Mystery.

Professor E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), of the McGill University, Montreal, has been requested to represent the University of London at the approaching jubilee of the University of Wisconsin.

At a meeting of the Geological Society held on February 19th, Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879) was elected President; Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856) one of the Vice-Presidents, and Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) one of the new members of the Council.

The Examiners for the Yorke Prize for the year 1903 report that the essay sent in by Mr H. M. Adler (B.A. 1897) is deserving of honourable mention.

The Examiners for the Norrisian Prize for 1903 announce that the Essay sent in by Mr Bimal Chandra Ghosh (B.A. 1898) is worthy of high commendation.

Ds Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902) has been bracketted equal with two others for the Whewell Scholarships in International Law for 1903; Mr R. A. Chadwick (B.A. 1899) has been re-elected to a Scholarship of £50.

Ds J. C. H. How (B.A. 1903), Stewart of Rannoch Scholar and formerly Foundation Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship.

Mr A. C. A. Latif (B.A. 1901) has been elected a MacMahon Law Student of the College. Mr Latif obtained a first class in the Law Tripos, Part I. in 1899; a second class in the Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos in 1900; a first class in the Law Tripos, Part II. 1901. In the same year he obtained the senior Whewell Scholarship in International Law. He is a barrister-at-law and was Barstow law scholar at the Inns of Court.

The Adams Essay Prize for 1903 (see *Eagle*, xxiv, p. 399) has been awarded to D. G. Taylor, Scholar of the College. The subject of Mr Taylor's essay was "Steady Motions in Dynamics of Solids."

Mr W. S. La Trobe (B.A. 1896), who has been one of the assistant Demonstrators in the Engineering Laboratory, has been appointed Supervisor of Technical Education in New Zealand.

Mr J. Adams (B.A. 1900), formerly Scholar, has been appointed Demonstrator of Botany in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Mr A. H. Peake (B.A. 1900) has been re-appointed University Demonstrator in Mechanism and Applied Mechanics till 30 June 1905.

Ds R. St J. Dickson (B.A. 1902) has been appointed a Classical Master at Jamaica College, Kingston.

Ds H. H. H. Hockey (B.A. 1903) has been appointed to a mastership at St Andrew's School, Eastbourne.

At a meeting of the Court of members of King's College, London, held on the 17 December, Mr J. B. Dale (B.A. 1893) was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Ds J. H. Field (B.A. 1903), Scholar of the College, obtained first class honours in Physics in the Final Examination for B.Sc. in the University of London, and gained the number of marks qualifying for the University Scholarship. Ds G. C. E. Simpson (B.A. 1902) obtained honours in Physiology, and W. H. Foster, honours in Chemistry.

Mr S. G. Hart (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner,

Golaghat, was in November last transferred to Sylhet, Assam, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Mr C. G. Leftwich (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., is appointed Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, India, with effect from the 24 October 1903.

Mr J. A. Chotzner (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24 Pargannas, was in December last appointed to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner Sialkot, Punjab, was on November 16 last placed on special duty for the purpose of delimitating under the Riverain Boundaries Act, the boundary on the Chenab river between the Gujrat District on the one side and the Sialkot and Gujranwala District on the other.

Mr R. Casson (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, was transferred in January last from Bhamo to Maymyo, and is placed on special duty in connexion with the revision of the Imperial and Provincial Gazetteers.

Mr C. B. N. Cama (B.A. 1901), who has been appointed to the Indian Civil Service, and attached to the Central Provinces Commission, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the third class, and is posted to the Hoshangabad district.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Midnapore, was in November last appointed to act in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and was posted to the head-quarters station of the Patna district.

Mr F. W. R. Robertson, I.C.S., assistant collector and magistrate, was in December last posted to the Kistna Division, Madras.

Mr William Wills (B.A. 1873), Barrister-at-Law, of the Midland Circuit, formerly MacMahon law student of the College, has been appointed Junior Counsel to the Admiralty.

On the 5th of February last it was announced that the King, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, had been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr H. T. Kemp (LL.B. 1878) to the rank of King's Counsel. Mr Kemp was formerly a MacMahon law student of the College.

Mr T. F. R. McDonnell (B.A. 1898), Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Law Lecturer in Rangoon College, Burma.

Messrs D. G. Sutherland (B.A. 1901) and Syed Mohammed Sheriff (B.A. 1901), were called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on the 26th of January last.

Mr E. Davidson (B.A. 1899) has passed the Final Examination of the Law Society held in January last.

Mr A. W. Lymbery (B.A. 1900) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society in November last, and is thereby entitled to be admitted a Solicitor; Mr G. Hazelrigg (B.A. 1900) was at the same time placed in the first class of the Intermediate Examination.

Mr G. Tyndale Lloyd (B.A. 1884), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for Mackay, Queensland.

Mr A. Carling (B.A. 1887), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Medical Officer to Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and the Red Maids Schools, Bristol.

Mr F. A. Rose (B.A. 1895), M.B., B.C., St Bartholomew's Hospital, was in December last admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr E. C. Taylor (B.A. 1896), M.B., B.C., Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service, reported his arrival at Bombay on 2 October 1903, and has been posted to the Punjab command.

Mr J. M. Bennion (B.A. 1898), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Junior House Surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held on January 30th, the following members of St John's having conformed to the bylaws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: P. A. Lloyd-Jones (B.A. 1898), St Bartholomew's; J. E. Pellow (B.A. 1900), St Thomas'; and G. A. Ticehurst (B.A. 1900), Guy's.

The following members of the College, having passed the necessary examinations, were in November last admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: H. W. Bethell (B.A. 1902), Guy's; F. W. Goyder (B.A. 1899), St Mary's; R. G. Nothwanger (B.A. 1898), St George's; C. I. M. Plowright (B.A. 1900), St Bartholomew's; R. G. Wills (B.A. 1900), University College and Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

The following members of the College, having passed the necessary examination and conformed to the by-laws and regulations, were in February last admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and received their diplomas: P. A. Lloyd-Jones (B.A. 1898), St Bartholomew's; T. M. Neatby (B.A. 1888), St George's; J. E. Pellow, (B.A. 1900), St Thomas's; G. A. Ticehurst (B.A. 1900), Guy's.

The diploma of the Society of Apothecaries of London was in January last granted to Mr B. C. Ghosh (B.A. 1898), entitling him to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

The first International Congress on School Hygiene is to be held at Nurnberg in April, under the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, of Bavaria, M.D. Dr James Kerr (B.A. 1884) has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the English Organization Committee.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by: Dr Watson, January 17; Dr Bonney, February 7; The Senior Dean, Mr Dyson, February 21; and Mr C. F. Hutton, Headmaster of Pocklington School, March 6.

The binding of the Pendlebury Collection, which includes a large number of rare and valuable mathematical treatises, has now been completed, and the volumes, 571 in number, have been placed in Class 12 in the Lower Library, each with the following bookplate:

E LIBRIS
RICARDI PENDLEBURY A.M.
COLLEGI QUONDAM SOCII
HUIUS COLLEGI BIBLIOTHECÆ
DONO DEDERUNT
W.M.P. A.M.C C.P.
FRATRIS DILECTI IN MEMORIAM
A.D. 1902.

The Ven Archdeacon J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859) has been appointed a select preacher at the University of Oxford.

The Rev A. A. Vawdrey (B.A. 1865), Vicar of St Gluvas, Penryn, Cornwall, has been appointed Rural Dean of Carnmarth, Truro.

The Rev P. H. Kempthorne (B.A. 1866), formerly Fellow of the College, and until lately senior tutor of Wellington College, has been appointed Rector of Wyck Rissington, Stow-on-the-Wold.

The Rev G. H. Marwood (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the *Hermes*.

The Rev W. H. Verity (B.A. 1889), Vicar of Longwood, near Huddersfield, has been appointed a Surrogate for the Diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev J. F. Bateman (B.A. 1851) has, by deed of gift, conveyed the advowson of the rectory of North and South Lopham, Norfolk, to the College.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Ainger, F. E.	(1883)	V. Sparsholt, Winchester	R. St John's, Jedburgh, N.B.
Burton, H. C. M.	(1874)	V. Burley, Ringwood	R. Lillingstone, Dayrell, Bucks.
England, A. C.	(1894)	C. All Saints, Hull	V. St Mary's, Sculcoates
Smith, F. W.	(1889)	C. Tiverton on Avon	V. Christ Church, Nailsea, Bristol
Adams, A.	(1875)	V. Tuckingmill	V. Crowan, Camborne
Heber-Percy, H. V.	(1884)	R. Hodnet	R. Leasingham with Roxholme, Sleaford
Frost, C. C.	(1884)	R. St George's in the Field, Manchester	R. Mareham-le-Fen, Boston
Dowling, R. B.	(1874)	V. St Mark, Noel Park, London	V. St John's, Notting Hill

The following members of the College were ordained on Sunday, December 20th:

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Poole, J. T.	(1903)	London	St Matthew's, Fulham
Whitehouse, J. J.	(1903)	London	St Peter's, Islington
Hill, W. N.	(1902)	Norwich	St Matthew's, Ipswich
Hopkins, G. A.	(1902)	Winchester	Esher
Saudall, H. C.	(1902)	Winchester	Ewhurst

PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Williams, D. L.	(1900)	Bangor, with letters dimissory from St Asaph
Hunt, T. W.	(1901)	Chester
Lockton, W.	(1900)	Exeter
Evans, Jenkin	(1902)	St David's
Senior, C. A. L.	(1900)	Ely

Mr E. G. Story (1894) was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Gloucester on St Thomas' day.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Dr C. Taylor, Master, and Mr R. F. Scott, to be two of the Sex Viri; Mr W. Bateson and Mr A. C. Seward to be members of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Mr G. T. Bennett to be an Examiner for Part I. of the Examination for the Degree of Mus. Bac. in 1904; Dr D. MacAlister and Mr W. Bateson to be members of a Syndicate to consider what changes, if any, are desirable in the studies, teaching, and examinations of the University; Prof A. Macalister and Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be members of a

Syndicate on the study of Anthropology; Mr J. E. Purves to be an examiner in State Medicine; Dr H. D. Rolleston to be an examiner in the examination for the Third M.B., Part II.; Mr F. Dyson to be an examiner for the Previous Examinations in 1904; Mr E. E. Foxwell to be an examiner in the English Essay in the same examinations; Dr D. MacAlister to be an additional examiner for the 3rd M.B. examination Part I.; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways to be an examiner in Pathology in the same examination; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr A. C. Seward to be an Elector to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology; Dr F. C. Clark to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of the Laws of England; Prof G. D. Liveing to be an Elector to the Professorship of Mineralogy; Prof R. B. Clifton to be an Elector to the Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics: Prof Liveing to be an Elector to the Professorship of Agriculture; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be a member of the Special Board for Law; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies; Mr T. R. Glover to be an examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Mr F. Dyson to be Chairman of the Examiners for Part I. of the Previous Examinations; Prof J. E. B. Mayor, Dr Sandys, and Mr W. E. Heitland to be examiners for the Hare Prize in 1905; Mr T. R. Glover to be an Adjudicator for the Member's Latin Essay Prize.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Didache; or The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles*, by the Rev G. C. Allen (The Astolat Press); *Essays on Heart and Lung Disease*, by Arthur Foxwell, M.A., M.D., M.Sc Birmingham, F.R.C.P., Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and Professor of Therapeutics in the University (Griffin); *Early English printed books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475-1640), Vol. iii. Scottish, Irish, and Foreign Presses* by C. E. Sayle (University Press); *A descriptive catalogue of the naval manuscripts in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge*, Edited by J. R. Tanner, Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge, Vol. i. (The Publications of the Navy Records Society, xxvi); *In steel and leather*, R. H. Forster (Long); *Five-figure tables of Mathematical Functions*. By J. B. Dale, Lecturer on pure and applied mathematics, King's College, University of London (Arnold); *Genesis*. Edited by W. H. Bennett, D.D. Professor, New College and Hackney College, London. The Century Bible (Messrs Jack); *The Secret of a great Life*. A sermon preached before their Majesties the King and Queen in Sandringham Church, January 17, 1904. In commemoration of the death of General Gordon. By J. P. A. Bowers, D.D., Bishop of Thetford (Skeffington); *An introduction to the study of Geometry*, by A. J. Pressland, Master at the Edinburgh Academy (Rivington's);

Arithmetical types and examples. Consisting of fully worked out types (with rough work shown) and Sets of Examples. By W. G. Borchardt, Assistant Master at Cheltenham College.

In the month of June 1899, Messrs Sotheby Wilkinson and Hodge sold "The Wright Collection" of autograph letters and manuscripts. Among these were a number of letters to and from David Garrick the actor. The following items contain references to Charles Churchill the satirist, author of the *Rosciad*, who was admitted to St John's 8 July 1748.

1223 GARRICK (David) A. L. s. *Hampton, Fryday*, 5 pp. 4to

..I see & read so much of Mr Churchill's Spirit without having the pleasure of his Acquaintance, that I am persuaded that his Genius disdains any direction, and that Resolutions once taken by him will withstand the warmest importunity of his friends. At the first Reading of his Apology I was so charm'd & rais'd with the power of his writing that I really forgot that I was delighted when I ought to have been alarm'd. This puts me in mind of the Highland Officer who was so warm'd and elevated by ye heat of ye battle that he had forgot till he was remind'd by the smarting that he had received no less than eleven wounds in different parts of his body—All I have to say, or will say upon ye occasion is this—if Mr Churchill has attack'd his paste-board Majesty of Drury Lane from Resentment, I should be sorry for it, tho I am conscious it is ill founded: If he has attack'd me merely because I am the *Punch of the Puppet Show* I shan't turn my back upon him and salute him in Punch's fashion, but make myself easy with the thought that my situation made the attack necessary, and that it would have been a pity that so much strong high colour'd Poetry should have been thrown away either in Justice or Friendship, to so insignificant a Person as myself—In his *Rosciad* he raised me too high, in his Apology he may have sunk me too low; He has done as his Israelites did, made an Idol of a calf and now—the *Idol dwindles to the calf again!* He has thought fit a few weeks ago to declare me the best Actor of my time which (bye the bye is no great compliment if there as much truth as wit in his Apology) and I will shew the Superiority I have over my Brethren upon this Occasion by *seeming* at least that I am not dissatisfied, & appear as I once saw a poor Soldier on ye Parade, who was acting a Plesantry of Countenance while his back was most woefully striped with the Cat o nine tails—to be a little serious. . . .

1112 CHURCHILL (Charles) Writer, Author of the *Rosciad*, b. 1731, d. 1764, A. L. s. 2 pp. 4to, to David Garrick, 1758

Mrs Churchill, that strictest and best of women having entertained me with some large and unexpected demands from Gloucester, I should take it as a very particular favour If you would give me leave to draw on You next week for between forty and Fifty Pounds. There is likely to be some high Fun between Talbot & Wilkes—The Immortal Passado. The only thing I like my gown for is the exemption from challenges. I am bringing out (just telling you that the Ghost walks at Hampton on Wednesday next) a Scotch Eclogue beginning thus

Two boys whose Birth beyond all question springs
From great and glorious, tho forgotten things,
Shepherds of Scottish Linage, born and bred
On the same bleak, and barren mountains head,
By niggard Nature doom'd, on the same Rocks,
To spin out life, and starve themselves and flocks
Fresh as the morning, which enrob'd in mist,
The mountain top, with usual dulness kiss'd,

Jockey and Sawney, to their labours rose—
 Soon drest I ween, where Nature needs no cloathes,
 Where blest with genial Suns, and Summer skies,
 Dress and her vain refinements they dispise,
 Jockey whose manly high-bon'd cheeks to crown
 With Freckles spotted sham'd the golden down,
 With Mickle Art could on the Baggpipes play,
 Eeen from the rising to the setting day,
 Sawney as long, without remorse, could Bawl,
 Humes madrigals, and ditties from Fingal,
 Oft at his strains, all natural tho rude
 The Highland Lass forgot her want of food,
 And, whilst she scratch'd her Lover, unto rest,
 Sunk pleas'd, tho hungry, on her Sawneys breast.

I have seen Hogarth's print, sure it is much unequal to the former productions of that master of Humour, I am happy to find that he hath at last declar'd himself for there is no credit to be got by breaking flies upon a wheel. But Hogarth's are subjects worthy of an Englishman's pen. Speedily will be published an Epistle to W. Hogarth by C. Churchill, Pictorius atq Poetis, Quidlibet auclendi semper fiat aqua Potastas. I was t'other day at Richmond but lost much of the pleasure I had promis'd myself being disappointed of seeing you. What is the use or meaning of the Pagoda—is it not improperly pronounced—it should certainly be Pego-da. I long for the opening of the House, on many accounts, but on none more than the opportunity it give me of seeing that little whimsical fellow Garrick and that most agreeable of women to whom I am always proud of being remember'd. . . .

1186 GARRICK (David) A. L. s. 4 pp. 4to, to George Colman, dated Dec. 17th, 1761

I rejoice that you are arriv'd safe at Bath but most sincerely wish you as little pleasure there as possible and you may guess the reason. Fitzherbert being with you will I fear most powerfully counteract my wishes however I have some small hopes from his not being under y^e same Roof with you. I have this moment seen our Friend Churchill & told him a fine scheme of Vaughan's in conjunction with the Gang of Pottinger—they are going to publish a set of Papers called the *Genius* in order in forestall yours & deceive the Publick, it is a most infamous design & I desired Churchill would Let Thompson know of it which he will do immediately and prevent their Scoundrillity by some ludicrous paragraph. If you would have anything done write directly & you shall be oblig'd most minutely. I have read your last and think it a fine peice? a little too highly finish'd, there is strength and good sense, but I would more laugh & pleasantry—Our new Tragedy creeps on, We might steal it on to six nights with much loss, but I hope that the Author will be reasonable & satisfy'd with what we have already done without insisting upon our losing more to force a Reputation.

Cole, in his collections (British Museum, Addl. MSS. 5832, fol. 80b), has the following notes on Churchill.

In the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 15 December 1764 are these two Articles :

We are assured that the Memoirs of the late Mr Churchill, published in several of the papers and magazines, were nothing but a series of falsities; and that the celebrated Mr Lloyd was so sensibly affected with the news of his friend Churchill's death that he has been in a declining way ever since, and now lies at the point of death.

Cantianus thinks he can invalidate the authenticity of the

Memoirs of the Rev Mr Churchill first printed in the Universal Magazine and since copied into several newspapers by the following anecdote: Mr Churchill was admitted of St John's College in this University under a Tutor of great eminence: a day or two after his admission he requested leave to go and meet some friends at Ely; but this being refused, he took the liberty of making his exit without leave and never returned again to College.

Cole has also copied the following from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 26 January 1765.

On the death of Mr Churchill.

Churchill! if aught can reach thee in thy Tomb,
 Hear with surprize, a Scot bewail thy doom!
 A Scot who oft enjoys thy well turned song,
 Who neither fear'd nor merited thy throng:
 Who still condemn'd thy general abuse,
 Unworthy thee, unworthy of the Muse:
 Who still approv'd each genuine mark of wit,
 Without one mean attempt to lessen it:
 Who grieves to see that Party-rage debas'd
 Those lasting monuments true genius rais'd:
 And who, from prejudice and a rancour free,
 Can offer this an epitaph for thee.
 Cropt in the pride of life, the pride of verse;
 May pity guard, and bays adorn thy herse!
 Peace to thy manes! and honour to thy urn!
 Let all who read thee now, read this and mourn.

There has recently been erected in Clenstone Churchyard a very beautiful monument to the memory of the late Mr J. C. Mansel-Pleydell (See *The Eagle*, xxiii, p. 356). It consists of a pure white Sicilian marble Runic cross standing on a massive rock of the same material, and is the tribute of Mrs Mansel-Pleydell to her husband's memory. On the smooth parts of the rock are engraved, in solid lead letters, a number of texts from Holy Scripture; at the front being the main inscription, as follows:—

To the dear memory of
 JOHN CLAVELL MANSEL-PLYDELL,
 Of Whatcombe, D.L., J.P., F.L.S., F.G.S.
 Born December 4, 1817; died May 3, 1902.

Aged 84.

Eldest son of Colonel Mansel, C.B.,
 Of Smedmore, Dorset,

And Louisa, daughter and heiress of
 Edmund Morton Pleydell, of Whatcombe.

"They that are with Him are called and chosen and faithful," (Rev. xvii. 14).

Messrs Hodder and Stoughton announce the following: Andrew Halliday Douglas. A selection from his sermons; with a Biographical introduction by Charles Douglas, M.P. (See *Eagle*, xxiv. 97).

JOHNIANA.

“The King’s College Review’ for December 1903 has a portrait of Professor W. H. Hudson (B.A. 1861), formerly Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of the College. Professor Hudson has held the Chair of Mathematics at King’s College, London, since 1882, and has been retired from the staff under an age rule. After some remarks on the difficulties a Professor of Mathematics at King’s College has to deal with, connected as he is with the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Engineering, and the conflict of studies which inevitably arise, the article concludes as follows:—

“It will be easily seen that Professor Hudson’s tenure of the Chair of Mathematics has happened to be at a critical period. Whoever had occupied it during the last twenty years, he would have found it at times a not very comfortable chair. No other chair is so liable to be assailed by the occupants of the others, for they are all dependent upon him, and independent of each other. With the clamour of opposing counsels without, and the consciousness within that after all mathematics is a study of itself, with the sense of anomaly that one of so high distinction and experience must feel at being Professor of Mathematics generally in two of the Faculties, and yet not Professor of Applied Mathematics in the third, there was only one thing to do—to sit tight. And this Professor Hudson had done with a pertinacity which must have won the respect and sympathy of all who have the power to understand.

“What has enabled Professor Hudson to sit tight with so good a grace is no doubt the consciousness that he is as keen a reformer himself as anybody else. Whilst Professor Perry laments with good reason the fact that boys leave School hating Mathematics, and claims that he has abolished Euclid as an alleviation, Professor Hudson has gone much more deeply to the root of the matter. The dislike of the idea of all that has to do with figures dates from an earlier age than that of the public schoolboy: it is in the nursery that that particular faculty of reasoning which mathematical study ought to develop is usually killed. While long division, an operation considerably more complex than differentiation, is taught to children hardly out of the nursery, whilst tables of weights and measures are learnt by heart by infants who hardly know of sweets by the ounce, or of milk by the pint, how can it be a matter of surprise that a distaste for arithmetic and mathematics, generally, is one of the earliest and most ineradicably engrained characteristics of the youthful mind?

“The work that Professor Hudson has done in this direction is of more far-reaching importance than the mere abuse of mathematical teaching generally that comes from so many practical men. During his professoriate at King’s College, the Chair of Mathematics has become looked to by educationists for real enlightenment as to the proper ways of presenting mathematical knowledge.*

“Here Professor Hudson has a right to be considered an absolute and final authority. The unique record of his family entitles him to be heard with more attention on this subject than any other man in the world. One after the other his children have distinguished themselves in the line which is his own, and have justified his experiments and vindicated his theories. His son has attained what is still the highest academical honour that a young man can

* All interested in the subject will find delightful reading in his recently issued address, to the Norwich Branch of the Teachers’ Guild, “On the Teaching of Mathematics.”

win—an honour which the father but narrowly missed: and all his daughters have brilliantly verified his principles of teaching.

“Frequently has this college rejoiced with him: and it is with a sigh that we realise that his duties among us are drawing to a close. We hear that he still means to give his Saturday mornings, as he has hitherto so generously done, to lectures for teachers of mathematics: so that we trust that we may not for many years to come lose touch with one who has so long been a part of the inmost life of our community.”

“Who now reads Cleaveland? and yet he was once dubbed ‘Prince of Poets,’ and so great was his fame even worse poetry was palmed off upon a greedy public as the production of his exquisite wit. He gave pleasure in his own day, and harms nobody now, for the last of the very numerous editions of his work bears date 1699. He certainly is not ‘equalled in renown’ with ‘blind Thamyris and blind Mœnides,’ or yet with his contemporary, blind John Milton. The fact is, Time has grubbed up John Cleaveland, Prince of Poets, and cast him into the ash-bin. But he was a good man—most bad poets are (see Johnson’s ‘Lives’)—and a tutor of St John’s College, Cambridge.”

Augustine Birrell’s “Life of Charlotte Brontë,” p. 172.

“It was in the year 1802 that Patrick Brontë went up to Cambridge. Of his university life but one tradition survives. France threatening an invasion, the patriotic flew to arms, and a corps of volunteers being formed amongst the undergraduates, Brontë, of John’s, used to find himself drilling side by side with another Freshman and Johnian, Temple, afterwards Lord Palmerston. Both these men, oddly enough, had faults; but one thing may be asserted pretty positively, that such faults as they had were not of the kind likely to be displayed in the presence of the enemy.”

Augustine Birrell’s “Life of Charlotte Brontë,” p. 16.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 18 December 1903.

Commencing residence October 1904.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

Gladstone, F. F. (Durham School), *for Classics.*
Campbell, A. Y. (Fettes College), *for Classics.*
Ward, D. W. (Derby School), *for History.*

Foundation Scholarship of £60:

Adams, T. (Hymer’s College, Hull), *for Natural Science.*

Minor Scholarships of £60:

Hume, P. J. (William Ellis Endowed School), *for Mathematics & Science.*
Mills, E. J. (Burton Grammar School), *for Mathematics.*
Twinn, F. C. G. (St Olave’s Grammar School), *for Classics.*
Gandy, H. (Newcastle-on-Tyne Grammar School), *for Classics.*

Foundation Scholarships of £40:

Stewart, D. M. (Shrewsbury School), *for Classics.*
Darwin, J. H. (Charterhouse), *for Classics.*
Jolly, E. H. P. (Framlingham College), *for Natural Science.*

Exhibitions of £30:

Dawson, R. T. (Great Yarmouth Grammar School), *for Natural Science.*
Rennie, D. W. (City of London School), *for Natural Science.*
Taylor, G. M. C. (Cranleigh School), *for Mathematics.*
Williams, G. J. (Framlingham College), *for Natural Science.*

A Recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, February 14, at 8.45 p.m. The following was the programme:

ORGAN: C. B. ROOTHAM, M.A., Mus.Bac.
 VIOLIN: C. B. L. YEARSLEY.

1. Prelude and Fugue in E Minor J. S. Bach
2. Violin and Organ: Sonata, No. 5 (1st movement) J. S. Bach
3. { Sonata in E flat major, Rheinberger
 a. Phantasie, c. Intermezzo.
 b. Canzone, d. Fuge.
4. Violin and Organ: Adagio in E flat major C. B. Rootham
5. Chaconne in E minor C. V. Stanford
6. Lamentation Guilman

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Treasurer—R. F. Scott. First Captain—H. G. Frean. Second Captain—R. R. Walker. Hon. Sec.—J. Fraser. Junior Treasurer—J. S. Collins. First Lent Captain—M. Henderson. Second Lent Captain—J. E. P. Allen. Third Lent Captain—V. L. Clarke. Additional Captain—A. G. L. Hunt.

The Lent Races were again held rather late this year, namely on March 2, 3, 4, 5. The river was very bad for practice during most of the term owing to heavy floods and strong winds. With regard to the crews we were unfortunate in not having so many heavy men as usual, the first boat indeed was extremely light, containing six men under eleven stone. In spite of this and the lack of old colours they turned out a faster boat than seemed likely on paper. In the races they showed great pluck and determination. The second boat started practice as third boat, but although lacking in style their keenness and vigour worked wonders, and rendered the change imperative. The third boat did not come up to expectations, for though showing fair style there was a regrettable absence of work.

No mishaps of any kind occurred to the crews in training, and indeed the weather rendered training almost pleasant.

First Night. Third boat went up on St Catharine's, but failed to make a bump.

Second boat got within quarter of a length of Trinity Hall II., but could not quite catch them.

First boat gained on Trinity Hall I., who were bumped at Ditton, leaving our boat to paddle over comfortably.

Second Night. Third boat were bumped by Jesus II. at Grassy.

Second boat again almost bumped Trinity Hall II., but failed.

First boat, after an exciting struggle, were bumped at the Railway Bridge by 1st Trinity I., a heavier and more experienced crew.

Third Night. Third boat showed much improvement, and, rowing hard, kept their place.

Second boat again rowed over, behind Trinity Hall II.

First boat easily kept away from Trinity Hall I., who were bumped by Jesus I. at the Willows.

Fourth Night. Third boat rowed hard to Grassy, where Pembroke II., the boat behind, was bumped, and paddled the rest of the course.

Second boat made a gallant but unsuccessful effort to keep away from Clare. The latter had already made four bumps, and caught our boat at Grassy.

First boat, drawing well away from Jesus I., pressed 1st Trinity I. After the Railway Bridge Jesus I. got within quarter of a length, but our men rowed splendidly and kept away.

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

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st lbs.</i>
H. S. Crole-Rees (<i>bow</i>)	10 4	G. H. Grimes (<i>bow</i>)	9 12
2 F. A. R. Higgins	10 6	2 P. St. J. B. Gligson	10 4
3 P. J. Lewis	10 8	3 A. C. Sneath	11 5
4 E. Cunningham	10 4	4 W. W. S. Fleet	11 10
5 R. Meldrum	11 13	5 R. T. Cole	13 5
6 J. C. H. How	11 6	6 N. Ashby	12 7
7 J. Fraser	10 12	7 F. M. Khan	10 3
A. E. Cullen (<i>stroke</i>)	10 8	R. D. Brownson (<i>stroke</i>)	9 0
A. G. L. Hunt (<i>cox</i>)	7 12	A. C. Jackson (<i>cox</i>)	8 1

Third Boat.

	<i>st. lbs.</i>
J. Lusk (<i>bow</i>)	9 10
2 H. A. Beresford	10 8
3 J. N. Taylor	11 12
4 H. C. Rose	11 7
5 J. E. Hulme	12 11
6 R. D. Waller	11 8
7 F. R. J. Easton	9 7
J. H. Bentley (<i>stroke</i>)	10 6
Z. N. Brooke (<i>cox</i>)	8 1

Characters of the Crews:—

First Boat.

Bow—Unsteady forward, buries his blade too deep, but is fairly neat and works hard.

Two—Has a slow recovery, and consequently rushes his swing forward, which often makes him late. Tries hard.

Three—Has a bad finish through not sitting up enough. He uses his legs well. Has improved considerably since put over to the bow side.

Four—Has a weak beginning, as he is late getting his work on. Neat, and always does his best.

Five—Has improved considerably, but must learn to use both legs and swing straight.

Six—Has improved greatly this term. Does not get hold of the water quick enough, buries his blade too deep. Backed up stroke well in the races.

Seven—Has a nice swing and good style. Fails to use his legs all through the stroke, which makes his finish weak.

Stroke—Reaches out well, but does not swing his shoulders back. Is inclined to hurry his finish and not give his crew time enough to row their stroke out. Rowed well in the races.

Cox—Has improved since last year, but is still inclined to take his corners too soon.

Second Boat.

Bow—A consistently hard worker, has rather a bad false finish. Always does his best.

Two—Pulls with his arms at the end of the stroke, works hard, and has improved greatly.

Three—Is inclined to be late, swings too far back, but always tries hard. Has improved greatly.

Four—Is very short in his swing and very inclined to be late, should sit up more at the finish and hold the stroke out longer. Has improved.

Five—Should learn to swing straight and use his weight. Is late owing to a slow recovery. Tries hard.

Six—Has improved greatly, should learn to be much smarter all through, especially with his hands.

Seven—Should learn to use his legs more and be quicker into the water. Tries hard and has nice style.

Stroke—Rowed very well in the races. Has improved a lot during the term. Must learn to get his blade out square and mark the time for his crew.

Cox—Steered very well in the races, has improved greatly, but must learn to use his voice.

Third Boat.

Bow—Has good body form, but fails to cover his blade and has a false final.

Two—Has a very neat style and works hard. He must learn to get hold of the water quicker to hold the stroke out longer.

Three—Has not improved as much as was hoped, and is still weak and short at the end of the stroke.

Four—A painstaking oar, but with no control of his body, with the result that he failed to get hold of the water quickly. Very slow with the hands.

Five—Could do quite a lot of work when he wanted to, which was unfortunately not often. Very stiff in the swing.

Six—Has improved a good deal, but has yet to learn how to use his legs. Is inclined to be heavy-handed over the stretcher.

Seven—Has improved a tremendous lot since last year, and always worked hard. Must learn to use his legs evenly.

Stroke—Has improved since last term, but must learn to keep his button against the rigger, and to distinguish between the recovery and the swing forward.

Cox—Is apt to go a little too wide round corners during practice, but steered all right in the races.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I have just had the pleasure of attending the far-famed L.M.B.C. Non-Smoking Smoker. Proceeding on the night of March 1st I quitted the riotous but patriotic streets, and passing through wind-swept corridors I was guided to my destination

by sounds of laughter. After a painful delay some unusual work was done by a strenuous member of the third boat. The next item, rendered by a heavily-moustached bandit, caused me but momentary alarm. I was, then, happily able to catch a glimpse of the L.M.B.C. Light Four; they confessed to a "needle." Then the chairman showed an intimate knowledge of elementary grammar, which was followed by what would (according to the chairman) have taken the biscuit had it been a cake-walk. Following hard on an oath came the utterance of one in authority. I was sorry to witness the humiliation of a hitherto invincible Four; the time was ragged, and only by dint of repeated "turnings back" could any respectable time be obtained. The Commander of the C.U.R.V. showed us how to get a "needle." The Senior Wrangler made a pathetic appeal, which was counterbalanced by the Boat Song, with which the proceedings terminated.

Among those present were Rev F. Dyson, Rev Canon Barlow, Mr Lister, Mr Collin, and Mr Scott.

The full programme is appended:—

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER,

March 1st, 1904.

First Race 8.15 p.m.

Starter - - - BUSHEY.

ORDER OF GETTING IN (OARS PLEASE).

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| 1. | THE USUAL | .. .. .. | .. .. |
| | By AN UNUSUAL. | | |
| 2. | AN ATTACK | .. .. .. | .. .. |
| | By a BANDOLERO. | | |
| 3. | A BURST BY A LIGHT FOUR | .. .. .. | .. .. |
| | Bow SHPINK | | |
| | 2 P | | |
| | 3 CUNNING MAN | | |
| | Str. WALLOW | | |
| 4. | ARISE | .. .. .. | .. .. |
| | AROSE. | | |
| 5. | PIQUE | .. .. .. | .. .. |
| | FREAN. | | |
| 6. | EXCLAMATION | .. .. .. | .. .. |
| | THE DEUCE. | | |
| 7. | A NOTE | .. .. .. | .. .. |
| | From the HON. SEC. | | |

8. A SLUM BY THE FOUR
BoW SHPINK
 2 P
 3 CUNNING MAN
Str. WALLOW
9. A NUT
 By the COLONEL.
10. A WAIL
 From E. C.
11. BOAT SONG

Their Majesties the King and Queen regret that, owing to an enforced absence, they are unable to be present.

DON'T READ THIS

unless you are a rowing man.

A correct swing guaranteed in
 ONE day. Apply to R.M.

Motto:—"It is hard for thee
 to row against the pricks."

THE CAMBRIDGE HIPPODROME.

Engagement of Bob Walker's

DIVING PACHYDERMS.

Daily at 3 o'clock.

These Curious Animals go through
 a different series
 of Evolutions every day.

THIS SPACE TO LET.

THE LATEST BOOKS

The Beauty Spot,
 A Novel by DEAN FOX.

Experiences of Coaching
 Royalty,
 by J.S.C. and M.H.

The Hu(!)mours of Lateness,
 not by H.G.F. and R.D.W.

Read the *Pierceson's Magazine*
 for March.

How Don Q stole 16 seconds
 from his rivals,
 by HIMSELF!!

HERAKLEOPHORBIS,

Sole Agents COKE & ASH,
 Herakleophorlis.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Owing to the bad state of the ground, all the matches for this term had to be scratched, so the record stands the same as at the end of last term. Played (15), Won (6), Lost (8), and Drawn (1). The season has not been so successful as one might have expected, but, although the team can play a really good game they were too inconsistent to finish up with a good record. H. Lee, who has played centre three-quarter the whole season, was the mainstay of the back division, and had it not been for his sound defences things would have gone much worse for St John's. The forwards are rather a light lot for a College pack, but they were well led by S. H. Scott, and often held their own against a heavier lot.

C. B. Middleton and A. H. Richardson played in the Freshers'.

H. Lee, W. T. Ritchie, S. H. Scott, and E. D. Evans played in the Seniors'.

A. H. Richardson and E. R. Wilkinson have been awarded their colours.

Characters.

E. D. Evans (Three-quarter), Capt.—Has been invaluable in the few games in which he has been able to take part, and has nearly always been responsible for tries scored, owing to his capacity for making good openings for the other three-quarters. Runs strongly and draws his opponents well off his other three-quarters. Has captained the team with more success than the score sheet tends to show, but unfortunately has not been able to play for the team very much.

H. Lee (Three-quarter)—Played with marked success at centre. Exceedingly good tackler, and kicks well with both feet. Quite clever in attack, swerves well either way. Makes brilliant openings, but should make more use of his wing.

W. T. Ritchie (Three-quarter)—Has improved wonderfully, both in attack and defence. Kicks well with either foot. Has a splendid swerve. Runs very strongly, and is the best scoring man on the side. His services having been required for the 'Varsity, he has unfortunately been unable to assist his College much.

S. H. Scott (Forward)—A good, sound, hard working forward, who led the pack well throughout the season. Plays with any amount of dash. Very useful in the line-out. Is rather inclined to kick too hard in the loose.

C. W. E. Tiddy (Forward)—An honest scrummager, and also good in the loose.

K. L. B. Hamilton (Half-back)—Plays a steady, safe game. Is rather slow in getting the ball away from 'scrum.'

- C. A. Cummins* (Half-back)—Played well all through the season. Very plucky. Saves and tackles well. Very smart at making openings, but is inclined to hang on to the ball too long.
- C. N. Chad* (Forward)—Good useful forward in 'scrum' and in the loose, but should tackle with a bit more vigour.
- D. Kingdon* (Forward)—A sound forward, both in scrum and in the loose. Should put more dash into his play and tackle harder.
- J. R. Hill* (Three-quarter)—Plays a cool, safe game. Tackles very well, but should learn to get on to his man quicker. Very plucky and kicks well.
- C. Skene* (Forward)—Play a hard, keen game; always on the ball. At present is rather wild in the loose, but with a little more experience should become a really good forward.
- D. Allan* (Forward)—A very keen forward, follows up hard and uses his feet well, should learn to tackle lower. Improved greatly as the season advanced. Should perhaps pay a little more attention to packing.
- C. B. Middleton* (Forward)—A light but good forward, works hard and is quite clever with his feet, knows the forward game well. Tackles well.
- K. Thompson* (Back)—Has played full-back creditably throughout the season. Finds touch well with the right foot, but is rather weak with the left. Should tackle harder.
- J. E. P. Allen* (Forward)—A hard-working forward, better in the 'scrum' than in the loose; tackles well, but should follow up harder and put more dash into his play in the loose.
- E. R. Wilkinson* (Wing three-quarter)—Tackles well and is very plucky. Is rather slow. Should not hesitate when he gets the ball, but go straight and hard for the line.
- A. H. Richardson* (Three-quarter)—Has the making of a clever 'three,' but seems to lack confidence. Gathers the ball well and can kick well. Should pay more attention to the accuracy of his passing.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—E. H. Gaze. Hon. Sec.—B. T. Watts.

The results this term have been much more satisfactory than those of last term; the team has gradually improved throughout the term, owing to the fact that we have been able to play the same team in most matches.

Of the six League matches played we have won three, drawn one, and lost two, the best effort of the term being the draw with Clare in the last match.

Colours have been awarded to T. B. Franklin, A. J. S. Hamilton, and I. J. Best.

The following is a list of matches:

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals for.	Goals agst.
6	3	1	2	17	13

OTHER MATCHES.

4	3	0	1	13	2
---	---	---	---	----	---

Club.	Result.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Sidney	Won	9	0
*Caius	Won	3	0
Emmanuel	Lost	0	1
*Christ's	Won	8	1
*Caius	Won	3	2
Middlesex Hospital	Won	3	1
Pembroke	Won	1	0
*Jesus	Lost	0	1
*Clare	Lost	1	7
*Clare	Drawn	2	2

* Denotes League Matches.

Characters.

- F. W. Argyle* (Centre-forward)—Although really a half, has successfully filled a much-felt vacancy at centre-forward; has very good control of the ball, and combines well with his insides, but is weak in front of goal.
- I. J. Best* (Right-back)—A strong kick in any position, but should pass to his forwards instead of kicking down the field, tackles hard—should not be drawn so often by his outside.
- W. Coop* (Inside-left)—A hard worker and has shown great keenness, centres well and is a good corner kick, but is weak in taking the ball down the wing, and should not hesitate on receiving a pass.
- T. B. Franklin* (Centre-half)—A hard and untiring worker; tackles well and hard, should learn to pass more accurately to his forwards, and keep the ball on the ground.
- E. H. Gaze* (Left-half), Capt.—Has captained the team with great judgment. His fine tackling is the characteristic feature of his play.
- A. J. S. Hamilton* (Outside-right)—Is very fast and takes the ball down the wing well, but should centre sooner and not shoot so much.
- H. S. Prileaux* (Inside-right)—The most useful of our forwards this season, has played consistently in every match; feeds his outside well, and has scored a lot of good goals, sticks to the ball a little too long at times—works hard throughout the game.

- P. C. Sands* (Inside-left)—When in form a most useful forward, but unfortunately has not shown his true form till the latter part of the season; has good control of the ball, and feeds his outside well, should not pass behind his inside forwards.
- R. Sterndale-Bennett* (Goal)—Has come on a lot this season and gained confidence; deals well with high shots, but should get down quicker to ground shots, and keep his feet together.
- H. D. Wakely* (Right-half)—Has been very useful both at back and half, is a splendid tackler, but might be on better terms with his forwards—gets through a lot of work.
- B. T. Watts* (Left-back), Hon. Sec.—A strong but useful kick; has come on during the season, tackles very hard, but is liable to miss his man, should pass to his forwards and not kick to the opposing backs—follows up too far on a wet ground—works hard throughout the game.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

At a committee meeting held on February 5th, Mr Sikes was elected President, Mr Tanner resigning after serving for three years.

Mr Graves was elected Senior member.

The following were unanimously re-elected to serve for the term on the Reading Room Committee: Messrs Palmer, McDonell, and Arnott.

The usual grants were made to the various Clubs.

A proposal was brought forward that sufficient ground be levelled at the entrance of the cricket field to provide room for two football grounds; a Sub-Committee was formed to enquire into the matter.

CRICKET CLUB.

A meeting was held on February 18th, at which Dr Shore was elected President on the resignation of Mr Sikes.

Mr Bushe-Fox was elected Treasurer in Dr Shore's place.

R. McC. Linnell was elected Captain, and B. T. Watts Secretary for the ensuing year.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held on January 29th the following officers were elected:

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Treasurer*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, *Captain*—E. D. Evans. *Secretary*—F. W. Argyle. *Committee*—H. Chapple, W. T. Ritchie, D. Kingdon,

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held on January 29th the following officers were elected:

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

C.U.R.V.

"G" COMPANY.

Captain—R. D. Brownson. *Lieutenant*—F. A. White (attached). *Col.*—*Sergeant*—C. B. Ticehurst. *Sergeants*—H. Oakeley, — Jones. *Corporal*—R. M. Moore. *Lance-Corporals*—P. St. J. B. Grigson, H. Roseveare, G. C. Craggs, F. C. Norbury.

The Company at present numbers 58. Freshmen are reminded that it is not too late to join now.

The chief work this term has been done in connection with the visit of H.M. the King, and the company must be complimented on the trouble members have taken, and their smart appearance throughout the whole course of drills.

The Annual Marching Order Inspection was held in the Corn Exchange on Wednesday, March 9th.

There will be a Field-day at Hertford on Saturday, March 12th, in connection with various public schools; it is hoped a good number will attend.

Members are reminded that Part I. of the new Musketry Course *must* be finished this term.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr MacAlister. *Captain*—W. Coop. *Secretary*—G. C. Craggs.

We have had an unexpectedly good season considering that at the beginning of the term only four old players were available. Out of four matches played, we have won 3 and lost 1, scoring 28 goals to our opponents' 18. Other matches have yet to be played, including two with Clare and Emmanuel, which, if won, will make us winners of the Inter-Collegiate Cup. A match with Balliol College, Oxford, has also been arranged.

The following comprise the team:

W. Coop, G. C. Craggs, H. S. Prideaux, D. Kingdon, I. J. Best, R. E. T. Bell, C. F. A. Keeble, B. T. Watts, J. F. Spink, W. G. B. Reece, J. Stokes, and A. E. Stansfield.

Colours have been given to H. S. Prideaux, I. J. Best, R. E. T. Bell, D. Kingdon, and C. F. A. Keeble.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Our season has not been very successful, as we have lost the majority of last year's XI., and consequently have had to rely on several new members. Out of seven League matches played we have won four and lost three. The following have been given colours:—E. D. Evans, H. Chapple, F. N. Keyworth, and E. R. Wilkinson.

List of Matches :

Opponents.	Result.	Goals for	Goals agst.
Christ's.....	Won.....	6.....	1
Trinity.....	Lost.....	2.....	7
Emmanuel.....	Won.....	4.....	2
Clare.....	Lost.....	2.....	4
Christ's.....	Won.....	4.....	2
Emmanuel.....	Won.....	3.....	2
Trinity.....	Lost.....	1.....	13

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—H. G. Frean. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Secretary*—P. P. Laidlaw.

Two new members were elected this term, viz. J. B. Vineycombe and J. R. Hill, to take the place of two old members whose absence is much regretted.

The meetings for the term opened with an interesting paper from Mr Walker on "The Law of Colour Gradation in Nature." Mr Blackman kindly read an excellent paper at the second meeting on "The Potentialities of the Plant cell." At the third Mr Laidlaw gave an account of "Inanimate Life," and Mr Templeman at the fourth read on "Inorganic Evolution."

The meetings of the term have been, on the whole, successful, but attendance towards the latter half of the term not all that could be desired.

CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—L. J. P. Jolly. *Hon. Sec.*—C. C. Carter. *Hon. Treas.*—G. C. Shannon. *Committee*—R. W. Stoley, P. Vineycombe.

The Club meets every Friday, at 8 p.m.

We have played one match this term against Trinity College, Of five games we won 2, and lost 2, while one game is yet undecided.

G. Leatham plays regularly for the University.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Librarian*—C. B. Rootham M.A. *Hon. Sec.*—G. C. Craggs. *Committee*—O. May, J. C. H. How, R. Steindale-Bennett, J. F. Spink, G. N. Pocock, R. Turner, W. J. Whye, C. B. L. Yeasley.

The Chorus and Orchestral Practices have been well attended and some good work done. Two successful "Smokers" have been given this term.

Programme of first Concert, Jan. 27, 1904 :

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET....."The Hebrides".....*Mendelssohn*
G. C. CRAGGS, R. D. WALLER.
- 2 VIOLIN SOLO....."Bolero".....*Bohm*
C. F. REAM.
- 3 SONG....."The birds go north again".....
P. G. BROAD.
- 4 'CELLO SOLO..... { (a) Larghetto }*Valle de Paz*
 { (b) Serenatella }
E. O. DAUGHTRY (Christ's).
- 5 PIANOFORTE SOLO.."Prelude to Toccata".....*Lachner*
R. D. WALLER.

PART II.

- 6 SONG....."The Old Brigade".....
P. G. BROAD.
- 7 VIOLIN SOLO....."Intermezzo".....*Mascagni*
C. F. REAM.
- 8 SONG....."Onaway! Awake, beloved".....*Coleridge-Taylor*
J. F. SPINK.
- 9 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. { (a) Impromptu, Op. 51*Chopin*
 { (b) Gigue.....*Corelli*
R. D. WALLER.
- 10 VOCAL DUET,,....."Down the Vale".....*Moir*
W. J. WHYE, R. R. TURNER.

God Save the King.

Chairman—MR DYSON.

Programme of second Concert, March 8 :

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- 1 SONG Selected
W. J. WHYE.
- 2 VIOLIN SOLO....."Perpetuo Mobile".....*Bolm*
C. B. YEARSLEY.
- 3 SONG....."The Sands o' Dee".....*Clay*
H. CHAPPLE.
- 4 PIANOFORTE SOLO...Fantasie—Impromptu.....*Chopin*
R. STERNDALÉ-BENNETT.
- 5 QUARTETTE....."The King of Thule".....*Veit*
W. J. WHYE, J. F. SPINK, J. C. HOW, R. TURNER.

PART II.

- 6 SONG "A Voice by the Cedar Tree".....*Somervell*
H. CHAPPLE.
- 7 VIOLIN SOLO....."Heire Kati".....*Huby*
C. B. YEARSLEY.
- 8 SONG.....Selected
W. J. WHYE.
- 9 PIANOFORTE SOLO..."Study in C Major".....*Rubenstein*
R. STERNDALÉ-BENNETT.
- 10 QUARTETTE....."Hark! hark! the Lark".....*Clarke*
W. J. WHYE, J. F. SPINK, J. C. HOW, R. TURNER.

God Save the King.

Chairman—Mr TANNER.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. B. D. JOCE. *Vice-President*—H. W. HARRIS. *Treasurer*—
Z. N. BROOKE. *Secretary*—W. COOP. *Committee*—M. G. B. REECE, J.
FRASER.

The Society has had a successful, though not particularly eventful, term. The Debates have been well attended, and several good speeches have been made, though some difficulty seems to have been found in the selection of new subjects. A pleasing feature has been the increase in the number of Freshmen who have attended and spoken at the Debates. The thanks of the Society are due to the Vice-President for the energy he has shown in getting so many Dons to speak, an innovation which has met with much success. It is a long time since the Society has had the privilege of listening to four such excellent speeches as were given by the Openers at the Visitors' Debate.

Congratulations to Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (Ex-President) on becoming President of the Union, and to Mr H. W. Harris (Vice-President) on being elected for the second time to serve on the Committee of that Society.

The following debates were held this term :

January 23rd—Mr H. W. Harris (Vice-President) moved "That this House would welcome the Establishment of an Academy for the control of English Literature." Mr Z. N. Brooke (Hon. Treasurer) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr R. E. T. Bell, Mr H. C. Honeybourne, Mr H. Edmonds; *against the motion*, Mr T. E. Hulme, Mr J. C. Squire, Mr H. T. H. Piaggio, Mr M. N. Worrall, Mr T. A. Weston, Mr W. Clissold, Mr P. N. F. Young. The motion was carried by 2 votes.

January 30th—Mr H. H. Roseveare (Ex-President) moved "That in the opinion of this House the British character is in danger of losing many of its highest qualities." Mr H. L. Clarke (Ex-President) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr H. W. Harris, Mr J. C. Squire, Mr G. J. Wilson, Mr A. G. Coombs, Mr E. E. Thompson, Mr G. S. Yeoh; *against the motion*, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr L. W. Wilkinson, Mr W. Coop. The motion was carried by 10 votes.

February 6th—Mr G. B. Reece moved "That this House would view with favour the introduction of compulsory military service in Great Britain." Mr E. A. Benians opposed. There

also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr W. Clissold, Mr A. A. Mirza, Mr H. Edmonds, Mr R. Meyer; *against the motion*, Mr C. F. Hodges, Mr E. C. Dewick, Mr J. C. Squire, Mr R. T. Cole. The motion was lost by 7 votes.

February 13th—Mr J. Fraser moved "That this House would welcome the Abolition of Capital Punishment." Mr J. E. P. Allen opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr P. N. F. Young, Mr F. R. Saberton, Mr H. H. Roseveare; *against the motion*, Mr J. C. Squire, Mr D. Kingdon, Mr W. Clissold, Mr H. S. H. Piaggio, Mr R. E. Bell, Mr H. K. Finch, Mr Z. N. Brooke (Hon. Treas.). The motion was lost by 5 votes.

February 20th—Mr T. R. Glover M.A. moved "That this House would welcome the abolition of Compulsory Greek in the Little-go." Mr J. H. A. Hart M.A. opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr Z. N. Brooke (Hon. Treas.), Mr G. J. Wilson, Mr A. G. Coombs, Mr W. H. C. Sharp; *against the motion*, Mr W. Coop (Hon. Sec.), Mr H. W. Harris (Vice-President). The motion was carried by 2 votes.

February 26th—Mr J. R. Tanner M.A. (Ex-President) (Ex-president Union Society) moved "That this House looks back with fond regret to the Past, but is not at all sanguine about the Future." Mr D. H. Macgregor (Trinity College, Ex-President Union Society) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr J. T. Sheppard (Hon. Sec. Union Society); *against the motion*, Mr H. G. Wood (Jesus College), Mr H. W. Harris (Vice-President). The motion was lost by 1 vote.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

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

A meeting was held at the beginning of the term on Monday, 25th January, in Lecture Room VI., at 8.15 p.m. The chair was occupied by the Master, and speeches were given by the Lord Bishop of Thetford (Dr Bowers, a former member of the College), and by the President. The audience, as an optimistic official ventured to put it, was 'at once representative and select,' but there was no strain on the accommodation. The Bishop made a speech which was not only very amusing, but also direct, simple, and stimulating. It was a speech which ought to have had a very much larger audience.

At a meeting of the Committee held on Friday, February 26th, H. Sanger was elected a member in place of J. S. Collins resigned, and the following were elected to represent the first year:—W. J. Clissold, R. T. Cole, A. S. Crole-Rees, and H. C. Honeybourne.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—N. C. Pope. *Ex-Presidents* (in residence), J. H. A. Hart M.A., H. L. Clarke. *Treasurer*—A. Whitehouse. *Secretary*—W. G. Cheese. *Committee*—S. N. Rostron, W. Coop.

The following papers have been read during the term:

Jan. 22—"Evolution and the Incarnation," by the Rev A. H. McNeile M.A., Sidney Sussex.

Feb. 5—"The Inspiration of the Bible," by the Rev Dr Watson.

„ 12—"Sunday Observance," by J. R. Darbyshire, Emmanuel College.

„ 19—"The Problem of Hindooism," by the Rev C. H. Dyer, Curate of All Saints.

„ 26—"The Great Aspects of the Law in the New Testament," by the Rev H. T. C. Knight M.A., Principal of the Clergy Training School, Wescott House.

Mar. 4—"Various Readings," by Mr J. H. A. Hart M.A.

There are twenty-six members and associates in residence this term.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

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

Committee—Rev F. Watson D.D., Rev J. T. Ward M.A., Rev F. Dyson M.A., Rev C. A. L. Senior M.A., E. A. Benians B.A., G. Beith, I. J. Best, R. D. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, H. L. Clarke (*Secretary*), R. I. Cole, E. C. Dewick, W. W. S. Fleet, N. C. Pope, J. F. Spink, R. D. Waller.

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

Jan. 23—Service without Address.

„ 30—Rev Canon Bullock, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Feb. 6—Rev E. C. Gee, Corpus Christi College.

„ 20—Rev T. C. Fitzpatrick, Dean of Christ's College.

„ 27—Rev C. E. Garrad, Vice Principal Clergy Training School.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 132.

Airy, J. R.	Hassé, H. R.	Read, A. J.
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