



THE FRONT GATE
SHEWING THE TOWER OF
THE OLD CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.



Lent Term, 1905.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 31.)

WE give a further instalment of letters dealing with the affairs of Stamford School, in continuation of those printed in our last number. It will be recollected that on the death of Mr. Hannes, the Mayor of Stamford with whom the nomination of the Schoolmaster rested, was suspected of having a pecuniary reason for favouring Dod, the Usher to Mr Hannes. The Earl of Exeter seems to have been anxious to secure Mr. Gooddall, then Master of Lincoln School. The son of the Rev Ambrose Gooddall, he was born at Hambledon in Rutlandshire, and was admitted to St John's from Oakham School 13 June 1713. At the date of this correspondence, in addition to his Schoolmaster's place, he was Vicar of Great Carlton in Lincolnshire, to which he was instituted 19 November 1726. He was subsequently instituted Vicar of Wellingore in Lincolnshire 29 March 1735, and collated to the Prebend of Crackpole in Lincoln Cathedral; holding all three pieces of preferment until his death in 1742.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, writing in 1859 (*N. & Q.* 2 Ser. viii, 349) mentions that he had in his possession a "Homer," inside the cover of which was

written "Liber Johannis Gooddall Sci. Joh. Coll. Cant.",
and on the fly leaf:

O mihi post nullos Gooddall memorande sodales
Donec eris felix semper amicus ero.

Thomas Harrison, scripsit.

A Thomas Harrison, son of the Rev William Harrison, born at Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, was admitted to St John's, from Saffron Walden School, 9 July 1713; so that he was in the same year as Gooddall.

John Clendon, the Mayor's nominee, son of the Rev Thomas Clendon, of Broughton, Northants, matriculated at Oxford, from Trinity College, 14 January 1717—8, aged 16, and took the B.A. degree at Oxford in 1721.

Lord Burghley, who was to have been sent to Stamford School, if Mr Gooddall had accepted it, was at this time about six years old. He entered St John's 9 November 1744, from Winchester; he afterwards became the ninth Earl of Exeter.

Reverend Doctor!

As I was formerly a member of your Society, I hope you'll please to excuse the trouble I here give you upon the following occasion.

I have been lately invited over by Lord Exeter and the Mayor of Stamford to accept of the School there, provided you please to approve of me. For no choice of a Master can be made without your consent. But if I accept of the offer, I hope you'll please to grant me that favour. I am not as yet resolv'd about it, but have desired a little time to consider of it with my friends, because I am at present very well placed at Lincoln, and should be unwilling to remove unless with the prospect of some good advantage.

The salary at Stamford, according to the Mayor's account, is sixty pounds and ten shillings a year. But by several credible persons there I'm inform'd that the fines of the estate belong also to the Master. Which if allowed by the Corporation would make a considerable addition to the salary. But these they pretend to keep for the repairs of the School and the House,

and for their trouble. Now, supposing you may have the will of the Founder by you, and the Act of Parliament which was made upon that occasion, I should take it as a very great favour if you would please to send me your opinion concerning that matter. The late Master had a great quarrel with the Corporation about it, and if he had lived, would have prefer'd a Bill in Chancery against them, But as I should be very sorry to have any difference or dispute with the Corporation, I desire to have every thing settled beforehand in a friendly manner, and indeed unless this can be I shall never venture to take the school.

The Mayor seems very unwilling to give up the Fines. And I am told privately, that if I resolve to accept the School, he designs to require a Bond from me by way of security to the Corporation from any after demands. This indeed he himself has said nothing of as yet. And if it should prove true, I should by no means comply with it. Because it seems plainly to signify, as if they were sensible they could not defend themselves in withholding the Fines. This I acquaint you with, that if any dispute should arise, and any other person who perhaps may comply with their terms should be recommended to you, the matter may be inquired into, if you think proper.

If you can give me any light relating to the affair I have mentioned, it would be very acceptable, and I shall be very thankfull for it. And if it should be your opinion that the Fines belong to the Master, probably that might be of great weight with the Corporation to dispose them to part with 'em.

I beg pardon for this trouble, and am Sir, with the greatest truth

Lincoln
January 18th 1730—31.

your most respectfull
and obedient servant
J. GOODDALL.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College in Cambridge, at his Lodge present. By Caxton Bag.

Reverend Doctor and Dear Friend

I'm afraid you have waited with some impatience for my determination with regard to the School of Stamford. But as my removal is an affair of no little consequence, I hope it will be excused by my Lord and Lady Exeter, and my other friends,

that I desired some time to consider of it. I have now discoursed with my friends here about it, and find them very unwilling to part with me. But yet if the Corporation of Stamford would please to settle things upon that footing (which I'm informed by several very credible persons they ought to be), I mean, to give up the Fines and what of right belongs to the School, I believe I might prevail upon them to consent to my removal. And that, together with the prospect of having Lord Burghley for my scholar, and the hopes of the favour of that Noble Family, would incline me to endeavour it. Upon this occasion I should be glad if you and Mr Harrison would please to take the trouble (as friends of mine) of going over to Stamford, and discourse the matter seriously with the Mayor and such others as you think proper, whether they be willing to come into the measures above mentioned.

When I was at Stamford myself and the prospect not so good as it has been since represented, and being perfectly undetermined and indifferent, it seemed not becoming me to press things so home upon the Mayor, as there is now occasion, if I accept the School. Upon this account therefore I hope you and Mr Harrison will excuse the trouble I desire you to undertake, of doing what you might otherwise think I should have done myself, when I was over. There is also another reason I might add, namely this, that a friend may in many cases speak much better for a person, than he can for himself.

I have this post sent a letter to the Mayor, so that he will be prepared for the matter I desire you to propose to him. There is another thing I must mention to you, which is a very material one, and it is this, that I have been privately informed that, should I accept the School, the Mayor designs to require a bond from me to secure the Corporation from any demands beyond what they are willing to allow. Which, if true, seems to me a very dishonourable condition, and such as I can never comply with. For it would plainly imply that all things were not right at the bottom. I designed you a long letter, but a gentleman coming in very unluckily forces me to conclude in haste, otherwise I shall be too late for the Post.

I am, Dear Sir, with all duty and respect to my Lord and Lady Exeter, and service to my other friends

January 23

1730—31

your obliged and most
faithfull servant
J. GOODDALL.

Let me know in your next, whether I might take the liberty of inclosing a letter for you in a case to Lord Exeter.

Addressed : For the Revd Doctor Peake.

Dear Sir

Stamford School being vacant by the death of Mr Hannes, the Mayor, Mr Holcott, complimented Lord Exeter with the nomination, and his Lordship, being ever desirous to serve the Corporation in the best manner, recommended Mr Gooddall, formerly of our College, to be the man, upon whose acceptance of it Lord Burghley was to have been sent thither. I have sent his letters which contain the reasons of his refusal, and likewise a copy of the Mayor's letter which was very far from being expected. By which you will see how greatly he is surprised in not having heard from Mr Gooddall (whom he treated, as his letter sets forth, like a gentleman, and with all the good manners he could for a time) as last Wednesday which was fixed as the longest term for giving in his answer. Nor are we less surprised at Mr Mayor's haste after having made a declaration at my Lord's table that in case Mr Gooddall did not think fit to take the School, the nomination however should yet be reserved to his Lordship, from which he has very unworthily departed, and hopes notwithstanding his Lordship will not take it ill, if he presents.

This morning I waited upon him, and remonstrated how ill he had used his Lordship in the affair, and likewise how plain the principles he acted upon appeared. His answer was very agreeable to a clause you will see in his letter, viz. such proposalls had been made as in justice to himself and family ought not to be slighted, which to prevent any mistakes he further explained in this manner, if the person presented would make his wife a present, he should make no objection to it.

We apprehend that Mr Dodd, Usher to the late Master, has made the purchase, for a character of whom, and it is I do really believe a very just one, give me leave to refer you to a letter from Mr Wyche to Doctor Edmundson in behalf of the Corporation.

Lord Exeter would have wrote himself but hopes you'll be so

good as to excuse his being prevented by company. Lord and Lady join in their services to you. I am with great respect
 January 25, your most humble servant
 1730—31. to command
 J. PEAKE.

Upon this letter Dr Lambert has written :

Answered, January 27.

They may depend upon it that I shall not be hasty in giving my consent to such a nomination, which must give a finishing stroke to the ruine of the School. Mr G. will not comply with any illegal or dishonest proposal. That must be avoided, which no honest man will comply with.

A copy of the Mayor's letter to My Lord Exeter.

On the account of my friend not accepting the School and then upon application to some of the heads of our Corporation, Mr Wright was recommended as a fit person, I gave leave to write to him tho' unknown to me, but as he proved disagreeable to your Lordship, they quitted their pretensions for him and dropt him. So I was advised to beg the favour of your Lordship to think of a more proper person to serve as Master. And on Christmas day your Lordship was pleased to think Mr Gooddall of Lincoln would be acceptable. To whom I wrote, as I then promised, on Sunday, December 27th, and from Lincoln, December 28th, he writes word he should be in Rutland, and from Hambleton designed to wait on your Lordship himself and before that would not come to any resolution. Mr Gooddall came about the time to make enquiry. I used him like a gentleman, treated him with all the good manners I could for the time, and communicated all the papers that were necessary and upon what terms he was welcome to the School. What satisfaction they gave him I know not, but instead of a final answer I was surprised to see him at Stamford a week after in the evening, when he wanted to peruse the Act of Parliament etc. again, which I readily granted, when without staying, I might depend, he said, of a full answer either the Saturday or Wednesday following at furthest. I would not hear of any proposals from other candidates, having given him my word till the term was expired, when to my surprise, no line one way or other, and still

continues so, which occasioned everyone to apply them, so that I have nothing but continuall solicitations and such proposals, which in justice to myself and family I ought not to slight, besides their being industrious in the School, living in peace with the body, by being content with their pay and on all occasions in your Lordship's interest.

I have reason to believe by circumstances that Mr Gooddall is trying whether the Dean and Chapter, or Corporacion, of Lincoln will make it better than Stamford, and upon that his answer depends, besides some other particulars too tedious, so I beg of your Lordship not to take it ill if I present, who am with all submission

Jan. 24, 1730—31.

your Lordship's humble etc.

Stamford, 26 January 1730—31.

Sir

Since I sent a special messenger with letters to the Master and yourself Dod has thought fitt to fly from his intended bargain with our Mayor (not daring to stand the Master's examination) and now has mett with a fresh chapman, one Mr Glendon, who has advanced near as much as Dod was to have done, but the Mayor keeps this as private as he can, though we are satisfied a large summe passed between them. Mr Glendon is very little known amongst us, whether a scholler or noe we know not, but are satisfied he is a man of a very loose character. Soe that it will be impossible for him to raise our School, we must rely wholly on the goodness of the Master of St John's, if possible to putt him by, and not consent to any who does not carry with him Lord Exeter's recommendation, and then we shall be sure of a good man, and disappoint such vile attempts that are made vpon vs by way of bribery and corruption. I am with greatest respect

Sir, your most humble servant
 RICHARD WYCHE.

January 28th 1730—31

Dear Sir

Lord Exeter orders me to acquaint you that the contents of yours were very agreeable to his Lordship, for which also I beg leave to pay my compliments and thanks. I sent your letter

forthwith to Mr Wyche with full assurance of its giving good content and satisfaction to the Body.

Mr Dod, whom we suspected, is not the person, but one Clendon of Desborough, Northamptonshire, the former insisting upon his being put into actual possession before he deposited the coin, the latter either taking it at all adventures, or bidding more money.

Young Mr Wyche, the Town Clerk, and who as such drew up the presentation for the School, assures my Lord that the Mayor was so kind, or rather uncautious, as to let him see the instrument of conveyance given by Clendon which is a stronger proof of weakness and corruption than could with reason have been expected.

You will without doubt have heard the whole of this affair laid before you by the Corporation, so that I will detain you no longer than whilst I subscribe myself

your most humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Lord and Lady desire their service to you.

Stamford, 6 Feb. 1730—31

Sir

I hope you received my letter by the post which I sent immediately after I had dispatcht the special messenger to you. It was to lett you know that the Mayor and Dod had disagreed, and that the Mayor immediately pickt vp another, one Mr Clendon, who that very day struck the bargain for 100 guineas; 40 were put down and a note given for the other 60, and the Mayor signed his presentation that night. Lord Exeter is highly disobliged, and the greatest part of our Town are in great concern about it. For Mr Clendon is a stranger amongst vs, is an Oxford man as I heare, but I do not hear of any qualification he has to be our Schoolmaster. Neither did he come hither with the recommendation of any one whatever. We hope the Master of St John's will not easily be persuaded to give his approbation to such a man. We are about inquiring into his moralls and shall doe all we can to sett his purchased presentation aside. We hope allso to let Mr Mayor know that he has exceeded his authority and betrayed his trust, and done

the basest accion to our Town that he could have been guilty of. I begg to have a line of the Master's thoughts in this affair, and also what success Mr Clendon meets with when he comes before him. I think it is plain by the Act of Parliament that the Mayor should first have advised with the Master, and when they have agreed vpon a fitt person the Mayor should then present and the Master approve, and this not being done we hope to have our advantage.

I have a copy of a letter by me wrote by Dr Gower in 1691 to the then Mayor, in which he says the Act ought to be pursued. I am with the greatest respect to the Master and yourself, Sir

your most humble servant
RICHARD WYCHE.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Edmundson at St John's College, Cambridge. By Caxton Bagg.

February 14, 1730—31

Dear Sir

Lord Exeter received a letter from Mr Noel last post, who is of opinion that the Court of King's Bench will grant an information against the Mayor, but it being contrary to their rules to move for it so late in term I am ordered to acquaint you with this his intention, and it is his Lordship's desire that you would not in the meantime give your approbation to Mr Clendon. All here desire their services to you. I am with great respect

your most humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Addressed: To the Revd. Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College, Cambridge. By Caxton Bag.
Free, EXETER.

February 23rd 1730—31

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of yours of the 16th instant and shall take care to lay it by very safe.

I am informed that Mr Clendon, instead of coming from you to Stamford, stopt short and after having ordered his boy to go forward set his own face towards London.

I did not at all doubt that he would tell his story in such a manner as to engage your pity, and was his conduct, as he so much insisted on, unexceptionable, he would be a proper object of it. But since the stress of his affair turns chiefly upon the indirect method of obtaining a presentation I shall neither trouble you nor myself with a detail of his private character, which I have too good reason to believe would not upon enquiry be found for his advantage. Yesterday I received a letter of Dr Edmundson's in behalf of Mr Smith, the bearer, to get him nominated for Stamford School, how that can be done in the present situation of affairs I cannot see, for neither have the Corporation given up Mr Gooddall, nor has Mr Gooddall declined his acceptance and how the Mayor can be gained over to such a complacency is still farther out of my reach, especially since my Lord is absolutely determined to have nothing to do with the matter during the present Magistrate's administration. My Lord you may assure yourself will have a due regard to your recommendation, but Mr Smith I found had not that to show, he presumed you was not unacquainted with his coming because Dr Edmundson gave him letters to Mr Wyche and to me. We promised to let him know Mr Gooddall's conclusion, and advised him upon such notice to apply immediately to you for your consent, though it is my firm opinion that the Mayor will never be brought over to such a method, for he is certainly one of the most positive fellows alive.

Lord Exeter desires his humble service to you, her Ladyship is very much out of order, having miscarried lately. I am

your most humble servant
to command

J. PEAKE.

Another thing is that Lord Burghley would not be sent to a very young man or to one not personally known. Both Lord and Lady wish that Mr Thomas might be the man in case Mr Gooddall should be out of the question, but I desire this may not be spoke of at present, for this was the answer given when I spoke of Mr Smith yesterday.

February 25, 1730—31

Dear Sir

I received a letter from Mr Noel this morning, who desires me to acquaint you with the following account, and to assure you from him that he will undertake fully to prove the corrupt agreement betwixt Clendon and the Mayor previous to the nomination, and the corrupt execution of that agreement subsequent to the nomination, that he will likewise undertake to support and defend you in this your refusal of Clendon, if any occasion shall require it. One part of the agreement between Clendon and the Mayor, he says, is this, that if the Master should refuse his approbation, then the Mayor should refund the money to Clendon, reserving only two guineas for his trouble, and therefore it is an apparent falsehood for him to say he absolutely depended upon the Mayor's power, when he was apprised of its being subject to your approbation and made an express provision in case he should not obtain it.

The reason of Mr Noel's desiring me to give you this trouble is upon hearing that Clendon is gone to London and may possibly state his case so as to obtain some opinion in his favour, but you may, he says, depend upon his honour that he is able to make out the truth of what he asserts, and will proceed in it with vigour and resolution.

Lord Exeter desires his humble service to you as does also Mr Noel. I am

your most humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Stamford 25 February 1730—31

Sir

Dr Peake was so kind as to send me an account of the Master's proceedings with Mr Clendon, and his reasons for his not confirming the Mayor's nomination, which are very just and good.

As to Mr Clendon's offering to clear himself from his corruption, it would have added to his crime, for it will be vndenyably proved that it was a firm agreement, before the Mayor signed his instrument. The Master was very good in rejecting his oath. I had yours of the 20th instant by Mr Smith,

and went with him to Burghley to Dr Peake, who also delivered your letter to him. We there talk't the affair over, thinking it best to keep it to ourselves till we see a little further, for Mr Clendon is not yet come from London, neither has Mr Gooddall yet sent his determinative answer.

All here who wish the good of our Town and encrease of our School have a due sense of the Master's good conduct and think he ought to be highly esteemed for it. We have a full assurance that the Master will not be induced by any means to putt in a man that will be always obnoxious to vs, for though he may have gained hands to give him a character, yet we know other things of him here.

The Mayor publickly declares against Mr Gooddall, and says he has two more ready if Mr Clendon does not succeed, but we are satisfied noe honest man will accept it. We must be as easie as we can without a Master till next Terme, and then we doubt not but the Court of King's Bench will humble our conceited Mayor, and that his Gown will be putt on an honest man's back. If any thing further happens you shall be sure to have an account thereof from, Sir

your most humble servant
RICHARD WYCHE.

Addressed: To the Revd Dr Edmondson at St John's Colledge, Cambridge, present.

February 28, 1730-31.

Dear Sir,

I hope you'll be so good as to excuse my persecuting you thus with letter after letter, for I can't help thinking it no less necessary for you to be informed than for me to give you an account of such steps in the present affair as I am able to come at.

I find that one part of Mr Clendon's business in Town was to make a report of his case to Sir Just. Isham from whom my Lord received a letter last post in his behalf confirming the account mentioned in the postscript to yours of February the 16th.

I have wrote to Mr Noel this morning to make a representation of the case to that gentleman, because as he has just now obliged my Lord in a particular affair it will be natural for him

to expect the compliment should be returned unless some proper reason is assigned why his Lordship can't comply with his recommendation of that person.

I know nothing of Mr Thomas's inclination to us, but that plain, honest countenance of his so much prejudiced Lord and Lady Exeter in his favour that they are willing to believe he would accept the school, though for no other reason that I know of, but because they wish it. All here desire their service to you, I am

Your most humble servant,
to command
J. PEAKE.

Mr Noel, I believe, has taken care to lodge a caveat with the Bishop.

Addressed: For the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College in Cambridge, By Caxton. Free EXETER.

March 2, 1730-31.

Dear Sir

I hope this will be the last time of giving either you or myself any further trouble upon the affair which has been so long upon the carpet. Mr Gooddall having at length sent his final resolution of not exchanging Lincoln for Stamford.

I thought it proper to advise you of it, because in all probability you will have Mr Smith in a few days to wait upon you for your recommendation of him to my Lord, who I dare say will not meddle whilest this Mayor has any thing to do in the Corporation nor do I apprehend that the Mayor will give up any thing of his right with regard to the nomination, be that as it will, I shall not take upon me so much as to suggest what is to be done in regard to Smith, since you are so much better qualified to act in an affair of this nature, than I to prescribe. Lord and Lady desire their services to you. I am

Your most humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's Coll. Cambridge. By Caxton Bag. Free EXETER.

Dear Sir

I had the favour of yours in relation to Mr. Clendon's affair, and took the first opportunity of mentioning it to My Lord of London, who remembers he had some conversation with him about the report of his having procured the nomination by methods not altogether regular. But he is very sure, he never examined him upon this occasion, or approved of him as sufficiently qualified for that place. He cannot recollect that he gave him Orders, but believes he might, and that Clendon might undergo the usual examination; and as to the nomination he affirmed he had laid himself under no other obligations than the customary presents to Mrs Mayoress, and that not till after he had received his instrument.

I really think, considering the grounds you had for a just suspicion, his breaking his word with you, and avoiding the satisfaction you required as to his skill in Greek, you were perfectly in the right to make a stand, and may well justify the refusal of your consent. The Act of Parliament, as you recite it, enacts that on every vacancy the Mayor shall nominate a Schoolmaster with the advice and consent of the Master of St John's. The first supposes some previous conversation had with the Master on the qualifications of the candidates, the other his approbation and consent along with the nomination. That which Mr Clendon has is without the advice and even against your consent, and yet if there be no Caveat entered on your behalf the Bishop of Lincoln may be surprized into a confirmation of it by his licence, without knowing anything of what has passed. Would it not therefore be very proper, if you continue still of the same opinion, to order a Caveat to be immediately lodged with the Bishop's Secretary (who is now at Bugden) against his having a license till you are heard, and when properly warned to lay your reasons before the Bishop, for nothing short of this can well justify you to your successors, or to the world.

If I am not much misinformed a gentleman in this neighbourhood had an early offer of the place, who, after some little consideration, refused it on account as he said of part of the revenues being withheld, or otherwise applied than it ought to be by the Corporation. I am Sir

March 11, 1730-31.

Your most obliged humble servant

JOHN BETTESWORTH.

Mr Knaplock has my small exhibitions due at Christmas last in his hands. Service to all friends.

Addressed: For the Rev Dr Lambert, Master of St John's College, Cambridge.

11 March 1730-31

Dear Sir

Lord Exeter is very much pleased with the steps you have taken in this affair. I am ordered to send yours to Mr Noel who is upon the Circuit and will be at Oakham to morrow, that he may give a full and particular answer to it. For my part I can by no means apprehend how the cancelling a corrupt agreement though in the presence of never so many witnesses, can destroy either the malignity of the contract or render a subsequent nomination of any force or value, for it may reasonably be supposed that the parties, who were capable of so illegal a transaction are not now less criminal though more cautious. I am informed that the Mayor designs to put Mr Clendon into possession immediately.

Lord Exeter designs to be at Newmarket in mid-lent week, at which time I shall set out for College, and as his Lordship proposes to dine at Cambridge I dare say it would be taken kindly if you invited him. I could not dispense with myself from giving you this hint, but leave it to your judgment and convenience. I am

Your most humble servant
to command

J. PEAKE.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College, Cambridge. By Caxton bag. Free EXETER.

Endorsed: Answered March 16. Caveat entered by Mr Broxholme March 14.

Sir

I desire that Mr Broxholme may be allowed to enter a Caveat from me against Mr John Clendon's License to be Master of the school at Stamford, by vertue of any nomination from the Mayor, without my consent, signified under hand and Seal, first

had and obtained, till I may upon notice lay my reasons before his Lordship, why I dissent from the Mayor's single nomination. I am

St John's College
13 March 1730-31

Your humble servant
ROBERT LAMBERT.

18 March 1730-31

Dear Sir

Yesterday I had the honour of a letter from the Mayor of Stamford signifying that Mr Clendon had given up his pretensions to the school, and that he being now at liberty to nominate and present any other, would if his Lordship thought fit, send me a blank to fill up, and that he would be ready on his part to confirm such a nomination upon sight.

My answer was that Lord Exeter being engaged, I could not have the satisfaction of his Lordship's opinion at present and moreover, that Mr Gooddall, to whom I wrote the Wednesday before, had not given his positive answer, for whom I durst not undertake to determine. I had given you notice that Gooddall would not come amongst us being led to it, by what I apprehended was the obvious intention of these words—I have promised to write to my friends to excuse my coming to Stamford—nor can I for my part fix any other sense to them without manifest violence, but supposing them capable of another signification, yet the reason of them must likewise be considered, which was to relieve his friends there from the uneasiness they were under at the thoughts of his coming here, so they were either satisfy'd with this promise, or they were not. If they were satisfy'd, as appears from their silence consequent upon his declaration, then they could not but have understood him as acquiescing with their desires; if they were not satisfy'd they would in all probability have insisted upon such other expressions as might preclude any the least doubt of the true intent and meaning of them. Thus I think both the common use of the words and the reason of them do sufficiently make good my construction, and indeed every one who saw the letters did so understand them. But as he has since given a different turn to the sense in two subsequent letters, I wrote to him in the Spanish phrase for a categorical answer which I expect every day.

Lord Exeter thanks you for your kind invitation, and designs to eat a piece of mutton with you on Monday the 28th betwixt 12 and 1. If anything should interrupt his present intention you may assure yourself of having timely advices from

Your very humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Reverend Doctor

I must own myself to blame for not giving a positive answer sooner to my friends with regard to the School at Stamford, and I am really very sorry for it. But the surprizing management of the Mayor there, and, the various representations of things which were made to me together with the uneasiness of the Corporation at Lincoln at the report of my intended removal, kept me in suspense and made me uncertain what to resolve upon.

It was my desire to take that course which might be most for my advantage (as every one naturally wishes to do, and may do so in a lawful way). And at the same time I was very unwilling to displease any of those who were my friends and wisht me well. And being divided between Lincoln and Stamford (for both which places I shall always have a great respect) sometimes it appeared most advisable for me to remove, at others to stay where I am. And upon the nicest examination of things in all the circumstances, I could not certainly determine which was best. However as the salary at Stamford was likely to be better than what I have here, supposing the Fines were given up (which all, or most, allow to belong to the Master) I had fully purposed to go thither, provided that affair could have been settled to my satisfaction in a peaceable way. But being lately inform'd, that the settling of it was designed to be let alone till after my entering upon the School, it seemed to me that it would be better to decline accepting it, than to engage in it whilst the issue of that affair was unknown. And to this purpose I acquainted Dr Peake with my thoughts by Wednesday's post last, and sent a letter to Stamford also intimating the same. And I am still of the same opinion, that unless that dispute was fairly settled and agreed, so that I might know what to expect, it would be by no means proper for me to remove. I proposed

going over to know their last resolution, and to discourse with them about it. But as I have heard nothing from my friends since, I suppose it is not likely to be determined in such manner as I once hoped it would. I am very sensible of the kind intimation you are pleased to give me of your readiness to confirm me upon the Mayor's nomination. And I here return my thanks for it, as also for your care in opposing Mr Clendon in his designs. Though the state of things is such that I dare not accept, yet your favours and civilities are equally obliging, and shall always gratefully be remembered and acknowledged by me, who am, Good Sir, with the greatest esteem and respect

Lincoln
April 12, 1731

your most obedient
humble servant
J. GOODDALL

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College in Cambridge, at his Lodge in the College. By Caxton bag.

15 April 1731

Dear Sir

I had the favour of yours, his Lordship got well hither and desires his thanks for your kind enquiry after him.

Doctor Wallis of Stamford was with me the other day in behalf of Ds Reid, and only requested that if his Lordship had not any particular person to recommend to the Mayor's nomination, he would give his consent, or at least not be displeased if he, Wallis, should use his interest for the person above mentioned, if so, he would take particular care to do it in such a manner as should be agreeable to his Lordship, and to the Master of St John's. I made a report of this to his Lordship who could not give a direct answer as not being positively assured of Gooddall's absolute determination against coming here. And it is my opinion that, in case of such a refusal, his Lordship will have nothing to do in the affair, being as I apprehend indifferent to everybody but the gentleman at Lincoln. I received a letter from her Ladyship last night who desires her service to you. I am

your very humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's Coll. in Cambridge. By Caxton bag. Free EXETER.

18 April 1731

Dear Sir

I find by yours of the 15th that Mr Gooddall is in the same undetermined way as he has been all along, and still harps upon that unlucky string, the Fines, about which I wrote in as plain a manner as possible and with Mr Blackwell's authority, that that affair should be referred to the arbitration of such counsel as should be agreed upon by each party, and that their conclusion should be final, which in my opinion is a fair and equitable method of proceeding.

I had heard of Ds Reid's design before I came to College, and had it in my mind to mention it to you, that very afternoon you wrote to Mr Gooddall, but I believe the Master of Jesus coming in at that time made me forget it. I have heard nothing farther of that affair since my last, and am yet of opinion that my Lord will give himself no trouble about it, for his Lordship will never lay himself under an obligation to a person who has treated him so unworthily. My Lord desires his compliments to you, I am

your humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College in Cambridge. By Caxton bag. Free EXETER.

Reverend Doctor

If the School of Stamford is not already disposed of I should take it as a great favour if you would please to allow me three or four days more to consider of it. Because in that time I intend to go over to Stamford, and if things can be made agreeable to me (as I am ready now to think they may) I shall be willing to accept it.

If a person is pitcht upon already and approved by you, all that I desire then is, that you'll please not to mention any thing

of your receiving this letter from me so different from my former determination. And please to excuse the trouble of it from,
Good Sir

Lincoln
19 April, 1731.

your most obliged and
most obedient servant
J. GOODDALL.

By Thursday's post next I hope you may hear further from me. I am just come from off a journey, and in very great haste.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College in Cambridge, at his Lodge in the College. By Caxton.

22 April 1731

Dear Sir

The inclosed is Mr Gooddall's letter and my answer. I could not forbear sending them that you might form a judgment of my Lord's sentiments, and that gentleman's uncertainty.

Our journey to Derby is prevented by the small pox breaking out there afresh, and we hope to have her Ladyship here in a week or ten days. I have heard nothing of Sir Reid and am resolved if possible not to be concerned in the least about that matter. My Lord has had a cold hanging upon him since he left Newmarket, but is much better and desires his compliments to you. I am

your very humble servant
to command
J. PEAKE.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College in Cambridge. By Caxton bag. Free EXETER.

Dr Peake's enclosure consists of a letter from Gooddall to himself, upon the back of which he has written a copy of his reply.

Dear Doctor

I beg leave to trouble you with one letter more relating to the School of Stamford. And, if it is not already disposed of, I should be glad if my friends could forbear two or three days

longer; in which time I intend to be at Stamford. And if I shall find things agreeable am inclined to accept.

If another person is already pitcht upon, all that I desire then is, that you'll please not to mention this letter to any body, but burn it, and excuse the trouble of it from, Dear Sir

your most ready friend
and most humble servant
J. GOODDALL

I am just come from a journey, and very weary. April 19,
1731

Dear Sir

I received yours but have had no advices from Stamford a good while. The last account was that application had been made to the Mayor for one Sir Reid, a new elect Fellow, but what the issue of it will be I can't say.

It is my opinion that his Lordship will not interest himself any more in the affair, being wearied with delays, and become now quite indifferent through your irresolution.

It was an easie matter to have declared from the very first one way or other, and to have spoke without reserve, whether or no you would accept the School upon the Fines being put to the arbitration of proper counsel, or have refused it, unless the fines were absolutely given up. Whether it is too late or not I really don't know, but as you intend to be in these parts in a few days, it may be proper for you to make an enquiry and to put an end at once to an affair that has been so long depending

yours etc.

Answer to Mr G's letter.

Reverend Doctor!

You will, I'm afraid, think me very fickle and variable in writing so differently with regard to the School at Stamford. And I am heartily sorry that I have given you and the rest of my friends so much trouble about it. But it has so happened that things have appeared very differently to me at different times. And this occasioned my uncertainty. When I wrote last to you, which was on the 19th instant, I thought matters might be so ordered as to make it advisable for me to remove. But having considered better of it since, I am now fully convinced it will be

by no means proper for me to do it, unless it were for some greater advantages than what I can depend upon at Stamford. I am not insensible what great civilities I have received from yourself and my other friends, during the whole vacancy. But as it does not appear to me now that it would be for my advantage to accept, I hope I shall be excused from doing it. I humbly beg pardon for all the delays I have occasioned, for my irresolution and wavering about it. I have been to blame in these respects since I do not accept at last. But this was in a great measure owing to the different accounts I had of things, and it has given me a great uneasiness. However I hope I shall receive this benefit from it for the future, that it will make me careful always to resolve in time, and never to remain again so long in suspense. I am Sir, with all due regard and esteem for you

April 21, 1731

your most obliged and
most obedient servant
J. GOODDALL.

I should take it as a great favour if you would please to favour me with a line, that you excuse the trouble I have given you. Writ in great haste upon a journey into Rutland.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert Master of St John's College in Cambridge, at his Lodge in the College. By Caxton bag.

Reverend Doctor!

Since I wrote my last letter to you, which was on the road to Rutland, I have seen some of my friends at Stamford, who were still desirous of my coming amongst them. Upon which I was prevailed upon to go to the Mayor and to ask him if he would please to call a meeting of his brethren, in order to the settling the dispute about the Fines, which might determine me to accept the School with your approbation. He seemed much displeas'd at the proposal and refused to do it. So I left him after a very short stay. However since my return home, and my being something better acquainted with the state of things than I was before, I have thought of conferring with a gentleman here, who is my great friend and patron, and within a post or two shall beg leave to trouble you with another letter. I am in

very great haste, having just returned to Lincoln and the post ready to go out. I am good Sir

April 24, 1731

your most obliged
and most obedient
J. GOODDALL.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Lambert, Master of St John's College in Cambridge, at his Lodge in the College. By Caxton.

Dear Doctor

Upon my return to Lincoln. I took an opportunity of waiting upon my good friend here, and having some discourse with him concerning the matter at Stamford. But he being still ill, I could not trouble him much. He did not seem to encourage my removal. However I have still a belief, that were the Mayor and the Corporation of Stamford disposed to make things agreeable by giving up the Fines without any further dispute, I might, upon a representation of the case to him, prevail upon him to consent. And I would use my endeavours. I know not how, I have still a great inclination to Stamford, and the neighbourhood of my old friends and acquaintance. The civilities and honour I have received from Lord Exeter, have made a very deep impression upon my mind, and I cannot but wish things might be so ordered that I might be placed near his Lordship and enjoy the honour his Lordship designed me of having Lord Burghley under my care. You will wonder at my troubling you with these two last letters, after having determined against accepting, when I was with you. But I have a notion the Master of St. John's will not be very willing to confirm the Mayor's nomination till after the dispute about the Fines is ended. For certainly it must be the best way in order to preserve a good understanding between the Corporation and the Master of the School, to have this matter first settled. I have no design to put off the disposing of the School any longer; it has been too long delayed already. But it is my opinion, unless the Mayor be brought into better temper so as to have a meeting of his brethren in order to settle what may otherwise afterwards occasion disputes, difficulties will remain, which perhaps may obstruct their having a Master longer. And if a disposition should arise in the Mayor and Corporation to settle things in such manner as I desired, you may please to give me

immediate notice of it. I believe things would then be concluded both to their and my satisfaction. I am, with all due respect to my friends, Dear Sir

April 24, 1731

your most obliged and
faithful humble servant
J. GOODDALL.

The reason of my not inclosing my two last letters in a case for Lord Exeter was a fear of being troublesome.

Addressed: To the Revd Doctor Peake, Chaplain to the Right Honourable The Earl of Exeter, at Burghley, present.

Stamford Burg. }
In Com. Lincoln. }

To the Reverend Robert Lambert
Doctor in Divinity and Master of
St John the Evangelist in Cambridge.

Whereas the Revd William Hannes, Master of Arts and late Master of the Free Grammar School within the Burrough of Stamford aforesaid is lately dead. And whereas the Revd Mr Farrington Reid, Fellow of St John's the Evangelist in Cambridge hath made his application to me Edward Holcott, gentleman, Mayor of the Burrough aforesaid, and he the said Farrington Reid being, as I am credibly informed, a learned fit and able person to supply the vacancy of the said school. These are therefore to certify that I the said Edward Holcott, Mayor of the said Burrough, in pursuance of and according to the power and authority given to me in and by an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided, have nominated, deputed, assigned and appointed and by these Present do nominate, depute, assign and appoint the said Farrington Reid to be School Master of the said School in the place and stead of the said William Hannes, if you shall adjudge and think him a fit and qualified person for the same. And I do hereby recommend the said Farrington Reid to your consideration for your advice and consent therein. Given under my hand and the Common Seal of this Burrough this twenty-third day of May in the fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second Annoque Domini 1731.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of us:

Charles Bletso.
Robert Pank.

EDWARD HOLCOTT,
Mayor.

St John's College,
Cambridge
May 25th 1731

To the Worshipfull Edward
Holcott, Mayor of Stamford,
Lincolnshire.

I do approve of Mr Farrington Reid, Fellow of St John's College Cambridge as a person qualified to be Master of the School of Stamford, Lincolnshire, and do give my consent to his nomination to the said School according to an Act of Parliament requiring the advice and consent of the Master of St John's College Cambridge to such nomination.

Witness my hand and seal
ROBERT LAMBERT, Master of
St John's College, Cambridge.

Farrington Reid, who thus became Headmaster of Stamford School, was the son of the Rev Anthony Reid, Succentor and Priest Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral. He entered St John's 3 July 1725, having been a pupil of Mr Gooddall at Lincoln, and was admitted a Fellow of the College 6 April 1731. In 1734 he took proceedings in Chancery against the Corporation of Stamford with regard to their system of granting leases of the school property. He seems to have been successful as the Corporation had to pay costs to the extent of £632 10s.

Some letters of an earlier date with regard to the appointment of a Schoolmaster follow.

Lionel Lambe after ceasing to be Master was instituted Vicar of St Martins, Stamford Baron 29 June 1637.

Right Worshipfull

After my hartly commendations theis are to let yow vnderstande that where as by Act of Parliament, made in the tyme of Kyng Edward the sixt for the confirmacion of a ffree schoole in Staunford there was power given to the Alderman of Staunford for the tyme being to nominate, and to the Master of St John's Colledge to examyne and approue of a fit man to teach the schollers of the saide Schoole. Theis are therefore to let yow

know that I haue and doe hereby nominate and appoynt the bearer hereof Mr Lionell Lambe, Master in Artes, to be the schoolemaster of the said schoole, whome if it shall please you to examyne and approue of I shall presently therevppon admitt him into the saide schoole with all rights and duties therevnto belonging. And soe being desirous to heare your speedy Answer (the place being voide) I take my leaue and remayne

Staunford, the xxixth
of July 1625

your lovinge freinde
HENRY RASTELL.
Alderman.

Addressed: To the Right worshipful Mr Doctor Gwyn, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

On the letter Dr Gwynn has written: To these I returned my answer by a letter by the same bearer, Mr Lionell Lambe, not approving Mr Alderman's election of him vntill I know what further power I had then the examination of the chosen schoolemaster by Mr Alderman.

Samuel Hill the writer of the next letter was Rector of Medbourne in Leicestershire from 1611 to 1637. The Serjeant Bautrie he mentions was no doubt the Leonard Bawtry, or Bawtree, of Lincolnshire, late of the bar of Furnival's Inn, who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 30 April 1575, on 24 June 1784 it was resolved that he should be "called to the Utter Bar and pronounced next moot." He became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn 8 June 1602, was elected Autumn Reader for 1603, but there being no reading that year on account of the plague, was appointed again for 1604. He was Treasurer of the Inn in 1612 and went out as Serjeant-at-law in Michaelmas Term 1614.

Mr Dr Gwinne

Some twoe yeares agoe I mett with a knight in Lincolnshire, a gentleman very well sene in auncient records, who in discourse toulde me that one of the Schoolmasters of Stanforde, heretofore Mr Swanne (a man I well knowe) had bene with him to vnderstande the originall donation of the schoole, thinking

he had some wronge therein. At his comminge, sayde he, I coulde not resolve him. But certayne yeares after by occasion of other search in the office of the Roles I found a fayre Acte of Parliament exemplifyinge the whole. The acte I tooke out and observe the essentiall wordes of the Graunte namely that the yearly profits of the sayd lands shall be payde vnto the schoolmaster, I mett with a serieant of myne acquaintance, one serieant Bautrie, and desired his opinion concerninge the same. He toulde me the Schoolemaster was to carrie away the whole profits of the land not only att the time of the graunte, but hereafter howsoever improved. Which not beinge performed by the Alderman and towne of Stanforde by many degrees, as I heare, not only (sayth he) the schoolmaster hath wronge but also the Master of such an house in Cambridge, who hath a stroke in the settlinge of him, as also perhaps some good student of the same house.

Thus much in generall, this summer I related to Dr Aylott, beyng with me, I thanke him, att my house, promysinge that att my next iourney to the knight, beyng my wives brother in lawe, I woulde receyve more full intelligence concerninge all particulars. Which I have done and have taken a coppie of the Acte, verbatim here included, which I committ vnto your wisdom, both in respect to yourself and your worthy foundation as also for the true love I carrie to an Acte so pious and charitable tendinge to the advancement of learninge. So with my kindest love I reste

Medbourne,
Leycestershire.
September 21st, 1625.

your very lovinge ffrend
to his power
SAMUELL HILL.

Addressed: To the worshipfull his very good ffrende Mr Dr Gwinne, master of St Johns Colledg in Cambridge, these.

William Du Gard, the Schoolmaster named in the next letter, entered Sidney Sussex in 1622 from Worcester School. He was appointed Master of Colchester Grammar School 27 July 1637, and became Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, London 10 May 1644. He was removed from that School 12 June 1661 and died in 1662.

The Mayor's letter to the Master contains a reference to the plague which had recently raged in Cambridge. Many of the Colleges had been closed, the Fairs put off and great distress was prevalent in the Town. A collection had been made throughout the southern Dioceses for the relief of the Town.

The Mr Buddle who is mentioned as having been a competitor for the place, is no doubt the John Buddle, who compounded for first fruits as Rector of Wickersley in Leicestershire 3 August 1631.

Right worshipfull

Whereas the bearer hereof, William Dugard, Master in Arts hath bene heretofore nomynated and propounded to your Worshipp as a fit man to supplie the place of a Schoolemaster in our Corporation, and your Worshipp deferred your approbation of him till hee could certifie yow that Mr Buddle (who was then a competitor for the place) had surceased. These are therefore to signifie unto your Worshipp that Mr Buddle hath not onely surceased, but (as we heare) is placed in a good benefice in Lincolnshire. I therefore againe propound vnto your Worshipp the said Mr Dugard (experience of whose painefull diligence hath fully confirmed the good opinion wee formerly conceived of him) and therefore desire your Worshipp's approbation of him. Hee had longe since repaired to your Worshipp had not God's inevitable hand hindered safe passage vnto the university, but now (God be praised) wee conceive good hopes, that not onely God hath stayed his destroying hands, but also the poverty of those that suffred by reason of want hath not onely been relieved by the charitable devotions of neighbouring townes (among which our Towne of Stamford, accordinge to her ability hath shewed her good will and affection to the University) but now will bee helped by the repair of Schollers thither againe. Thus commending the bearer hereof unto you, and your Worshipp to the protection of the Almighty, I rest

Stamford
February 12, 1630—1

your loving ffriend
RIC. WOLPH,
Alderman.

Underneath Dr Gwin has written: I have taken tyme vntill

Easter next to answeere this letter expecting in the meane tyme to heare from Mr Buddle.

Addressed: To the Right Worshipfull his very loving ffriend Mr Doctor Guin, Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, give these.

Right Worshipfull

I have received your letter, whereby you signifie your challenge in the right of the election and approbation of the Schoolemaster of the ffree Schoole at Stamford. Sir as I would not derogate from the priviledge which you may justly require, so I hope the goodness of your disposition will not urge anything that may infringe or prejudice my liberty which in the election I conceive doth onely belong to mee. And if you please to take into consideration the woordes of the donor's will I thinke it will plainly appeare unto you that the Alderman is to nominate appoint and assigne the Schoolemaster, and you to judge and approve whether hee be a man fitly qualified for the place or no; for which purpose I do nominate and commend the bearer hereof William Dugard, Bachelor of Arts (whose ample testimonies are sufficient witnesses of his fitness for the place) whom I propound to you (as I have already to our Corporation whose suffrage esteeme him worthy to be commended to your approbation) as a fit man; and therefore (according to the donor's will) desire that you would be pleased to give your approbation of him, if you shall judge him sufficient. His painfull endeavours and experience hee hath gained besides his owne inclination and purpose to settle himself in this kind of life do promise that which I hope you will not doubt to approve of, *viz.* that he will make a profitable instrument of God's glorie for the bringing upp of youth in good literature and vertuous education. Thus leaving him and the consideration hereof to your good likeing and approbation, I committ you to the protection of the Almighty, and remaine

your loving ffriend
PETER FULLWOOD,
Alderman.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and his much esteemed friend Mr Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge give these I pray you

Right Worshipfull

Whereas the bearer Mr William Dugard, Master in Arts being not long since nominated and propounded to your worshipp as a fitt man to supplie the place of a Schoole Master in our Corporation, and desiring of us letters testimoniall vnto yow on his behalfe wee could not deny so reasonable a request. These are therefore to signife unto your worshipp our good opinion which we have conceived of him, confirmed unto us as well by the Testimony of the ministers and neighbours where he hath approved his paines before he came unto us, as also by experience of his painefull diligence amongst us, which hath not onely confirmed the foresaid testimonies but given us good hopes for the future that his painefull endeavours will not only prove profitable to our Towne for the instruction of youth in good literature, but also helpe to supplie the University with such who with their learning and religious carriage may prove fruitfull instruments of God's glory either in the church or common wealth. And thus having testified our good opinion of him wee doubt not but you will please to confirme the same by your approbation. In the mean time we rest

Stamford, April

16°. 1631.

your loving friends

RIC. WOLPH,

Alderman

(and 13 others)

Addressed: To the Right Worshipfull Mr Dr Gwin, Master of St Johu's Colledge in Cambridge give these.

The letters which follow have an interest of their own as belonging to the time of the Commonwealth and also as being addressed to the Master's wife.

Rayner Herman who was appointed schoolmaster was of Pembroke College. He was buried at Tinwell in Rutland 18 October 1668, where there is a monument in the chancel with this inscription:

Rainerus jacet hic Hermanus origine Tanger,
Qui novit multa et multis impertiit, in quo
Doctae cum cultis habitarunt moribus artes,
Christi sancta fides, zelus pietatis avitae.

Honoured Friend

Wee vnderstanding that the Doctor is not at home are bold to trouble you with our request to you to let him vnderstand that our Free Schoole here is voyd by the death of Mr Humfreys, and that none can be admitted to it but with his consent. As also that our Alderman, by the instigation of some in the towne who are euer opposing us in any good worke, hath (as wee vnderstand) presented to him one Mr Hix, a very high Arminian, and no less opposite to all reformation, who was not long since Schoolemaster of Oundle, and for his vnworthy carriage complained of by Mr Resbury and would certainly have beene turned out there (yea something was done by the Lord Protector in order to his eiection) but that fearing a tryall he removed himselfe. Wherefore wee heartily desier you to signify this to the Doctor as soone as possibly may be. Wee heare this Mr Hix is forthwith takeing horses to meet with the Doctor for his approbation he hath got some hands in the towne but if it is considered whose he hath, and whose he wants, those hands will little availe him. Wee leave it to your care and wisdom to vse the most effectual meanes that may bring this to the Doctor's hands before Mr Hix meete with him, and what euer charge you shall be att in the vse of such meanes we shall thankfully repay it. Both the first and second company of this Corporation are generally against his comeing, and so are other good men in the towne, and Ministers in the Countrey as well as ourselues, who are unwilling to have our children corrupted with euill principles. Wee doubt not but the Doctor will suspend his consent and wee shall give him further account of this person, and the reasons of his remoueaill from Oundle if needes be, and desier the Doctor to thinke of a fit man. Besides a dwelling house the stipend is alone 50*li* per annum, and yet wee do not fix on any. We beseech you faile us not in this business of greate concernment, our, and our wiuens hearty respects, and service to the Doctor and Sir Tuckney. Wee rest
Stamford
Sept: 28.
1657.

your assured freinds to serve you

EDW. BROWNE.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Addressed: To our Honoured freind Mrs Tuckney at St Johu's College, Cambridge.



IMMER HOEHER HINAUF.

DASS unerreichbar hoch das Vorbild alles Guten,
Und schönen ob dir steht, das sollte dich entmuten?

Ermuten sollt' es dich, ihm ewig nach zu streben;
Es steht zu hoch, um dich stets höher zu erheben.

FR. RÜCKERT.

UPWARD, HEARTS!

THAT high beyond thy reach the Mirror of all Good
And Fair is set, should that dishearten thy faint mood?

Nay, hearten should it thee, thereafter still to soar;
It therefore stands too high, to uplift thee evermore.

J. E. B. M.

MOTTO OF A FAMOUS MAN.

(From the "Deutscher Merkur," 1887, p. 374b.)

Im Glück nicht stolz sein, und im Leid nicht zagen,
Das Unvermeidliche mit Würde tragen,
Das Rechte thun, am Schönen sich erfreuen,
Das Leben lieben, und den Tod nicht scheuen,
Und fest am Gott und bessere Zukunft glauben,
Heisst leben, heisst dem Tod sein Bitteres rauben.

Lowly in weal, in woe not to despair,
Calmly the unavoidable to bear,
The right to do, to cull each passing bloom,
This life to love, nor start from death with gloom,
And fast to God and hope eternal cling,
This, this is life, this is from Death to pluck his sting.

J. E. B. M.



UNDER THE CABBAGE PALM.

(Continued from page 38).



AFTER spending a most delightful day in
Dominica, we got off about 8 p.m. This
was New Year's Eve, and the first I had
ever spent at sea, but we managed to get
through it pretty well and saw the last of 1903 in the
time honoured style. New Year's day found us at
Montserrat, and following our usual course we landed
after breakfast.

Montserrat is a much smaller island than the others
which we had previously visited, and as it is off the
cable which passes through most of the others, it is
much more cut off from the world, its only regular
link being the fortnightly Mail Steamer. It is an old
English Colony, dating back to the 17th century,
and its earliest colonists were Irish, a fact which
is commemorated by the Irish Harp, which figures
on its postage stamps.

From the sea it is extremely pretty, hilly, like the
others, but on a far smaller scale. One cannot see
much of Plymouth, the tiny capital—only a red roof
or two among the palm trees, which come down to the
water's edge, and a few wharves sticking out into the
sea.

The history of the island is a remarkably unlucky
one. Although a very healthy island, it has been
visited by nearly every other scourge to which the

West Indies are liable. Earthquakes and floods have done their work, to say nothing of hurricanes, which seem to find Montserrat a particularly happy hunting ground, for they usually manage to stop longer and do more damage there than elsewhere.

The staple industry of the island is of course limes—who has not heard of the famous Lime Juice Cordial?—but in 1898 the last big hurricane visitation ruined the lime plantations, and only recently have they begun to lift up their heads again.

As our ship had a large cargo of limes to take on board at a bay on the N.W. of the island, we only stayed a short time off Plymouth, and then made our way to the aforesaid bay and anchored there. We landed in a curious boat very broad in the beam, which was bringing the limes (or rather the lime juice) on board in large puncheons, and whose crew we induced to take us on their return journey. When we landed we found ourselves on a beach of volcanic sand of a very dark colour, almost black, and with a bright metallic glitter where the sun shone upon it. Close beside us was the storing shed full of the lime juice, and we struck off along a path right through the estate upon our two mile walk to Plymouth. It was one of the finest walks that I think I ever had. The morning was bright, but a fresh breeze from the sea kept us cool, and the air was scented with the perfume of the limes which were growing all round us. Most of the trees were really only as large as shrubs, being of recent growth—since the hurricanes—but all of them seemed to be bearing in abundance.

We reached Plymouth in due time, and found a solid-looking English Church on the outskirts of the town, very plain but substantial looking. It had fared better in the hurricane apparently than a church of some other body a little further along, which was standing a roofless, windowless shell waiting for funds to rebuild it.

Just before getting into the town we found a hot spring running down to the sea. We traced its course a little way, but soon gave it up (there was a most business-like looking bull tethered by it, which materially aided our decision). Where we left it one could just bear one's hand in it with comfort.

We had been recommended to call on the priest of the place by friends in Dominica, and he proved so charming a host that we preferred his society to the charms of Plymouth and spent the rest of the day with him. It was a wise move, for I doubt if there was much to be seen in the town. I bought a photograph of the Coronation Review of the police force. They were drawn up round a flagstaff on the principal jetty. I think there were twelve altogether.

In the evening we walked back to our ship by another road, and had a very jolly bathe before we went on board. There was deep water right up to the shore, so we were able to get a good swim.

Just opposite our anchorage was a rock called Redonda, which was once the scene of a nitrate industry, which is now declining.

We departed about 9, and had a lovely moonlight run down to Antigua, our next port. Early the next morning we were off the mouth of the harbour of St John's, the capital of the island. The harbour would be a magnificent one, as it is landlocked and could be very easily fortified. The great drawback is its shallowness, and it has only been found possible to cut a narrow channel for the smallest boats, while the expense of dredging the whole would be too great. Steamers have to lie about four miles out, and passengers have to be landed in a small launch.

The island was quite unlike any we had hitherto seen on our cruise. Like Barbados it is a coral island, and rises in no part to any height. Its staple was sugar, and the island has had a very bad time, but it has lately taken to the cultivation of cotton, and things

are looking better. It is also famous for its pine-apples—in fact it is called “The Land of Pine”—which are small, but deliciously sweet and juicy.

The island is the seat of Government of the group known as the Leeward Islands, and is the residence of the Governor.

Upon landing we were met by friends who took us to the very comfortable club, and after a cocktail to nerve us for the effort of exploring we started off. The first place we made for was the Cathedral, which had been the most conspicuous object from the harbour as we came in. It stands well at the top of the town, which is built on a slight slope, and possesses two low, rounded towers, which its detractors say look like pepper pots, but which I thought personally were well in keeping with the whole building. Surrounding the Cathedral is an ancient looking church-yard, very old fashioned in appearance, and which looked as if it had come straight from some old country town at home. It has a very fine tree in the middle of it, and possesses a good selection of those particularly solid and particularly hideous tombstones, under which our eighteenth century forefathers loved to batten down their departed relatives. The Cathedral itself is double, being an entire wooden building with a stone one outside of it, the idea being to give additional solidity in case of hurricanes. It is rather dark inside, but has some good windows, and is altogether a very fine Church.

After leaving the Cathedral we went up to a factory, which had been recently opened for the ginning of the cotton, and spent some time watching the process, which consists in passing the raw cotton through some revolving rollers and thus separating the cotton from the seeds which are imbedded in it.

We then went off to the Botanical Station, and found it interesting, though not as beautiful as that at Dominica. The Station has been made on some open ground near the town, which was formerly a general

rubbish heap, and thus proved a useful acquisition in more ways than one. After leaving the Botanical Station we found our launch was about to start, so we hurried down to the wharf, only stopping to buy the inevitable picture post-cards.

H. L. GARRETT.

(To be continued).

TO MY BRAINS.

I HAVE a garden where I sow my seeds,
And much I wonder what will grow therefrom,
Watching them carefully I tend their needs,
And long impatiently for spring to come.

Now gladsome days are come with sunshine bright
And leaves and flowerets budding forth anew,
For spring hath vanquished winter's death-like night,
But in my garden....ah, the flowers are few!

Yet still I toil, year in year out the same,
Looking for roses where they blossom not;
Oh, nothing grows there, nothing worth a name;
Weeds spring, then wither to be soon forgot.

Such is the garden where I sow my seeds,
For, though I labour long, it yields but weeds.

W. K. H.



A MOUND AND ITS MEMORIES.

ONLY a high green mound beside the Tweed, with a narrow brown pathway straggling up to the summit, and here and there a grey stone jutting through the turf—the last wreckage of a castle which for centuries was the very focus of Border war. In comparison with Windsor or Kenilworth, or even with such Northumbrian strongholds as Alnwick and Bamburgh, Wark Castle must even in its best days have been a small and somewhat unpretentious structure; but if we take into account the “battles, sieges, fortunes” that it has passed, we shall find few castles in Christendom to match it.

Romance and history are in close alliance here. Up this valley the monks of Lindisfarne bore the body of St. Cuthbert in the first of their seven weary years of exile: not many miles away to the south east is Homildon Hill where Hotspur triumphed; yonder on the eastward heights the glory and despair of Flodden Field were acted out; and if we ask for romance of a less lurid character, from Wark the river shall guide us round that great bend to Coldstream Bridge and the little cottage where (though Gretna Green has engrossed the reputation) so many runaway couples have been united—the great Lord Eldon and his bride amongst them.

But Wark does not need to borrow from its surroundings; it has a history of its own scarcely less thrilling than the tale of Flodden, and though love-romance be almost a negligible quantity in its annals, we shall get some compensation in a double portion of war. How

and when that history began we cannot tell. The name suggests an English stronghold of pre-conquest days, but the term “wark” may have been given to the curious detrital ridge on which the castle stood, in the belief that it was the work of human hands; the mound itself is evidence of one of those earth-built and stockaded fortresses with which the victorious Normans consolidated their dominion; but the medieval castle dated from the early years of the twelfth century, and was built by Walter de Espec, to whom the manor of Carham was granted by Henry I. It consisted of a strong tower or donjon, standing on the great mound, an inner ward surrounded by wall and towers, and a large outer ward, into which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood retreated with their property in case of invasion.

It was during the reign of King Stephen that Wark Castle was raised to fame by the first of its many sieges. David of Scotland supported the claims of Stephen's rival, the Empress Matilda, and in the year 1138 he began that campaign which inflicted so much suffering on Northumberland, and ended so ingloriously at the Battle of the Standard. Early in January William Fitz-Duncan, David's nephew, entered England with part of the Scottish army, and attempted to carry Wark by surprise in the dark hours of the early morning: the attempt failed, but not long afterwards came David himself, with his son Henry and the rest of his forces, and the castle was strenuously besieged. All the resources of medieval warfare were brought into action: balistas and other such unwieldy forms of artillery hurled their missiles against wall and gate, but without effect. The defenders were staunch, daring, and ably led by Jurdan de Bussei, Walter de Espec's nephew; the Scots lost a large number of men, the royal standard-bearer was slain before his master's eyes, and at the end of three weeks David raised the siege. He was in an exceedingly bad temper (*indignatione et ira*

inflammatus) and he marched away to ease his feelings by ravaging Northumberland.

About the beginning of February Stephen came north with a large army; David retreated, and an English invasion of Scotland followed, but Stephen soon returned to the south, and after Easter the Scots once more harried Northumberland and Durham. A rumour of Stephen's approach caused them to retreat; but as they passed homewards they laid siege to Norham, the great castle which Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, had lately built on the southern side of Tweed, about seven miles to the north east of Wark: the garrison of Norham made a somewhat discreditable surrender, in spite of the good example set them by Jurdan de Bussei and the heroes of Wark, who fell upon David's transport and carried off a whole provision-train, carts, cartmen and all. David was more infuriated than ever (*nimia inflammatus ira*), and as soon as Norham had fallen he laid siege to Wark with his entire army: once more the great machines bombarded the castle, and no effort was spared to bring about its reduction, but de Bussei and his gallant men withstood every form of attack, and the Scots suffered severely for their pains. "Benedictus Deus per omnia," says Prior Richard of Hexham, "Qui protegit pios et tradidit impios!"

But the siege was not ended. David was reinforced and passed southwards to meet with disaster at the Battle of the Standard, which was fought near Northallerton on August 22nd, but he left two of his barons and a portion of his army before Wark. The siege was continued throughout the summer, and even after the battle David, rallying his broken army, pressed it more vigorously than ever. However, the new vigour of the attack bred new vigour in the defenders: David's great machines were kept in check by similar weapons which the garrison constructed, and frequent sallies inflicted heavy loss on the Scots, while

on the English side the only casualty was the loss of one rash member of a party which sallied out to destroy the besiegers' machines. This man, it is recorded, went about his business in so leisurely a fashion that he was cut off by the enemy's reinforcements.

Meanwhile negotiations had been opened, and before long a truce was made, by which David bound himself to commit no act of war on English ground before Martinmas (Nov. 11th), but the siege of Wark was excepted from this provision, and the siege continued, though heavy losses and incessant suffering had weakened the spirit of the Scottish army, and it was only David's iron resolution that kept them at their posts. Presently it was reported that the garrison was in sore straits for food, and the report was only too true. Ordinary provisions had failed; for lack of fodder they had killed and salted down their horses, and now even the stock of horse-flesh was running low. But there was no talk of surrender: de Bussei and his men had determined to cut their way through the besieging army or die in the attempt. However, they were not put to that trial: about Martinmas came William, Abbot of Rievaulx, with stringent orders from Walter de Espec that the castle was to be surrendered, and the half-starved heroes had no alternative but to obey; they had done their duty and held out to the last—only two horses remained, one alive and the other in pickle—and they marched away in arms with all the honours of war. Indeed, some of them retired on horse-back; for the Abbot persuaded David to be generous, and he presented them with twenty-four horses.

David ordered that the castle should be demolished, and for twenty years we hear no more of it; but it was rebuilt in 1158 by Henry II of England, and for some time it appears to have remained in the possession of the Crown. The next great siege of Wark took place in 1173, during that extraordinary period of English history when Henry II was struggling for his dominions

with his own sons. The eldest of these—another Henry, who was twice crowned during the lifetime and by the direction of the father whom he did not survive—had intrigued with France and Scotland, and the result was an invasion of England by William the Lion, the son and second successor of Wark's old enemy.

Fortunately we have a description of the campaign in the old French poem of *Jordan Fantosme*. William invaded England at the head of a large army, a considerable proportion being Flemish mercenaries, and at once laid siege to Wark Castle, which was commanded by Roger d'Estuteville, a valiant soldier,

“*Ki unkes n'ama traison ne servir al diable.*”

The Scottish king demanded the surrender of the castle, which appears to have been weakly garrisoned, but Roger temporised; after a personal interview with William he obtained a truce, and bound himself to surrender if he could not obtain assistance in forty days.

William passed southwards to ravage Northumberland, and Roger made his way to King Henry, who was then in Normandy: fortunately Henry was able to spare him the necessary reinforcements, and Roger returned to Wark prepared to defy the Scottish invader and all his Flemings. Shortly after Easter of the following year William returned to renew the siege of Wark: once more the great machines threatened the castle, and the Scottish army was strong in slingers and crossbowmen. However, Roger was not afraid; he had twenty knights to support him, with a proper proportion of men-at-arms, and “he does not fear their siege the value of a clove of garlic.”

The balistas seem to have been late in arriving, and William did not wait for them but ordered his Flemings to make an assault, which *Jordan Fantosme* describes in spirited language.

“There might you see shields and convex bucklers,
The portcullis assaulted as you soon may hear.

By wonderful daring they came to the ditches;
Those who were inside did not forget themselves;
They soon struck each other and were so mingled together
That I never saw a better defence in these two kingdoms.
The Flemings were daring and very courageous,
And the other much enraged in their fortress.
Soon might you see serjeants and Flemings so mingled,
Shields and bucklers broken, pennons displayed,
Flemings turning back from the portcullisses wounded;
Some were carried from the portcullis by others;
Never will they cry Arras! Dead are they and buried.”

The assault was repulsed, but like a wise commander Roger d'Estuteville warned his men to husband their resources. “*Ne traiez voz saiettes fors sul as granz mestiers—draw not your arrows except for great occasions*”—is sound advice under all circumstances; and there was to be no wasting of provisions. Meanwhile the artillery had arrived, and William the Lion, enraged by the failure of his Flemings, ordered it into action: the stone missiles of the “*periere*” were to break down the gate, “if the engineer lied not,” but the engineer seems to have been a little too confident; something went wrong with the very first discharge, and the stone knocked over a Scottish knight, who owed his life to the stoutness of his shield and armour.

William's temper was not improved by the accident. “Rage possesses my heart and wrath so hideous,” *Fantosme* makes him say; “I had rather be taken all alive (*tut vif*) before Toulouse.” However, he ordered up another ‘*periere*’ and continued the attack, but with no better success, and before long he resolved to raise the siege; the tents were struck, the huts set on fire, and the Scottish army marched off towards Roxburgh. The English were triumphant, but Roger d'Estuteville would not allow them to jeer. “*Ne dites vilanie*,” was his order, but he authorised any form of noise which was not derisive.

“To play and to amuse yourselves I forbid not;
And when you see the king and his host depart,
Then shout your joy, each for himself;
I shall do the same, so that it shall be heard.”

Accordingly the ‘vilanie’ was left unspoken, and the garrison ‘mafficked’ with songs and ‘rotruenges,’ horns and trumpets. A proud man was Roger d’Estuteville that day: he had held the castle against a host without the loss of a single man; neither knight nor man-at-arms was wounded, “for whom he should have to give a coined denier to a physician of Salerno *pur estre medcinez.*”

Wark’s next assailant was not a Scottish but an English king. In 1216 John came to Northumberland to suppress a formidable rebellion, and amongst others he burnt the town and castle of Wark. The castle seems to have been rebuilt by Robert de Ros, a descendant of Walter de Espec, who gave it to his younger son and namesake, and in 1255 the latter surrendered it to Henry III. In that year Henry came to the Border to superintend a settlement of the affairs of Scotland, whose king, the youthful Alexander III, had four years earlier at the age of ten married Henry’s equally youthful daughter Margaret. The King and Queen of England resided for sixteen days at Wark, and were visited there by their daughter and son-in-law. Henry restored the castle to Robert de Ros, and with that family it remained during the long peace that followed. It was another Robert de Ros, lord of Wark in 1296, who supplied the first spark to the great conflagration that arose from the failure of Alexander’s issue and Edward the First’s assertion of his claim to feudal supremacy over Scotland.

War was inevitable, and Robert de Ros was violently in love with a Scottish lady; he could not bring himself to abandon his hopes, and rather than lose the lady he abandoned his castle and went over to the Scots, after

trying to persuade his brother William to desert with him. William, however, had no lady-love to bewitch him from his duty; he put the castle in a state of defence, and sent a prompt message to King Edward, who was assembling his army at Newcastle, warning him of the danger of attack and requesting reinforcement. Edward at once sent a thousand men, but these were surprised by the traitor Robert and a party of Scots, as they camped for the night in the village of Pressen, about two miles south of Wark; the Scots fired the village, and in the confusion that followed the English force was practically destroyed. It was the first act of war for which Edward had been waiting, and he marched with his whole army to Wark as soon as he heard the news: Easter was at hand, and Edward remained at Wark till the festival was over; on the following Wednesday he crossed the Tweed and began his first campaign in Scotland.

Robert Bruce captured Wark Castle in 1318, and probably dismantled it. At any rate we hear no more of it till 1342, by which time it had become the property of the Earl of Salisbury. During the summer of that year David Bruce ravaged Northumberland and Durham, and his army passed within sight of Wark Castle as it returned to Scotland laden with plunder. Sir William Montagu, the Earl’s brother, was governor of the fortress, and the sight was too much for the patience of him and his men: with a party of forty horsemen he sallied out and attacked the rear of the Scottish army, killed two hundred, and captured a hundred and sixty horses laden with plunder, which he carried back into the castle. David at once turned and attempted to carry the place by assault; but the garrison, animated by the presence of the Countess of Salisbury, made a vigorous and successful resistance, and the Scottish king formed a regular siege, which he pressed with such determination that the castle was in serious danger of falling before relief arrived. It was Sir William Montagu himself

who undertook the dangerous duty of slipping through the enemy's lines to report the urgency of their need: Edward III was advancing towards the Border, and on receiving Montagu's intelligence he hurried by forced marches to Wark; but the Scots had already raised the siege, though their army crossed the river only six hours before the English van appeared. The Countess of Salisbury, according to Froissart, met King Edward at the gate, made her reverence before him to the ground, thanked him for coming to her assistance, and conducted him into the castle, where he rewarded her hospitality by falling in love with her, and was properly rebuked by the virtuous lady. It was this story, no doubt, which gave rise to a Northumbrian tradition that the well-known incident of the Countess of Salisbury's garter took place at Wark.

Wark Castle was taken by storm and dismantled in 1385, and seems to have lain in ruins for some years. Henry IV ordered its restoration, but in 1419 William Haliburton, of Fast Castle, captured the place and put the garrison to the sword. Later in the same year, however, it was retaken by an English force under Sir Robert Ogle: a small party crept up a sewer from the Tweed to the castle kitchen, and admitted their comrades by breaking down a decayed piece of wall; the Scottish garrison was taken by surprise and every man slaughtered. In 1460 the castle was again destroyed by the Scots, possibly with the aid of cannon; large ordnance was used during the same summer at the siege of Roxburgh Castle, where the Scottish king, James II, was killed by the bursting of a great bombard named the Lion.

Once more the castle was repaired, though perhaps not very effectually, as James IV captured it without difficulty in the early days of the Flodden campaign in 1513. After the battle of Flodden, Surrey ordered a thorough restoration of the fortress, and the work was well tested ten years later by the last and not the least

glorious of the sieges of Wark. In October, 1523, the Duke of Albany came with a large army to Coldstream, and sent a force of four thousand Scots and Frenchmen with some siege guns across the Tweed to attack Wark; Andrew Ker of Fernihurst commanded the besiegers, and he seems to have had the support of artillery planted on the Scottish side of the river. The outer ward was carried at the first assault, but the garrison, under Sir William Lisle, set fire to a quantity of corn and straw that was laid up there, and the assailants were forced to retire. However, they soon recovered their advantage, and presently brought their cannon to bear on the wall of the inner ward: a breach was made, by which a desperate assault was delivered, but Sir William Lisle's men made an obstinate resistance, and the enemy suffered severely from the hail of shot which was poured on them from the top of the donjon; after a sanguinary engagement they were beaten off, and left three hundred dead before the breach. The assault was to have been renewed on the following day, but a violent storm of rain occurred during the night; Tweed began to rise, and the besiegers were in danger of being cut off from their base and overwhelmed by the English army, which was known to be advancing from the south under the Earl of Surrey—the same gallant nobleman, "soldier and sailor too," who as Lord Thomas Howard had led the van of his father's army at Flodden. The siege was immediately abandoned, and according to one account the Scots had scarcely got their cannon across the Tweed when Surrey arrived with five thousand horse.

So ended the last siege of Wark, but the castle was used as a place of arms till, eighty years later, the accession of James I put an end to its military career, and we catch our last glimpse of it as the base from which in 1570 the Earl of Sussex and Lord Hunsdon began that terrible foray which Queen Elizabeth ordered as a punishment of the support which the Scottish Borders had given to the Rising of the North in the

previous year. "Apon Munday last, beyng the 17 of thys ynstant (April), we went owt of thys towne (Berwick) by 6 a cloke at nyght and rode to Warke, wher we remayned tyll three or four yn the mornyng; and then sett forward the hole army that was with us att that present, ynto Tyvydale, berning on both hands at the lest two myle; levying neythar castell, towne, nor tower unburnt, tyll we came too Jedworth"—so writes Hunsdon to Cecil; and this was only one day's record of an expedition which lasted for the rest of the week. The joint report, which Sussex and Hunsdon sent to Elizabeth, reveals one curious and not very creditable piece of diplomacy.

"The next morning," they write, "I, th' Earle of Sussex, shewlde with all the force with me, have invironed Hume Castell; and I, the L. of Hunsdon, sholde have come with th' ordenance from Warke, which, with other engines, was sente from Barwicke thether, for that purpose. And for that by some negligence the draught horses were suffered to departe, so as the ordenance could not be drawn thether, we were forced to returne hether: and a message was sent to the L. Hume, to let him understand, that although we wer then in the place where we might do with him as we had don with the rest, yet, for that he was a mane of nobility, whom we wolde more gladly drawe to knowe and amend his faulte by curtesie then by force, we did forbear to do him any hurte at that tyme, and wished that the same might worke as good effect in him as it had intencon in us. Which message we sent to him by Archibalde Douglas who will make reporte of this curteowse dealing to the nobility of Scotland."

Four days later Sussex and Hunsdon returned to Wark with the draught horses, and the "curteowse dealing" was not continued. So ended the last campaign in which Wark was concerned, and the war-worn old castle was abandoned to the slow processes of decay, or the swifter destruction of the thrifty builder; almost

every stone of it is lost in some farmhouse, cottage, or field-dyke of the neighbourhood, but the great mound still remains to keep alive the memory of a noble history; and though from its summit we gaze upon a country where peace reigns in the ancient domicile of war, the mound shall remind us of Jurdan de Bussei's glorious failure and Roger d'Estuteville's well-won success, of Sir William Montagu's daring exploits and Sir William Lisle's splendid defence.

R. H. F.



WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

AMONG all the figures who have attained or merited renown in the annals of English literature there is hardly a more striking or original character than Walter Savage Landor.

It is at first sight strange indeed that the one writer who would seem, through a variety of circumstances, to be marked out for special notice among his fellows should never, either during his lifetime or subsequently, have appealed to any but a comparatively small audience of discriminating scholars.

Had Landor attained literary distinction by the regular and accepted lines of the art, the vagaries of his private life would have made him appear to us a sufficiently striking figure. On the other hand, even though as a private individual he had been comparatively normal and conventional, our attention could hardly have failed to be attracted by the many unique characteristics of his writings. As it is, however, it is difficult to say whether Landor was more unconventional as a man, or as a writer; and, moreover, the abnormalities of his personality and of his writings are by no means identical.

It, is probably a fact that an analysis of human character shows that every one is governed to a large extent by opposite and inconsistent tendencies, but in the case of Walter Savage Landor this contrariety was accentuated to an extraordinary degree. Dealing with him as a private individual, his good qualities are the first to present themselves to us; we think of him as

generous, warm-hearted, sympathetic, affectionate, as we see him entering with simple delight into the pleasures of his children during the few unchequered years of his married life. If we consider another side of his character he stands before us, as above all things, capricious, quixotic, and hopelessly unpractical. These characteristics were most evident in connection with Landor's projects and undertakings at Llanthony Abbey, an almost ideal residence which he had acquired in the South of Wales. Such qualities as these are perhaps not infrequently met with among the vagaries of men of literary distinction, and they would not be of sufficient importance to detract from the many nobilities of Landor's character. Unfortunately, however, there was another side of his nature which was very much less attractive, and which was only too frequently brought into prominence. Throughout the whole of his lifetime Landor was subject to fits of uncontrollable passion, inspired usually by some trivial or purely imaginary cause, and at such moments he was on many occasions led into actions which caused him subsequently unending remorse and perplexity. In addition to this he was impetuous in the extreme—his marriage, the greatest mistake of his life, was the outcome of a momentary fancy—often obstinate, often intolerant; in fact, he showed, on his worst side, many of the characteristics of an undisciplined schoolboy. Yet in spite of these faults we shall be wrong in attributing to him other bad qualities whose existence might not unnaturally be suspected. He could never at any time be accused of selfishness, being ever ready to deny himself for the sake of his family, and to place his services at the disposal of any who were suffering through injustice or oppression. His prejudices were often ill-founded, and they were stubbornly maintained; but all his enmities were open and unconcealed, and any trace of malignity or backbiting was utterly alien from his character.

Such were some of the many contrary and diver-

gent qualities which were seen in unwonted conjunction in the character of Walter Savage Landor. With a personality so striking it is hardly to be wondered at that he has made a deep impression on all who have studied his life and writings. It is probably impossible to analyse or explain such a character satisfactorily; the impression which it leaves with us is that whereas most men's virtues are in inverse proportion to their vices, Landor, while possessing an altogether unusual number of good qualities, appears not to have escaped the heritage of quite a number of bad ones.

There is one failing which might very naturally be attributed to Landor by those who do not clearly understand his character, namely, an altogether unbecoming conceit regarding his own writings and personality. We find constant indications of this in his poems and prose writings as well as in his communications to his friends, and still more in those to his enemies. Such a line as

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife,

and others of a similar or more emphatic tenor, would seem to indicate that the writer was at any rate deficient in that modesty and humility which is so frequently met with in the great figures of literature. It is probable, however, that a more satisfactory explanation than this may be arrived at; one of Landor's most striking characteristics was an all-pervading and undying love of truth, a passion for appraising things at their proper worth. There is little doubt that he really believed his works to be of a very high order, and that being the case, it would never have occurred to him to refrain from proclaiming the fact. Whether his judgment was a sound one is a question which of course does not affect the case at all; it is sufficient to realise that Landor praised his works not in the least because they were his own, but because he honestly considered them worthy of praise. Had they been the production of another,

he would have bestowed on them precisely the same measure of commendation.

Walter Savage Landor was born at Warwick on January 30th, 1775, his parents being members of a middle-class family in comfortable circumstances. Of the details of his younger days it is unnecessary to speak at length, except in so far as they seem to bear on Landor's tastes and characteristics in later life. For a few years he was educated at a preparatory school, and then, at the age of ten, went on to Rugby, where he remained for six years, his career being marked chiefly by a series of struggles and rebellions against the various authorities set over him. These culminated finally in a request from the headmaster to Dr Landor to remove his son from the school.

We can hardly suppose that his school career had much influence on the formation of Landor's character. Certainly it did not teach him to submit to discipline and authority, for that was one of the lessons which he never learned. It would seem, however, that the classical training he received at school—and he early showed an unusual aptitude for versification in the most intricate Latin metres—played no small part in developing that passionate love for Athens and for Rome which inspired some of his noblest writings. If then Rugby can claim even the smallest share in the conception of *Pericles and Aspasia* it will not be the least of the glories she possesses.

On leaving Rugby Landor was for two years under a private tutor, and in 1793 he entered at Trinity College, Oxford. His career at Oxford was a short one, but he did not fail to make his extraordinary opinions notorious throughout the University. After finally crowning a course of conduct pursued in accordance with his revolutionary sentiments by a freak of more than usual violence, he was promptly rusticated, and though permission was given him to return in the following term he refused to avail himself of it. This decision caused his father the

greatest annoyance, and the estrangement between the two became complete and final.

When Landor turned his back on his old home he went first to London, his father agreeing to allow him a small annual income. He occupied himself here for some time in the study of French and Italian, and wrote and published one or two unimportant productions. He soon, however, made his way to South Wales, where he remained for three years, deriving deep enjoyment from the natural beauties of the scenery and from one or two of his favourite writers, whom he studied with diligence. At this period we are introduced to one of the most interesting features of Landor's life, the series of platonic friendships which he contracted with ladies with whom he came in contact. It might naturally be supposed that Landor would be one of the last men to attract feminine admiration and regard, but in point of fact the case seems to have been just the reverse. Even when a boy he had always exhibited the same tendency, and now the close friendships which he formed with Rose Aylmer and "Ianthe," afterwards Countess of Molandé—friendships of very different duration, but both terminated only by death—form one of the pleasantest features in his life. Landor was always specially distinguished for his knightly and chivalrous conduct towards women, and not a few of his numerous quarrels were the outcome of some real or fancied insult to his wife or some other lady.

After a long stay in Wales Landor returned to London, and plunged for a time into the vortex of political journalism. In 1802 he visited Paris during the Peace of Amiens, and though his stay there was not a long one he conceived a hatred of France and all things French, which like most of his prejudices was never eradicated. This sentiment was inspired in great measure by his indignation at the amassing of the treasures of the Louvre by the despoilment of almost every European nation.

During these years Landor's earliest literary efforts of any importance were published. His first volume was produced in 1795 and was entitled *Poems of Walter Savage Landor*. It was not without merit and showed some originality of thought, but certainly gave no promise of the future brilliance of its author. It excited some little interest at Oxford during the short interval that elapsed before Landor withdrew it from sale. For the next year or two Landor's pen was employed on nothing more enduring than political articles in the *Courier*, but he was mentally evolving his first great poem, *Gebir*. This was published in 1798, the same year as *Lyrical Ballads*, with which it naturally challenged comparison.

The main interest of the poem to the modern reader lies in the demonstration it affords of the development of Landor's genius. In *Gebir* his advance on his former poems was very marked; the old eighteenth century mannerisms and conventionalities were discarded, and we have a distinct foretaste of the dignity and vigour which became so inseparable from Landor's later writings. *Gebir* was published in a most unfortunate form, and appears at first to have excited little admiration except on the part of Southey, who became henceforward Landor's closest friend. Four years later Landor published another volume of verse, the principal poem being *Chrysaor*, in which his blank verse rises perhaps to its highest level.

The next two incidents of importance in Landor's career are particularly instructive, as they bring into prominence some of the curious sides of his character. In 1808 a universal insurrection broke out in Spain and Portugal against Napoleon's infamous attempt to establish his brother Joseph as ruler of the peninsula. Profound sympathy was felt in England with the two nations throughout the struggle, but Landor was not the man to be content with a passive expression of feeling. One of his most striking characteristics was a love of

freedom and hatred of oppression utterly irrespective of circumstances and individuals; there can be no doubt that this was a perfectly high and noble feeling on his part, but it must be confessed that it was by no means unmixed with

“the schoolboy heat,
The blind hysterics of the Celt.”

In this case his ardour and impetuosity found vent in a suddenly-conceived expedition to Spain at the head of a body of volunteers, whom he collected and equipped at his own expense. His stay in Spain was short and not particularly glorious, and he returned to England to signalise himself by another hasty and impetuous action, which proved the source of much unhappiness for himself in after years.

This achievement was his marriage with Julia Thuillier. Despite Landor's fondness for feminine society and the many platonic friendships he had made, he does not seem ever to have contemplated seriously the prospect of marriage, and the manner of his engagement was entirely characteristic of him. No more need be said than that at some ball which he attended at Bath, Landor singled out a particular lady as being pre-eminently attractive, made a mental resolve to seek her hand, carried it into effect, and was married within a few months. On the subsequent vicissitudes of his married life it is unnecessary to dwell. There were frequent disagreements between him and his wife, resulting on two or three occasions in a separation of greater or lesser duration, and finally in Landor's permanent adoption of a life of solitude. Mentally, however, he was to a remarkable degree uninfluenced by his external circumstances and environment, and his writings have so little connection either in letter or in spirit with the course of his life that it is fortunately unnecessary to dwell in any detail on his family history.

The next few years of Landor's life were spent at

Llanthony Abbey in South Wales, where his love of the country and of animal life found full scope for development. Before long, however, he became involved in disputes and law suits, incurred largely through his intolerant impetuosity and passionate temperament. In addition to this his financial affairs became so involved that he was ultimately compelled to leave Llanthony deeply in debt.

Before the visit to Spain, referred to above, Landor had published a volume of elegiac poems entitled *Simonidea*, written under the influence of the loss of several of his old friends who had died about this time. There is nothing very striking in the volume, but one or two of the short poems which it contains—such as the two stanzas to Rose Aylmer—are exquisite and almost perfect pieces of composition.

The next great work undertaken by Landor took the form of an English tragedy, a new departure from his literary practice up to this time. The material for his work was taken from the semi-legendary story of the struggle between Spain and the Moors, and in particular the feud between the Spanish count Julian and his king, Roderick, who had misused the daughter of the count. The play *Count Julian* was certainly not a failure, but neither could it be described as a thoroughly successful and satisfactory piece of work, particularly if we fix our standard of success by such great works as *Pericles and Aspasia*, and the *Imaginary Conversations*. The play was much admired by De Quincey, but Landor found considerable difficulty in securing a publisher for it, and at the time *Count Julian* added little to its author's reputation.

It is a proof of Landor's extraordinary versatility that the next fruit of his pen was the outcome of an incursion into the realm of politics—*A Commentary on the Memoirs of Mr. Fox*. This was a kind of running criticism on Trotter's *Memoirs of Mr. Fox*, interspersed with long passages in which Landor set forth his views on politics

and literature and various subjects relevant or irrelevant to the ostensible subject of the work. As a contribution to practical politics the value of the book was almost as insignificant as the influence it exerted, but in reference to its author it is of considerable importance in that it gives us a foretaste of the noble and majestic prose style which reached perfection in some of Landor's later works. Despite, or perhaps in consequence of, the extreme views which he held, Landor's political opinions were never of very much consequence; he never viewed political questions with the eye of a man experienced in such matters, but rather from the point of view of a prejudiced outsider.

It is at this point in Landor's literary career that we mark a distinct advance from the position which he had hitherto held, and we see him now rapidly approaching the height of his success; a success, however, which was admitted only by posterity, for the great mass of his contemporaries never appraised him at a tithe of his real worth. In 1821 Landor left Pisa and settled at Florence, and for the next few years occupied himself with one of the three great works of his life, the *Imaginary Conversations*. These writings are of peculiar interest as being of a form almost, if not quite, unique in the history of English literature. The idea had occurred to Landor as long as twenty years before, of composing short dramatic scenes dealing with real or imaginary incidents in the lives of historical characters, and he showed remarkable boldness in introducing into his conversations, either under their own names or in such a manner as to make the allusion sufficiently obvious, personages actually contemporary with himself. The idea of the *Imaginary Conversations*, although the work in its actuality stands quite alone, is perfectly natural and reasonable. Imaginary conversations though not true in the sense of recording events that have actually taken place, may nevertheless in many cases give us a more truthful idea of the personages

described than any which we might gather from the actual discourses which fell from their lips; for any writer with large historical and critical knowledge, such as Landor undoubtedly possessed, would, in fashioning his work, make it his first aim to bring into prominence in his writings the most striking and important characteristics of his *dramatis personae*. The result is the natural and reasonable one, that some at any rate of the *Imaginary Conversations* give us a clear and abiding idea of the subjects they deal with, such as a long and careful study of historical works would scarcely reveal.

As examples of the extraordinary range and versatility of their author's genius the *Imaginary Conversations* stand unparalleled. They cover practically the whole field of our historical knowledge, from the era of classical mythology to the times in which Landor was himself living; they deal with almost every motion in which the human soul finds expression, the nobility of Hannibal and Marcellus, the high philosophy of Scipio and Polybius, the pathos of Spenser's grief, and the despised loves of Vipsania and Anne Boleyn. Every type of character is depicted, and in every scene the hand is the hand of a master-artist. In all his writings Landor had a marvellous power of blending his personality with the characters he was depicting. He threw himself into his speakers and gave them an extraordinary activity and reality, and that without the least violation of historical truth, though he not infrequently puts into their mouths suggestions and theories of his own. He never does this when it would make them at all strained or unnatural, but our knowledge of his own personal partialities and prejudices enables us to detect passages where the sentiment expressed is obviously his own rather than that of the character who voices it. There can be no doubt that the form of the *Imaginary Conversations* was exactly suited to Landor's genius. He had a distinct bent for

dramatic composition, but was hardly equal to the task of successfully building up a tragedy like *Count Julian*. These isolated dramatic incidents gave him full scope for the exercise of his talents without imposing any of the disabilities which a longer work entailed. From the point of view of literary style the *Imaginary Conversations* leave little to be desired. Here, as in his other writings, while Landor's blank verse is good without being striking, his prose writing revealed a command and mastery over language manifested perhaps by no writer before or since. Always resonant and noble, his style was varied so as to be in perfect keeping with his different characters. He amply fulfilled Matthew Arnold's canon, and dealt with high themes in high and noble language, and yet in passages of deep grief and pathos he is never found at fault. The *Imaginary Conversations* came as a much-needed revelation of the strength and dignity of the English tongue when moulded by a master.

Like so many of Landor's works, the *Conversations* on their publication were accorded no enthusiastic welcome. Wordsworth and Southey were not slow to appreciate the great merits of the volumes, but on the general literary public they made little impression. Such an unfavourable reception did not discourage Landor in the least. He was quite prepared to find his poems unappreciated by the many; as he himself expressed it:—"I shall dine late; but the dining-room will be well-lighted, the guests few and select."

During the years following the publication of the first volumes of *Imaginary Conversations*—for new conversations were constantly being added and old ones revised for many years subsequently—Landor resided quietly at Fiesole, spending what was, on the whole, the happiest period of his life. He busied himself with re-touching and re-publishing several of his older works, and was, as usual, involved in several quarrels with his neighbours and the municipal authorities. In

1832 he paid a short visit to England, and renewed his acquaintance with Lamb, Southey, Coleridge and Wordsworth. On his return to Fiesole he was visited by more of his literary contemporaries, including Monckton Milnes, R. W. Emerson, and N. P. Willis. The next year witnessed the publication of the first of the three works composed at Fiesole, *The Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare*.

This work, which is of interest as being Landor's only sustained attempt at humorous writing, was the expansion of an ordinary *Conversation*, and deals with the imaginary trial of Shakspeare for deer-stealing at Charlecote. Such a subject as this was a new departure for Landor, and its claims on our attention are based rather on this fact than on any great intrinsic merit in the work itself. In fact it must be confessed that although the *Citation* won the admiration of Lamb and of Mrs Browning, and of course of the faithful Forster, it was on the whole the least successful of all his more important works.

We now come to what most readers of Landor will agree to be the greatest of his productions, the work by which above all others his name will be remembered. Like the *Imaginary Conversations*, *Pericles and Aspasia* stands practically by itself in English literature; yet the high place it has won among the writings of our land was attained not through its freedom from rivals and competitors but by the great merits of the work itself, merits which demand far more than the inadequate tribute of praise which it has been accorded. The scheme of *Pericles and Aspasia* is a natural development of the *Imaginary Conversations*, Landor's original purpose being that the volume should consist of conversations as well as letters between Pericles and Aspasia, and a few other secondary characters; ultimately, however, he decided to confine himself to the epistolary form, the only departure from this rule being the inclusion of a few imaginary orations delivered by

Pericles to the Athenians. *Pericles and Aspasia*, though it gives us one of the pleasantest and most faithful pictures we possess of Greek life and thought, does not by any means adhere closely to history in minor incidents and details, nor indeed did Landor ever intend that it should do so. He claimed that in a work of such a character he was entitled to give his imagination full play, and he rejoiced that the paucity of our historical knowledge left him comparatively unfettered.

The extraordinary breadth and scope of *Pericles and Aspasia* would call for special remark if Landor had not already revealed his great capabilities in *Imaginary Conversations*, for in the letters which he has set before us here, love and philosophy, literature and politics, are discussed without restriction, and always with full knowledge and perfect appropriateness and delicacy. If we seek nobility and majesty, the valedictory letter of Pericles, as he lies on his death-bed and looks back over his great career, will take rank with the most splendid utterances of our language. If we look for tenderness and the aspiring of love, we have it pure and stainless in the letters of Aspasia. For philosophy we need but turn to Anaxagoras; for the pathos of unrequited passion to Cleone and Xenocrates. The whole work, moreover, is written with perfect insight and perfect fitness in that great language which Landor made so peculiarly his own. Literary discussions figure largely in the letters, not less in those of Cleone and Aspasia than in those of Pericles and Anaxagoras, and there are many short poems in rhyme and blank verse scattered throughout the volume. The longest and most ambitious attempt is a fragment of a drama dealing with the meeting of Agamemnon and Iphigeneia among the shades; this Landor always considered his most successful effort in blank verse. One of the shorter poems, at any rate, that describing the death of Artemidora, is as exquisite as anything he ever wrote, and seems hardly capable of improvement.

It was said by Mrs Browning that Landor was the most Greek of English living writers, and it is, of course, *Pericles and Aspasia* almost alone which justifies this appreciation. Landor has not only familiarised us with Greek surroundings, he has achieved the harder task of enveloping his work with the atmosphere and glamour of Greek life at its highest and best. Doubtless also it was the skilful dramatic arrangement of *Pericles and Aspasia* which led Robert Browning to dedicate *Luria* 'to a great dramatic poet . . . by one whose sole, privilege is in a grateful admiration, to Walter Savage Landor' In the reflective portions of *Pericles and Aspasia* Landor writes in a deeper mood than is his wont, and many remarks may be picked out sufficiently striking and profound to merit perpetual currency. One of the most noteworthy passages occurs in a letter of Aspasia to Cleone on the comparative merits of sculpture, painting, and poetry, where the argument is summed up in the pregnant sentence, "Sculpture and Painting are moments of life; Poetry is life itself and everything around it and above it."

It is interesting to notice how Landor introduces into his work his own opinions and prejudices even on the most trivial subjects, a typical instance being the letter of Cleone to Aspasia on feminine attire; it should be remembered, however, that such insertions are always effected with great skill, and never does Landor strike a jarring note thereby.

The final judgment with regard to *Pericles and Aspasia* must be that it is probably the most worthy representative of its author's powers, and merits an honourable place in the great shrine of England's literature. It is a great work, treating in the highest style of a noble theme, and its greatness is gained, not by the flashes of an occasional brilliance, but by a sustained and splendid grandeur from which the author never descends.

The third and last of the books which Landor wrote at Fiesole was of somewhat similar character to the two

former, in that it consisted of imaginary dialogues between two historical personages. It is interesting to notice that this work, the *Pentameron*, stands almost alone among Landor's writings in being the direct outcome of the influence exerted on the writer by the scenery and surroundings amidst which he lived. Naturally attracted from his earliest days by Boccaccio's writings, Landor found this feeling become tenfold more ardent when he settled in the midst of that romantic country over which the glowing scenes of the *Decameron* have thrown an undying glamour. The outcome of this was the *Pentameron*, a work of which substance as well as name are modelled on Boccaccio. It consists of imaginary dialogues chiefly between Boccaccio and Petrarca, a few secondary characters being introduced, though hardly to the same extent as in *Pericles and Aspasia*. As in that work Landor succeeded in conveying to us the very breath and atmosphere of Hellas, so in the *Pentameron* we find ourselves unconsciously led into an environment where all that is most attractive and most romantic of mediæval Italy pervades every page and breathes upon us with a subtle and inevitable influence. The *Pentameron* is on the whole more reflective than *Pericles and Aspasia*, and though it nowhere rises to such heights as some of the noblest parts of the earlier work, it contains passages of greater charm and beauty, and the criticisms of life and literature which it presents are always of great interest and almost always of great value.

At this time, although Landor had nearly thirty years more to live, and although, like Robert Browning, he continued to write with hardly-abated vigour up to his last years, by far the greatest part of his life's work had been accomplished. At this time, too, there occurs an interval of a few years, during which his literary production was almost entirely suspended. This period coincides with his departure from his family and his home at Fiesole. The frequent distressing disputes

between Landor and his wife had at last reached a pitch which goaded him to break for ever, as he thought, from his family and to return to a life of solitude in England. For a short time he remained travelling on the Continent, and then settled down in modest but comfortable quarters at Bath. Here the chief pleasures of his life were derived from those literary friendships with which his life was, from his earliest to his latest days, enriched. From this time, however, he was rapidly losing his friends by death, one after another being taken from him, till in his latter days at Bath the old man was left to a solitude which was deeply pathetic.

As soon as Landor was once well settled at Bath all the old literary activity blazed out again, plays and pamphlets, *Conversations* and Latin verses flowing from his pen with the same profusion as of old. He appears to have felt that his end was not far distant, and in 1850, on his seventy-fifth birthday, penned a stanza which, short as it is, takes rank with the very greatest of his writings:—

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life,
It sinks and I am ready to depart.

The fire of life, however, was still to glow for Landor for many years, and several more contributions to his literary work were yet to be produced. In 1846 he had published a collected edition of all his works, containing one or two new contributions and nearly all that he had already published. This had been preceded by three tragedies and another play, *The Siege of Ancona*, and was followed by volumes, English and Latin, in prose and verse; in none of these does Landor rise to his old heights of grandeur, but in none does he sink into mediocrity or inferiority.

The saddest period of his life remains to be told. Some seven years before his death signs were not

wanting of the gradual unhinging of the active mind, and all the old vices of passion and impetuosity were manifested anew. He got himself involved at Bath in a disgraceful quarrel, purely of his own making, and when the affair was smoothed over by the intervention of his friends, he opened the breach afresh by the publication of abusive lampoons in a volume entitled *Dry Sticks fagoted by W. S. Landor*. It is unnecessary and undesirable to dwell on the events which followed; the old man had once more, in his "ninth decade," as he terms it, to exile himself from England and returned to his family at Fiesole. Here he was treated with more harshness and discourtesy than before, and finally left his home, to throw himself on the kindness of Robert Browning. By the latter's efforts he was settled at Florence in comfort and content, and here he published his last volume, *Heroic Idylls*, in 1863.

In the next year the end came, the fire of ninety years had burned itself out, and Walter Savage Landor met face to face that Genius of Death whom he revealed to us in Petrarca's dream.

One of the most notable features of Landor's life and work is the extraordinary length of his period of literary activity. Senior by more than twelve years to Byron, Shelley, and Keats, he saw them cut off in the early promise of their life, he was just producing his greatest works when Wordsworth died, and he lived to hold an honoured place in English literature at the time when the chief upholders of its glory were the two Brownings and Alfred Tennyson. In all, Landor was producing and publishing his works during a period of sixty-eight years, surpassing Browning and Tennyson by twelve years and Wordsworth by more. During the whole of this period, except for two short intervals, his literary output was regular and unflagging, and the quality, on the whole, varied remarkably little; it is only occasionally that Landor flashes into a greatness worthy of the front rank of English literature, but on

the other hand it is still more rarely that he sinks far below the high standard which he established for himself.

It may perhaps be said roughly that Landor appears to us in two rôles in his writings—as a poet and man of letters, and as an amateur politician and reformer. With regard to the former classification, a fairly sharp line of demarcation is drawn between his poetry and his prose, because in one style he attains a distinctly higher measure of success than in the other. As a poet he maintained a position of respectable mediocrity. He wrote usually in blank verse, which, though perfectly smooth and flawless, was too regular and monotonous, and had none of the grandeur and charm of Milton's magnificent lines. Occasionally, as in some of the shorter pieces already quoted, Landor's poetry is almost unapproachable, but in his longer pieces he is less successful, and indeed he always regarded verse rather as a diversion and prose-writing as the serious work of his life. This feeling was fully justified by its results, for the right of Landor's prose to a foremost rank in English letters has never been questioned. Probably no writer has ever lived who has had a more perfect command over the English tongue; he invariably writes in the high style; a certain greatness and dignity seems inseparable from his work; and even in his most earnest and impassioned passages he never allows a sentence to remain obscure, but works out every phrase with perfect lucidity. The grandest and most sonorous of his prose passages are to be found in the *Imaginary Conversations* and in *Pericles and Aspasia*.

As a politician Landor's attitude was interesting and clearly defined, and in this sphere he appears more as an outcome of his age than in any other. Like his younger contemporaries, Shelley and Byron, he was a bitter and perfervid opponent of every kind of despotism and oppression, and on many occasions during his life he publicly expressed his sympathy with all kinds of

revolt and uprising against tyrannical misrule. The most striking example of this was the incident already referred to, when with his customary impetuosity he enlisted and equipped a company of troops against Napoleon in Spain. The visionary profits on his various literary efforts were nearly always destined beforehand to support a democratic rising or for the relief of some class suffering political disabilities, and the numberless pamphlets which he wrote, setting forth the advantages of democratic forms of government, are a sufficiently clear indication of his temperament and sympathies. There can be no doubt that Landor was largely affected by the influence of the French Revolution, which occurred just when he was at the most impressionable age of life, but it is equally certain that without this external influence the feelings and sentiments of the man would have flowed in the same direction, though perhaps they would not have been so emphatically accentuated. Landor's political tendencies were thoroughly in keeping with the opinions of his private life; the same instinct which inspired his political pamphlets was the cause of the outpouring of equally innocuous hexameters against his private enemies, and the feeling underlying both was a fierce and unassuageable hatred of injustice for its own sake. There was no particle of the personal element in this frame of mind, for Landor bore with perfect equanimity the depreciatory criticisms on his own works, and was never troubled by insults, except when he conceived that he was the victim of unjust attack. With regard to his friends, however, the matter was different; no one was quicker than Landor to resent a fancied slight on any of acquaintance, and no one made himself a more resolute or reckless champion in such a cause.

Of Landor's personal characteristics it is pleasant to speak, for, in spite of certain eccentricities and prejudices, he possessed many qualities which were

attractive and admirable. He was generous to the last degree, partly no doubt through his general recklessness and impracticality in financial matters, the same quality which caused him to expend his money so lavishly on worthless pictures and statues, but chiefly through the intrinsic kindness and self-denial of his nature, shown by his constant willingness to give aid to any who were in distress, or to reserve to himself when separated from his family only the most moderate income. Towards ladies he exhibited a bearing so chivalrous and courtly that it would almost have seemed exaggerated, had it not been so obviously sincere. The strength and dignity of Landor's character were as clearly shown in his personal bearing as they were in his writings, and the strength, though unfortunately not the dignity, was evidenced in the fits of passion which formed a marring element in his personality. Blended, however, with this strength and nobility was a tenderness and gentleness which formed a complete contrast with the sterner side of the man. He showed this aspect chiefly in his love of Nature and of all animal life; for a great part of his life his canine friends supplied a considerable part of the joys of existence for him, and the picture Dickens draws of Landor as Laurence Boythorn with his pet canary is particularly true to its original. His love for animal life took the form of an intense humanitarianism which caused him, during the latter part of his life, to forswear even the pleasures of angling on account of the unnecessary pain it inflicted. In a passage of considerable reason and force he sums up his sentiments with a remark worthy of consideration, "But it is a hard thing to take away what we cannot give, and life is a pleasant thing—at least to birds."

One of the best testimonies to the attractiveness of Landor's character was the series of friendships he enjoyed with men whose names have become universally honoured and respected. In his earlier days his closest

friend was the poet Southey, and at the end of life he was sustained by the companionship of another great poet, Robert Browning. Between these two periods the roll of Landor's friends includes many names great in our literary annals, and many others distinguished rather by greatness of character and soul. Among these may be mentioned Wordsworth and Hazlitt, Lamb and De Quincey, Dickens and Forster, Emerson and Monckton Milnes, Elizabeth Barrett and the talented family of Hare. The possession of such friends as these is an ample vindication of any attacks which may be made on Landor's character.

Towards the end of his life Landor's disposition began rather to soften and become sweeter, and on the whole his fits of passion were less frequent than before. He remained remarkably active, despite his heavy burden of years, up till a year or two before his death. Then he slipped gradually away, after long periods of unconsciousness, facing death, we may hope, in the same spirit in which he had penned the nobly pathetic quatrain,

Death stands above me, whispering low
I know not what into my ear:
Of his strange language all I know
Is, there is not a word of fear.

Despite the originality and attractiveness of his writings Landor has never attained any very general popularity; this is perhaps hardly to be wondered at, for the mind requires to be educated up to the greatness and subtleties of his works, while his many allusions tend to make his work obscure to those who are ignorant of these references. It is probably too much to expect that the large section of the British reading public which knows Wordsworth but as the author of *We are Seven*, and whose acquaintance with Tennyson extends only to *The May Queen* and *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, should appreciate the

sublimity of Landor's prose and the soft delicacy of some of his verse. Nevertheless by a smaller circle of more careful readers his work has always been regarded as a mine from which men may dig and ever return for new treasure, and it seems likely that such a band of admirers will never be wanting, to justify the confident predictions of Landor of the duration and permanency of his writings.

Obituary.

REV JOHN CHAMBERS M.A.

By the death on the 2nd of July 1904, at Woodhead Vicarage in Cheshire of the Rev John Chambers, a useful, honourable, and strenuous career came to end.

Mr Chambers, who was born 3rd May 1828 at Newark-upon-Trent, was the son of humble parents, Mark John and Louisa Chambers. He received his early education at Magnus' Grammar School in his native town under the headmastership of Dr Cooke. At this school he was a contemporary of the late Dean Hole. He entered St John's with an Exhibition, became in due time a Scholar, and took his degree as 10th Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1852. He was afterwards placed in the second class of the Classical Tripos of that year, a position which hardly represented his classical attainments, but a sharp illness during the examination interfered with his work. His College tutor was the late Dr J. Hymers, his private tutor in mathematics was the late Dr S. Parkinson; in classics he read with the Rev J. B. Mayor and the late Rev T. Field. As an undergraduate he won one of the Members' Latin Essay Prizes in 1851 when the late Archbishop Benson took the same honour, and he twice won it as a Bachelor in 1853 and 1854.

After taking his degree he remained in Cambridge for a time taking private pupils, but he looked forward to a scholastic career. In 1854 he was a candidate for the headmastership of his old school at Newark, and in 1855 was a candidate for a like post at Wolverhampton School.

In 1859 he was appointed mathematical master at Durham Grammar School, the headmaster being the Rev Henry Holden D.D. At Durham he had as a pupil the late Dr Mandell Creighton, successively Dixie Professor of History at Cambridge, Bishop of Peterborough, and lastly Bishop of London. He left Durham in 1860 to become second master at Beaumaris Grammar

School, being selected from a long list of candidates. In connexion with his work at Durham the following inscription in a copy of Aytoun's *Scottish Cavaliers* is of interest:—

Johanni Chambers, A.M.
olim inter aspreta mathematicae
nuperius inter amoeniores Scotiae calles duci;
magistro perito
comiti tam prudenti quam faceto
viaticorum custodi diligenti.
famis, sitis, solis, viae periculorum patientissimo
nunc tamen eheu rude donato, penatibusq; : abhinc adicto,
gratiorem scilicet itinerum futurorum sociam adepto,
in memoriam
temporis oh nimium fugacis, acti
inter montes, valles, saltus, et aquas
Spectantibus jucundas, nautibus jucundiores
hunc libellum
d. d.
omnia bona et fausta ominati
itineris nos comites
Scholae Dunelmensis olim alumni
MANDELL CREIGHTON, e Coll: Mert: ap: Oxon:
GULIELMUS L. HETHERINGTON, e Coll: ss. Trin: ap: Cantab:
Albertus G. Legard, e Coll: Ball: ap: Oxon
Prid. Cal. Decem. 1865.

While at Beaumaris he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Bangor, but he did not long remain there, being elected headmaster of the King's School, Ely, in 1861. He was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Ely in 1862. While at Ely he established a boat club for the school, and through his efforts a boat house was built. He took much pains in coaching the boys in rowing and in teaching them to swim. He was a powerful swimmer himself, and on more than one occasion saved lives from drowning.

Leaving Ely in 1869 he was for two years headmaster of the Grammar School at Sandbach in Cheshire; when in 1871 he found a new sphere of work, being appointed head mathematical master of Manchester Grammar School, the High Master being Mr F. W. Walker, now High Master of St Paul's School. Here,

at the commencement, he had the entire charge of the mathematical teaching of over 600 boys, he reorganised the work throughout the school, establishing a system which has been carried on with good success up to the present time. In 1875 four of his pupils obtained the Queen's Medals in the Science and Art Examination. The pupils were: William Burslem (afterwards scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford) and William H. Heaton (afterwards scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford), who obtained silver medals; and James O. Jelly (afterwards demy of Magdalen College, Oxford) and Edward H. Nightingale (afterwards Exhibitioner of St John's College, Cambridge), who obtained bronze medals. On no previous occasion had the pupils of one instructor carried off the four medals for mathematics. Among his pupils he was able to count three who were second Wranglers at Cambridge. He kept an accurate record of his pupils' careers from term to term, recording in his book every School, College, and University success.

He became Vicar of Woodhead in Cheshire in 1877, and in 1890 resigned his post at Manchester. On his departure his old pupils presented him with a theodolite, which he valued most highly and constantly used. Starting from his house and taking hundreds of observations along the hilly road round the second of the Woodhead reservoirs, a distance of some four miles, he reached his house again with an error of about six inches. He kept daily records of the barometer, and by elaborate tables of his own construction, reduced them for temperature and to sea level to four places of decimals. At the end of the year the barometric curves were drawn on long strips of cardboard, which folded up into book form. He applied his mathematics to gardening, and laid out an elliptic flower-bed, described by the well-known focal property.

Although a diligent and brilliant scholar he found time for athletics. He played cricket in the College Eleven and captained the Long Vacation Eleven, and on various occasions played against members of the All England XI. He was a fine skater, and once got up a cricket match on the ice.

He was nominated to the Vicarage of Woodhead by Lord Tollemahe. As a parish priest he was sincere and firm, scholarly in his sermons and a good reader. Mr Chambers married 31st December 1866 at St Mary the Less, Durham, Georgiana Lambton, youngest daughter of Thomas (and Dorothy)

Marsden, of the South Bailey, Durham. Mrs Chambers died in 1891; both she and her husband lie in the little moorland churchyard at Woodhead. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom survive him.

REV THEOPHILUS BARTON ROWE M.A.

The Rev Theophilus Barton Rowe, a former head master of Tonbridge School, died on January 13th at his residence, St Anne's, Surrey road, Bournemouth.

Mr Rowe was born in 1833 at Croydon, his father being the Rev Samuel Evans Rowe, a Wesleyan minister. He was educated for six years at the school for the sons of Wesleyan ministers, Woodhouse Grove, near Leeds, and then for five years as King's Scholar of the Cathedral School, Durham, under Dr Elder, afterwards head master of Charterhouse School. From Durham he proceeded to St John's College, and graduated in 1856 as third classic and 31st wrangler, being also a Chancellor's medallist. He was elected a Fellow of the college, but never resided, accepting instead a mastership at Bath College. Mr Rowe, who had taken orders in 1859, was married in 1861 to Eliza Nicholls, daughter of Mr Joshua Vardy Buckler, of Boreham, Wilts, and in the same year became an assistant master and house master at Uppingham, under Thring.

Though differing from Mr Thring on certain questions of finance, and notably on the rights of assistant masters, he always cherished a loyal and reverential regard for his famous chief. He remained at Uppingham for 15 years, when he was appointed to succeed Dr James Ind Welldon, an ex-Fellow of St John's (see *Eagle* xix. 479), as head master of Tonbridge School.

Mr Rowe entered on his work at Tonbridge in January 1876. He soon found he had no light task before him. His predecessor, who had held the reins for 33 years, was an old-fashioned classic, a sober Evangelical, a man who combined geniality with firmness and a certain Spartan simplicity of life, and one who as a schoolmaster had in his later years become greatly endeared to his pupils. To succeed him could in no case have been easy, but for Mr Rowe circumstances made it

especially difficult. Mr Rowe found the school in a state of transition, awaiting the ratification of a new scheme. The governors (the Skinners' Company) saw the prospect of having their power taken away. The parents of day boys complained that they were about to be deprived of their rights, and the discords which divided parents extended to the sixth form and even to the old boys, whence they were reflected back to the school. Every innovation made by the new head master was in danger of being violently resented. Yet innovations were a necessity of the hour. The old statutes of the school had provided only for the teaching of classics, but under Dr Welldon's regime French and mathematics had taken their proper place in the curriculum. The new scheme was to give the same position to natural science, drawing, vocal music, and gymnastics, and Mr Rowe thought it best to introduce these subjects at once. Though himself an elegant classic, he became, therefore, the representative of so-called "modern studies," and incurred some opposition from partisans of a purely classical education. The development was, however, necessary and successful. New workshops were erected in 1876, and scientific laboratories, on a scale hardly known at the time in any public school, in 1887. The completeness of the equipment of the laboratories was largely due to the sympathy felt by Mr Rowe with the plans of his science masters, and the anxious care he gave to the consideration of details.

In preparation for the changes which would be brought about by the new scheme, which finally came into effect in 1881, Mr Rowe submitted to the governors a number of memoranda, based on statistics drawn from other public schools. In such documents his statesmanlike width of view and lucidity of exposition were seen to the greatest advantage.

It is impossible to give any history of the events of Mr Rowe's head mastership, even if we pass over such somewhat external events as the foundation of the Skinners' Company's Middle Class School at Tunbridge Wells in 1884, the Commercial School at Tonbridge in 1888, and the Old Tonbridgians' Society in 1886. But it is right to mention the reorganisation of the school library, the establishment of the school mission on school property, near King's Cross Station, the improvement in the position of the assistant masters, the starting of masters' meetings for common counsel on matters of school interest, the

granting of studies to boarders, the strengthening of discipline over day boys, the general reduction of punishment, the institution of a School Museum and Natural History Society, the starting of occasional lectures to the school by men distinguished in literature and science, such as the Rev J. G. Wood, Sir Robert Ball, Mr Sollas, etc. Mr Rowe frequently himself lectured on astronomical and geological subjects, and held his audience by his lucidity and power.

Having himself been an assistant master for so many years, he was specially awake to the rights and claims of his staff. "Indeed he was, if anything, somewhat too indulgent to the shortcomings of his colleagues. His uniform consideration for his assistants, his generous appreciation of their efforts, his readiness to advise and help them in difficulties, and his unbounded kindness whenever it was in his power to do them a service, will never be forgotten by those who worked under him."*

Mr Rowe represented throughout the Uppingham theory of education: that the school exists for the individual boy, that no prospective gain to a school as a body can outweigh detriment to the individual, that the great object of education should be to make boys think, and that the dull boy has as great claims upon the school as the clever boy. What he had most at heart was the general moral tone of the school, and we believe that in his day it was exceptionally healthy.

Mr Rowe's influence was naturally most powerful in his VIth Form. He was an excellent teacher of Classics, especially perhaps of Latin verse, but he was not content to turn out classical scholars—he aimed at producing men. Nothing delighted him more than a Socratic argument in which he maintained the unpopular side of the question, and for such boys as were capable of receiving instruction in this form, no method could do more to open the mind and to dispel prejudices. But the process—as in the case of Socrates himself—was sometimes irritating to those who lacked the proper receptivity of mind and could not seize either the serious purpose or the playful humour of the master.

But for the more receptive spirits, what were the qualities in Mr Rowe which left the deepest impression on these?

* The last sentences are taken from an article contributed by a Tonbridge colleague, the Rev J. A. Babington, to the *Guardian* of January 25th.

In the three following paragraphs I repeat what I wrote some years ago in Mr Rivington's *History of Tonbridge School*, 2nd edition.

"Perhaps, first, his profound belief in righteousness: especially his horror of looseness of life. Along with this went a deep sense of the happiness and holiness of the grown man's life. . . . And then there was the love of truth. No man was ever more fearless in uttering the naked truth without toning it down to meet conventional requirements. . . . Those who could see the easy courage and freedom of mind which was implied in saying what one felt instead of what one was expected to say, found in this honesty of utterance one of Mr Rowe's greatest qualities.

"With the love of truth there was in Mr Rowe a great love of justice and fair play. This was especially seen when a boy was called to account for some act committed or omitted. Mr Rowe never gave signs of hastiness of temper. And with that love of truth went also a rare degree of self-oblivion or self-conquest. No provocation could make him anything but fair to opponents. When one knew certain things, and heard the generous interpretation which he set on them, one might be profoundly moved by such generosity and nobility of mind—or, one might smile at it—but one recognised that here was something which one might travel far to find in other men.

"And yet in this there was nothing of the impassivity of the Stoic. No one could know Mr Rowe without being struck by his emotional sensibility. 'His nervous delicacy of temperament,' writes one of his pupils, 'exhibited itself whenever he addressed the school on important occasions by a faltering of the voice and a glistening of the eye, and this more especially in his chapel sermons. The majority of us respected such evidences of strong feeling, and felt that we had before us a man who was in touch with the deepest realities of life.' . . . And those who had it in them to do something, as most boys have, had in Mr Rowe's example and teaching the best light to lighten their feet."

But though an ever-growing number of his best pupils, conscious of the debt their minds owed to him and struck with admiration of his noble fearlessness, became his sworn friends and supporters, they could do little to stem the current of opposition and detraction which set in at the beginning of his

rule and continued to the end. To this many causes contributed.

Mr Rowe was a lover of the naked truth such as in this world of compromises is rarely seen. He gave offence by speaking out unpalatable opinions—especially in theology, where his standpoint was that of a Darwinian. He believed in reason, and to many people there is nothing more irritating. He was forced to introduce changes, some of them in the direction of curtailing or annulling old established privileges, and thus raised new enemies. He was the pioneer of "modern" or scientific studies, and thus vexed the souls of the "pure classics." Tenderly interested in the good of his boys, whether they had left the school in the VIth or in the IVth, he nevertheless wanted the hail-fellow-well-met geniality of the man of the world. Seeing so clearly himself the distinction between the reality and the appearance, he under-valued, perhaps, the utility of outward ceremony. He seemed to lack the fire and quick imperiousness which so often pass for strength. He would tolerate discussion, when, even if he were wrong, "Sic volo, sic jubeo," would have been more efficacious. It is needless to say more. Outside Tonbridge, and to some extent, in Tonbridge, the work he was doing, the greatness of his character were constantly disparaged—especially perhaps among the Old Boys of a previous generation settled in and about London. They no longer sent their sons to the school, and the whole influence of many of them was used to bring about a change. The result was seen in a decline of the numbers of the school, which, having been about 240 in Mr Rowe's early time, sank in his later years to about 175. Reductions in the staff, which were consequently forced on him, increased the spirit of discontent. Finally, in 1890, feeling that he had lost the support of his governors, Mr Rowe resigned his position after fourteen years' rule.

The difficulties he had met showed, as nothing else could have done, the greatness of Mr Rowe's character. It was no affectation of magnanimity, but part of his true nature when he constantly condoned the hostility of his opponents, and found some charitable explanation for every wrong he suffered. To his governors he was undeviatingly loyal. It was characteristic of him that he chivalrously espoused the cause of Commercial Education, and rather than see it fail he acquiesced in the plan

by which the governors made up the necessary funds for starting their commercial school at Tonbridge by reducing the number of classical masters in the grammar school, and that at the moment when the latter stood most sorely in need of a little extra fostering. Concerning the inevitable effect of this in temporarily diminishing the prosperity of his school and permanently overclouding his own worldly success, Mr Rowe was under no optimistic illusion.

On his resignation his old pupils raised a subscription to do him honour, and portraits of him by Mr Jacomb-Hood, an old Tonbridgian, were presented to him and to the school.

Mr Rowe spent his remaining years at St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.

Having lost his wife in 1887, he was married a second time in 1888, to Blanche, daughter of Mr James Sewell Hanbury, solicitor, and niece by marriage of the Rev W. F. Witts, of Uppingham, by whom he leaves a son (now a scholar of Winchester) and three daughters. Nothing could be more beautiful to see than his affectionate solicitude for the development of character and attainment in these children of his later years. He still interested himself in schemes of educational improvement, but above all in the fortunes of his old school and in the well-doing of his old Tonbridge and Uppingham pupils, many of whom now deeply mourn his loss. In his later visits to Tonbridge he was received with warm affection by school and town. The mists of prejudice had rolled away, and the work he had done was seen, at last, in its true shape.

For eighteen months before his death the shadows of decay had been creeping over him. "Only the character, that inner self, remained unchanged; the affection, the generosity of disposition which had distinguished him of yore distinguished him still; and that magnificent patience with which he had borne unshaken the frets and turmoil of a troubled career bearing him bravely day by day along the Valley of the Shadow. Before the end came it was given unto him to show a clearness of vision, a humbleness of soul, and a sure trust in the tender mercies of his God, such as must be for ever a strengthening of faith in those who were with him. Truly of him it may be said: 'My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion for ever.'"

He was buried on January 17th in Bournemouth Cemetery, in a spot which he had himself selected some years ago.

Mr Rowe was the author of "A Sixth Form Greek Syntax," published in 1890; of a pamphlet on "The Right of Assistant Masters to an Appeal on Dismissal: a Letter to H.M. Endowed Schools Commissioners," 1874; and, with his second wife, of "Bacon's Essays Transcribed into Modern English for the use of Indian Students," published in 1896.

But these works are no gauge of his powers, which were spent in the reorganisation of a great public school in a time of transition, and on the development of individual mind and character.

On all who met him in his best years he made the impression of a man of brilliant intellect, of philosophic width of view, of remarkable powers as a speaker and writer, of charming humour, fearless honesty, and boundless charity and tenderness. Those who knew him best, valued him highest, and there are many of his old pupils and colleagues at Uppingham and Tonbridge who will be inclined to say of him, as was said of Socrates, whom in many points he resembled, that "of all of whom we have had experience he was the best, and (in great things) the wisest and the most righteous."

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

of soc

REV CLEMENT COTTERILL SCHOLEFIELD M.A.

The Rev C. C. Scholefield, who died on the 10th of September last at the age of sixty-five, was educated at Pocklington School, in Yorkshire, and graduated at St John's in 1864.

When at Cambridge Mr Scholefield took a keen delight in swimming and rowing, he was an excellent oarsman, and only just missed obtaining a seat in the 'Varsity boat one year.

He was Treasurer of the Lady Margaret Boat Club in 1862, and in that year represented the College in the contest for the Colquhoun Sculls, while in the year following he stroked the First Boat during the May Races, and with E. K. Clay won the Bateman Pair Oars.

He was a first-class musician and played exquisitely upon the pianoforte, having a beautiful touch. He composed several well-known hymn tunes, perhaps the best known being the tune

to that beautiful hymn "The day Thou gavest, Lord, is ended"; the proceeds of a book of "Forty-one Hymn Tunes," recently published, were devoted by him to charitable institutions.

Some of his delightful pianoforte solos unfortunately remain unpublished, and of several songs he only published four, of which "An Elizabethan Valentine" and "A Boat beneath the Sunny Sky" are two.

Being ordained deacon in 1867, and priest in 1868, he became curate at Hove, Brighton, and afterwards for a while at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, under the Honourable and Rev Francis Byng, the present Lord Strafford.

It was here that he met Sir Arthur Sullivan, then the organist of that Church, who became his great friend, and who, struck by his musical ability, told him that he considered his talent so exceptional that had he not gone into the Church he would certainly have made a name for himself.

From 1879 to 1880 he was at St Luke's, Chelsea, after which he went as a Conductor to Eton, where he remained for about ten years.

He preferred this work at Eton to any other as he always took a very great interest in boys and young men, and in order to show the esteem in which he was held I cannot do better than quote part of a letter from the present Provost of Eton who knew him intimately, and in which he says, "Mr Scholefield was very diligent in his duties and very kindly and pleasant.

He occasionally taught some of the Lower Forms in the School at the request of the Headmaster, and often prepared Eton boys for Confirmation. He was much respected and beloved."

After leaving Eton he became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, but in 1896, his health being bad, he resigned that living, and except for a weekly service in the City did no regular work afterwards.

His two principal hobbies besides music were books and pictures, particularly water-colours, of both he had very fine collections; he was fond of riding, and continued it almost to the day of his death.

JOHN SHAPLAND YEO M.A.

By the sudden and early death of John Shapland Yeo M.A., who succumbed, after five days' illness, to an attack of pneumonia at Carrington House, Fettes College, on November 24, the College has lost a very distinguished member and the scholastic world a unique personality. He was educated at Blundell's School, and gained a Minor Scholarship at St John's on April 12, 1878. In June 1880 he was admitted a Foundation Scholar. In the Mathematical Tripos of 1882 he was Second Wrangler, and became second Smith's Prizeman in the same year. In the following year he was elected to a Fellowship. From Cambridge he went direct to Fettes as an Assistant Master, and at Fettes he spent the rest of his all-too-short life. His first three years there he passed as a junior master in the School House, but at the early age of twenty-five he was appointed House Master at Carrington, in succession to the Rev W. A. Heard, the present Head Master, who was leaving to take up an appointment at Westminster. John Yeo ruled Carrington House for upwards of eighteen years, and few of the boys who passed through his hands failed to carry away with them some impress of his remarkable personality. He was in his usual health and spirits a week before his death. Then he contracted a chill, which he neglected in characteristic fashion, until an actual breakdown in morning school made further resistance impossible. At first it was not thought that he was dangerously ill; never a robust man, he was constantly subject to chills and influenza, and he confidently anticipated being able to be up and about in a short time. But double pneumonia set in, and in an appallingly short space of time—barely five days—he breathed his last.

It is difficult to do justice to such a man, especially in a memorial notice, where superlatives are a commonplace and enough a matter of course. But it can truly be said that no man ever left behind him a larger number of intimate friends. He was literally the most universally beloved man we have ever known. As regards his mental attainments, it is sufficient to mention that he entered St John's a Classical Scholar and left Second Wrangler. He kept up his Classics too, as many a sixth form boy in difficulties with his Thucydides could testify.

"Let's take it in to John Yeo" was the invariable remark after a particularly unfruitful "prep." His will and determination always achieved for him any object on which he had set his mind. He was not naturally athletic, but by sheer enthusiasm he made himself a first-class fives player and a cricketer of more than average merit. He believed that example was a better thing than precept, and he made a practice of choosing the wettest and most unpleasant days of the term for joining his house in their afternoon "run." And in games generally, as in all else, he was worth his place on any side, if only for the keenness and enthusiasm with which his very presence seemed to inspire friend and foe alike.

As a teacher he was extraordinarily lucid, and possessed a rare power of compelling attention. He could keep a set of thirty or forty boys not only attentive but interested, while he set before them the exceedingly dry bones of elementary mathematics. He hardly ever had occasion to punish a boy in school: a word of reproach from him seemed in some mysterious way to have more effect than countless impositions or angry harangues from another man. He possessed in a remarkable degree the rare power of making people unconsciously do their best for him. The same remark applies to his management of his house. He had no hard and fast "rules." His boys enjoyed an unusual amount of liberty. He never discouraged healthy "ragging"; and his confidence was seldom abused. Though he could be stern enough on occasion, he seldom actually punished a boy; the mere knowledge that "John Yeo would be rather sick about it" was sufficient to deter the most confirmed malefactor from any flagrant act of wrongdoing. He cultivated personal friendship with every member of his house, and many a boy who would have been thoroughly idle under a weak master and thoroughly obstinate under a harsh one would do anything for John Yeo from the mere desire to please him.

Of course he was not uniformly successful with all his boys, or he would have been more than human. He would take infinite pains with a stupid boy, apply good-humoured pressure to a lazy boy, and handle a vicious boy with wonderful insight and wisdom; but he had no patience with the prig, the injured innocent, or the youthful cynic. Like all men who wear their hearts upon their sleeve, nothing galled him more than assumed

indifference or superiority in others. He hated a cynic almost as much as he loved an enthusiast, and the lofty-minded youth who adopted a "critical attitude" towards his house and his house master, or sneered at the enthusiasm of his fellows, was the one type of school boy with whom Yeo could not get on. But perhaps the boy who tried him most was the unresponsive boy. His own one weakness was a tendency to do too much for boys who responded readily to his breezy and enthusiastic temperament, and this occasionally roused the resentment—for school boys are jealous creatures—of the taciturn boy, who, with the best will in the world, is seldom desirous and never capable (especially if he has been born north of the Tweed) of laying bare his feelings to anyone, even one as sympathetic as John Yeo. A less conscientious man would have been untroubled by this, and would have been content to let the boy go his own way, but Yeo was never satisfied until he had fathomed the inmost soul of every member of his house, and the fact that he almost invariably succeeded made his occasional failures the more irksome to him. But John Yeo emerged triumphantly from the great test of a school master's worth: the esteem in which his boys held him grew steadily as their years increased and their judgment ripened. Too often the boy finds that the master whose imposing presence or athletic prowess once loomed large on his youthful horizon grows more transparent and less imposing every year, till at last, to the more experienced eye of the "old boy," the man reveals himself for what he is—a hide-bound routineer or a small-minded tyrant. It was not so with John Yeo. Of course his methods of boy-management did not invariably meet with the enthusiastic approval of the boys themselves but in after years even those few—and they were very few—who, under the strain of constant supervision and occasional correction, had hitherto failed to appreciate their master at his right worth, never hesitated to recognise and acknowledge his high aims, his extraordinary influence in moulding character, and his absolutely selfless devotion to his work.

He died as he would have wished to die—in harness: he was in school less than a week before his death. It is difficult to estimate the greatness of his loss. It is not merely that the scholastic profession has lost a great teacher, or that Fettes has

lost a great master; it is something more than that. John Yeo was, as we have said, a unique personality. He lived on a higher plane than most men, yet no man was more human: he overflowed with boisterous high spirits, yet he could be the most sympathetic of listeners and the soberest of counsellors. He was the hardest of workers and the plainest of livers, yet he was the life and soul of the dinner-table and the smoking-room. His correspondence must have been enormous. He was the father-confessor of Fettesians innumerable, and remained so long after they had left school. He was rarely without an old boy in his house enjoying his hospitality. Carrington in his time became a sort of informal Old Fettesians' club, as the gatherings on Sunday afternoons and the annual "sing-song" on the evening of Founder's Day attested. His place will indeed be hard to fill. Edinburgh Cathedral could scarcely contain those who came to do him honour at his funeral, and we can perhaps conjecture, from the size of that memorable assemblage, what the numbers of those must have been who were prevented, by conditions of time and space, from coming in person to render the last tribute of respect and regret.

Perhaps his colleagues will miss him most. The priceless benefit conferred on Fettes by his twenty years of strenuous unselfish devotion can only be realised fully by those who worked with him. He was cut off in his prime—he was only forty-four—but the whole of his life had been given up to Fettes. Yet, premature and irreparable though his loss may have been, it can truly be said of him that he did not live in vain. For, great though the influence was which he exercised in his lifetime, it is possible that the future will show him to have been not merely a fine teacher and a successful house-master, but the founder of a tradition—a tradition of efficiency, of clean-living, and above all, to use one of his own favourite expressions, of "heartiness" and "keenness."

J. H. B.

My acquaintance with Yeo dates from the first evening of the Michaelmas Term 1878. By an accident we sat together in Hall, and for the next four years, so long as we were in residence, we spent a considerable part of each day together. Yeo was educated at Bindell's School, Tiverton, and came up

with a Minor Scholarship, as the first Mathematical Scholar of his year. He was elected a Foundation Scholar in 1879, and was first in all his College examinations. In 1882 he was 2nd Wrangler and 2nd Smith's Prizeman, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of the College. It was said that in 1878 he was 4th in the examination for Classical Scholarships, in the year when T. G. Tucker, who was afterwards Senior Classic, was 3rd. It is certain that in his first term he attended the Classical lectures with the idea of taking a double degree, but for some reason unknown to me he decided to devote himself to Mathematics. As may easily be inferred, he had a considerable knowledge of Classics and literature in general. At this time his favourite novelists were Dickens, Blackmore, and George Macdonald, and his favourite poet Tennyson.

He had a large circle of friends, who loved him for his loyal and generous nature, his simplicity and light-heartedness, his courage and lofty ideals. His laugh was good to hear, and made his gravity on rare occasions the more impressive. He worked very steadily for several hours every day, but, as the clock struck twelve on Saturday night he invariably put away all his work till Monday. Though he never paraded his religious convictions, they were very deep, and his disapproval of all that was mean and dishonourable was very marked.

He soon decided to take up school work, for which he was admirably fitted, and went to Fettes in 1882. Of his work there it is for others to speak. After that date I only saw him five or six times, but always parted from him with the certain conviction that he would retain to the end the imperishable freshness of youth. He made many lives richer and fuller, and many will be the poorer now that he is dead. Some of us are content to live aimlessly, but he had a definite object before him, and this to do some active good in the world. Of him, if anyone, it may truly be said that he did not live in vain.

J. C. Moss.

Having been allowed to see my friend Moss's account of Yeo's College days, I find very little that I can add to it. There are, however, one or two points perhaps worth mentioning. Moss and Yeo had neighbouring rooms at the top of H, New Court, and it was recognised that Yeo held Moss as the friend who had a paramount claim on him. But his rich vigorous

nature made him enter with zest into other society and take part in some diversions in which Moss did not accompany him.

We were often together on a Sunday evening in the rooms of Harold Cox, of Jesus, and there met Homersham Cox, of Trinity, Charles Whibley, Peiris, Theodore Beck, and other men well known in the University then or since. Occasionally Yeo attended debates at the Union or in the St. John's Debating Society. In the latter on 15 November 1879 he spoke in a quiet, amusing way "as a sentimental man" in favour of a motion proposed by T. G. Tucker against the higher education of women. In the General Election of 1880 he interested himself in the fortunes of the Conservative candidate at Stroud. Though his home was then in Gloucestershire, his school time had made him an ardent Devonian, and the mere mention of Exmoor, Bideford, or Clovelly, was always enough to kindle his enthusiasm.

He had to go home at the end of May 1880, in consequence of his father's death, but returned for the May Examinations.

Though not what one may call a professional athlete (in spite of his big build), he played tennis in summer and skated at Grantchester in the hard winter we had then, and was fond of a long walk. One I remember by Haslingfield, Barrington, and Harston, on which he was much interested in Haslingfield Church.

The general impression he made (though here I only repeat what has been said before) was that of a singularly modest, noble nature, overflowing with life and energy and hearty laughter, yet deeply reverent and tender, strong in every kind of strength, and ever recognizing the call to befriend and protect the weak.

G. C. M. S.

The most striking thing about John Yeo was the strenuousness and earnestness underlying a hearty and often hilarious manner. Full of chaff, bubbling over with fun, he never lost his dignity. At heart he was intensely serious: I can hear now his quiet, awestruck tone in chapel, every word distinct, but almost whispered. It was always so when he was deeply moved: at a house supper, in talking over a serious question, his words were so low that but for his distinctness they would have been inaudible. Here you have two extremes: on one hand a quiet

seriousness that was the keynote of his life; on the other a hearty cheeriness, a keen enjoyment of the moment.

There must be hundreds of old Fettesians who regarded John Yeo as one of their best friends: dozens who came back again and again merely to see him: to whom keeping in touch with Fettes meant keeping in touch with him. Any Sunday afternoon during term you would find them at Carrington. He had the power of inspiring their affection to an extraordinary degree. The annual visit to the Lakes was a great event. Some half-dozen Old Fettesians and about the same number of boys assembled every year at the end of the summer term at a farm house on Windermere as Yeo's guests. It was not really a cricket XI., and prowess at the game was in no way essential, but they got to be known as the Fettes Wanderers, and played Kendal, the Old Sedberghians, Windermere, and Ambleside. The mornings were spent in bathing, boating, and endless tip-and-run on the plot of grass in front of the house. Yeo was the life and soul of the party always. It was a delightful week. This illustrates well how he kept Old Fettesians in touch with Fettes.

Few people would suspect Yeo of lying awake all night pondering over the best way to treat a boy who was showing a disposition to kick over the traces. It was in keeping with his scrupulous conscientiousness. In dealing with boys he was more than just. He often talked to them at great length, and relied on an appeal to their good feeling and common sense rather than on punishment. He saw possibilities for good where other men were hopeless. "The boy is doing the school harm; he ought to go," was not Yeo's point of view. "If the school is doing him any good, he ought to stay," he insisted.

He lived a strenuous life and got through an extraordinary amount of work. He did not know what it was to be slack. I do not mean that he denied himself the ordinary pleasures of life. But even in those sleepy after-lunch times on Sunday afternoons at Carrington, he was full of enthusiasm and life. Always alive, always keen, he never wasted a moment.

I have rambled on and hardly know where to stop. I suppose Fettes owes more to John Yeo than to any other man. I have often thought of him since his death, but never without saying to myself, "Well done, John Yeo!"

F. E. E.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1904; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev James Allen Appleton (1860), son of the Rev James Appleton (of St John's, B.A. 1828), born 6 July 1837 at St Neots, Hunts, of which his father was Vicar. Curate of Limber Magna, Lincolnshire 1862-66; of Neston, Cheshire 1866-67; of Kirkburton, Yorks 1867-68; of Workson 1868-70; of Cropwell Bishop, Notts 1870-79; of Westborough, Lincolnshire 1879-85; of Burnham Sutton, Norfolk 1886-98; of Terrington St Clement 1898-1903. Latterly resided at The Homes of St Barnabas, near East Grinstead; died there 22 July, aged 67.
- Rev William Auden (1856), son of William Auden, of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, baptized at Rowley Regis 13 July 1834. Vicar of Church Broughton, Staffordshire 1864-1904. Died at the Vicarage 28 January, aged 69. Mr Auden married 7 August 1861 at Dunstall, Burton on Trent, Jane eldest daughter of William Hopkins esq. of The Old Hall, Dunstall.
- Rev William Slacke Barnes-Slacke (1869 as Barnes), son of John Barnes, surgeon, born in the parish of St Thomas, Ardwick, Lancashire 22 October 1845; educated at Owen's College, Manchester. Curate of Chorley, Lancashire 1870-77; Vicar of St John Ludow, died at his residence, Fulshaw House, Wilmslow 3 November.
- Rev Robert Barry (1848), son of Robert Barry, shipbuilder, born 19 December 1821 at Whitby, Yorkshire. Curate of St Pancras 1847-50; Rector of Hinderwell, Yorks 1850-51; Rector of North Tuddenham, near Dereham 1851-1904. Died 15 August, aged 83.
- Rev Stafford Bateman (1850), son of the Rev Gregory Bateman, Rector of Easton near Stamford, born at Easton in 1828; educated at Stamford School. Vicar of South Scarle, Notts, 1857-71; Rector of Yarbrough near Louth 1871-1904. Died 10 October, aged 76.
- Rev John Charles Blissard (1858). Died 9 July at his residence 9 Victoria Square, Reading, aged 69 (see p. 80).
- Samuel Blows (1884), son of William Blows, farmer, of Welney, Norfolk, baptised at Welney 10 August 1862. Served as a pupil teacher at Appleby, Westmorland, under the Rev Hartley Jennings; he then became a student at St Mark's Training College for teachers, Chelsea and there won first-class honours. He entered St John's in 1881 and at the same time took up an appointment as assistant master at the Cambridge Higher Grade School. After taking his degree he went back to St Mark's at Chelsea and became headmaster of the Upper School, and while he was thus engaged took the degree of B.Sc. at the University of London. Afterwards he was lecturer at the Cusack Institute, Moorfields, in psychology, botany, School method and Anglo-Saxon, and wrote textbooks for the Institute on all those subjects except school method. He was Principal of Eton House School, Southend on Sea 1900-1904. He died at Eton House, Victoria Avenue, Southend 5 February.
- Rev Robert Edward Briggs (1874), son of Robert Briggs of Four Lane Ends, builder, born 8 June 1851 at Stand, co Lancaster; educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of Stokesley 1874-82; of Hunmanby, Yorks 1882-88; Vicar of Misterton near Gainsborough 1889-1904. Died 7 November, suddenly.
- Rev John William Broome (1858), son of John William Broome, solicitor, born at Oldham, Lancashire, in 1834. Entered St John's 6 July 1854, but migrated to Sidney Sussex, from which College he took his degree,

and where he was a scholar. Curate of Chipping 1858-61; of Haslingden Grane, Lancashire 1861-72; of Ashton under Lyne 1872-78; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ashton under Lyne 1878-97; latterly resided at Stonelea, Acton Turville, Chippenham. Died there 17 September.

Rev Andrew Burn (1848), son of the Rev Andrew Burn of Lower Claybrook, co Leicester, born 23 May 1819. Curate of Broseley 1845-51; Incumbent of St Mary, Jackfield, Salop 1851-52; Church Missionary Society's Missionary at Hyderabad 1853-65; Curate of Kinnersby, Salop 1865-74; Rector of Kinnersby 1874-1893. Latterly resided at Todlands, Goldsmith's Avenue, Acton. Died there 27 January, aged 88. See *Eagle*, xxv, p. 332.

Frederick Wildman Burnett (1845), third son of John Fassett Burnett, of May Place, Crayford, Kent, born 2 December 1821, educated at Harrow School. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 22 May 1846, called to the Bar 8 June 1849. He was one of the original members of the Inns of Court Volunteers. He practised as a conveyancing barrister and never went into court, enjoying the distinction of practising as a barrister for 52 years without ever putting on a wig and gown. He was for many years standing Counsel to the Clergy Mutual Insurance Office. He retired from business in 1901. He died 26 July at his residence Hurst View, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, aged 82. Mr Burnett married 6 October 1859 at Hove, Henrietta Wedderburn, youngest daughter of James Henry Crawford, of Brunswick Place, Hove, and late of the Bombay Civil Service (Mr Crawford was many years in the service of the Old East India Company, and latterly a member of their Council at Bombay).

Rev Frederick Burnside (1869). See p. 78. There has recently been published *Village Sermons*, by the Rev. F. Burnside, with a brief memoir by one of his sons.

Dr Edmund Carver (1858), M.D. See p. 83.

Rev Frederic Case (1872), son of John Case, solicitor, of Maidstone, Kent, born in 1849. Educated at Bromsgrove School. Mathematical Master at Bromsgrove School 1872-74; Curate of Claverdon, Warwickshire 1874-75; Mathematical and Modern Master of the King's School, Warwick 1875-76; Second Master of King Edward's School, Stratford on Avon 1876-77; Headmaster of De Aston School, Market Rasen 1877-80; Curate of Highgate 1880-82; L.D.H.M. for the school church Sardinia Street 1882-84; Chaplain of the Church of SS Peter and Sigfrid, Stockholm 1884-89; Vicar of Tudeley w. Chapel, Kent 1889-94; Vicar of Holy Trinity, East Peckham, Kent 1894-98; Vicar of St Margaret's, Dover 1898-1904. Died at the Vicarage 18 May, aged 55. Mr Case was twice married, (1) on 27 June 1874 at All Saints, Maidstone, to Anna, daughter of J. Monckton esq. of Maidstone, and (2) on 23 November 1881 at St Michael's, Highgate, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late Professor Macrobain, of Aberdeen.

Rev John Chambers (1852), son of Mark John Chambers, of Newark. Senior Mathematical Master Durham School 1859-60; Head Master of the King's School, Ely 1861-69; Senior Mathematical Master of Manchester Grammar School 1871-90; Vicar of Woodhead near Hadfield, Manchester 1877-1904. Died at the Vicarage 2 July, aged 76. Mr Chambers married 31 December 1864 at St Mary the Less, Durham, Georgiana Lambton, youngest daughter of the late T. Marsden esq. of Durham. See p. 214.

Rev Joseph Rhodes Charlesworth (1847), son of Joseph Charlesworth of Holmfirth, Yorks (who died at Eldon House, Holmfirth 10 April 1852, aged 59), born at Holmfirth 17 November 1820. Curate of Darfield,

Yorks 1847-50; Vicar of Linthwaite, Yorks 1850-54; Rector of Elstead near Godalming 1854-1904. Died at the Rectory 22 September, aged 83. Mr Charlesworth was twice married, he married first in 1851, Eliza, daughter of Mr Benjamin Micklethwait, of Billingly Hall, and secondly on 11 October 1860 at Milford near Godalming, Frances Charlotte Elizabeth Gray, second daughter of the Rev Henry Gray; the second Mrs Charlesworth was a sister of the eighth Earl of Stamford, and aunt of the present peer.

Rev Francis Cooper (1865), son of Charles Cooper, born at Bury, Suffolk 1 April 1829. Educated at King's College, London, of which he became an Associate in 1860. He incorporated at Trinity College, Dublin and was B.D. 1877 and D.D. 1879 there. Curate of St Paul's, Southport 1864-69; of St James Birkdale 1869-72; Vicar of St Peter's, Birkdale, Southport 1872-1904. Died at the Vicarage 26 February, aged 73. St Peter's was made an independent parish in 1875. Dr Cooper was largely responsible for the erection of the church, the schools and the vicarage. During his incumbency of 30 years he saw his charge grow to a population of over 10,000.

Rev Henry Taylor Cordeaux (1858), son of the Rev James Cordeaux, born at Foston, co Leicester 24 December 1832; his father was sometime Vicar of St Silas', Liverpool, and afterwards Rector of Hooton Roberts, Yorkshire. Entered St John's from the Liverpool Collegiate School. Curate of Luton, Beds 1857-59; of Chevening, Kent 1859-64; of Croydon 1864-66; of West Wickham, Kent 1866-68; Vicar of Kilnhurst, Yorks 1868-82; Rector of Boothby Graffoe, near Lincoln 1882-1904. Died 16 February, aged 71, of heart failure, after a serious surgical operation. Both at the University and during the forty-seven years of his ministry he led a quiet uneventful life, beloved by all his friends and parishioners. His parochial work was marked by the nicest conscientiousness, the utmost gentleness, and the purest unselfishness. Mr Cordeaux married 14 November 1871 at Thribergh, Sophia, second daughter of the late J. Fullerton esq of Thribergh Park.

Rev Samuel Francis Cresswell (1859). Rector of North Repps; died at the Rectory 24 March, aged 70. See *Eagle* xxv, 239.

Rev John Burton D'Aguilar (1840). Vicar of Ashwick, Somerset; died at the Vicarage 20 May, aged 87. See p. 77.

Alan William Owen Davys (matriculated 1876, but did not graduate), second son of Canon Owen William Davys, Rector of Wheathampstead, Herts (of St John's, B.A. 1851), baptized 2 February 1858 at Stilton, Hunts. Died 28 December at Pahargoomialh tea estate, India.

Edward Docker (1838), son of Thomas Docker, of Moseley, near Birmingham. Admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1840. Soon after taking his degree he left Cambridge to take up an appointment in the London Life Association, 81, King William Street, E.C. In 1847 he was appointed Actuary and Secretary, which post he held till June 1890. He then retired and lived very quietly, seldom leaving his garden. He died at his residence Dudley House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, 31 March, aged 88.

Rev Philip Ellis (1873), son of Philip Parsell Ellis, of Herbrandston Hall, Milford Haven, born 22 October 1848 at Haverford West. Curate of Lye, Worcestershire 1873-74; of Alveston, Warwickshire 1874-76; of Bromsgrove 1877-79; of St John Baptist, Leamington 1879-82; Vicar of Long Compton, Warwickshire 1882-85; Vicar of Walsgrave, Warwickshire 1885-95; Vicar of Kirkwhelpington, near Newcastle on Tyne 1895-1904. Died at the Vicarage 2 April, aged 55.

William Justice Ford (1876); died 3 April at 36, Abington Mansions, Kensington, aged 50. See *Eagle*, xxv, 337.

Rev George Henry Russell Garcia (1892), son of Charles Henry Russell Garcia; born 29 August 1869 at Southampton; educated at Taunton School and Cheshunt College. After leaving College he became minister of the Union Congregational Church (The Royalty) at Sunderland in April 1893. He was a born preacher and attracted immense congregations. He was also a regular contributor to the *Christian World*. He was the centre of much of the religious and philanthropic movements at Sunderland; establishing a home for Waifs and Strays and founding a Home for Friendless Girls. In 1903 he was asked to accept the pastorate of Trinity Church, Glasgow. His health broke down under the strain of his labours, and he died at Dresden 24 February, aged 34. He was buried at Sunderland (see *Eagle* xxv, 340).

Rev Adam Charles Gordon (1856), son of Captain Robert Cumming Hamilton Gordon; baptized at St Mary's, Tenby, 3 March 1833. Mr Gordon rowed "four" in the second Lady Margaret Boat in the May Term 1855. Curate of Holy Trinity, Coventry 1857-59; of Plemstall, Cheshire 1859-60; of Dodleston 1861-67; Rector of Dodleston, near Chester 1867-1904. Died at the Rectory 8 January, aged 70. Mr Gordon married 9 October 1866 at St Oswald's, Chester, Georgiana Frances, youngest daughter of the Very Rev Francis Anson, Dean of Chester.

Rev Arthur Coles Haviland (1853), son of John Haviland M.D., Regius Professor of Physic; born in St Giles' parish, Cambridge, 20 March 1831. Fellow of the College 1853-68; Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks. 1855-58; Perpetual Curate of St John, Bodle-street Green, Sussex 1858-64; Vicar of Horningsay 1864-68; Rector of Lilley, near Luton, Beds. 1868-1904. Died at the Rectory 9 January. Mr Haviland married 2 June 1870 at Beddington, Jane Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev C. W. Knyvett, Rector of Heselton.

Rev Henry Haworth (1878), son of the Rev William Haworth, Vicar of Fence in Pendle Forest (of St John's B.A. 1831), baptized at Fence 24 July 1856; educated at Clitheroe Grammar School; Curate of St George's, Leeds, 1884-91; Vicar of Altham, Lancashire, 1891-96; Vicar of Padiham, near Burnley, 1896-1904. Died 27 December, aged 48. Mr Haworth served on the Burnley Board of Guardians for three years, and took a keen interest in educational matters.

Rev William Robinson Hopper (1869), son of George Hopper, timber merchant and ironmonger, baptized at Houghton-le-Spring 2 January 1836. Curate of Hendon, Durham 1869-72; of Gosforth, Northumberland 1872-79; of Sadberge, co. Durham 1879-81; of Redcar 1881-85; of Holy Trinity, Wakefield 1886-89; of Heversham, Westmorland 1889-96; Vicar of Kirkbride, near Carlisle 1896-1904. Died 20 October, aged 72. Mr Hopper married 23 November 1871 at St George's, Dublin, Kathleen Grace, second daughter of Daniel Nugent esq., of Upper Temple Street, Dublin, late of Killesler Abbey.

Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson (Senior Wrangler 1898); son of William Henry Hoar Hudson (of St John's B.A. 1861) and Mary Watson Turnbull, born 16 July 1876, at 1 Trumpington Street, Cambridge. Educated at Halbrake School, Westminster and St Paul's School, London. Fellow of St John's and Mathematical Lecturer at Liverpool College. Killed in an accident on Glydyr Fawr, Wales 20 September (see p. 73).

- Rev Frederic Jackson (1840), son of the Rev Jeremiah Jackson, Vicar of Elm near Wisbech (of St John's B.A. 1797), born at Wisbech, St Peter's, co Cambridge 2 August 1818, educated at Uppingham School. Curate of Elm, co. Cambridge 1842-43; Vicar of Parsons Drove near Wisbech 1844-1904. Died 12 October, aged 87. He published *Practical Sermons*, first series 1850, second series 1853.
- Rev Daniel Ledsam (1835), son of Daniel Ledsam esq of Birmingham' educated privately by the Rev John Nunn M.A. (of St John's). Perpetual Curate of St Mark's, Birmingham 1841-68; Curate of Limpley Stoke 1868-70; Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Hollington, Sussex 1870-78. Latterly resided at Ashbrook Lodge, Hollington, near St Leonards-on-Sea. Died there 14 December, aged 91.
- Rev John Manley Lowe (1839), born in Shropshire, educated at Rugeley School. Perpetual Curate of Grindleton, Yorks, 1841-44; Vicar of Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire 1844-89. Latterly resided at The Red House, Barkway, Royston. Died there 15 August, aged 91.
- Charles Merivale (1877), son of the Very Rev Charles Merivale, Rector of Lawford, and afterwards Dean of Ely; born at Lawford Rectory 9 June 1854, educated at Haileybury College. Articled to a firm of solicitors at Newcastle-on-Tyne; admitted a Solicitor in 1880. In November 1882 he was appointed a clerk to the Chancery Registrars. Died 18 May at 18 Norfolk Crescent, London, W. Mr Merivale married 28 December 1889, Elizabeth Phebe, daughter of the late H. A. Bright esq, of Ashfield, Liverpool.
- Rev Henry Murray (1845), last surviving son of General John Murray. Died at Blackheath 13 November 1904, aged 87. Mr Murray's death was prematurely announced in the *Eagle* xxiv, 248, as having taken place on 11 October 1902, on the authority of a paragraph in *The Cambridge Chronicle*.
- Thomas Edward Nevin (1875), son of the Rev Thomas Nevin (of St John's, B.A. 1834), born at Mirfield, Yorks, 16 October 1852, educated at St Peter's School, York. Admitted a Solicitor in 1877, admitted a partner in the firm of Tennant, Nevin, and Greenwood, in 1879, at Mirfield. He held many public offices at Mirfield, among others those of Clerk to the Mirfield Grammar School, and Honorary Secretary to the Calder Farm Reformatory, and he was Clerk to the Dawgreen Exhibition Fund until the Wheelwright Grammar School was established. Died 21 March at his residence The Hagg, Mirfield, aged 54. Mr Nevin married Miss Helena Swift, who survives him. His brother, Mr John Nevin, is a colliery proprietor at Mirfield.
- Rev Humphry Noble (1859), son of the Rev John Noble, born at Burslem, Staffordshire, 27 January 1836, educated at Rossall School. Curate of Christ Church, Newark, 1861-63; of Christ Church, Worthing 1863-65; of Great Badlow, Essex 1867; Rector of South Croxton, Leicestershire 1868-93; latterly resided at 25 Alexandra Road, Leicester. Died there 20 March, aged 68. Mr Noble married 30 May 1861 at Athlone, Ireland, Maria Eliza, daughter of Robert Wood, of Acton and Upton, Canada; she was born at Quebec 26 April 1844, died 30 June 1891, and was buried at Croxton (see *Eagle* xxv, 334).
- Rev William Pilling (1852), third son of James Pilling, cotton spinner, Bridgefold; baptized at Rochdale 12 February 1829. Curate of Whalley 1852-54; Perpetual Curate of Grimsargh, Lancashire 1854-65; Vicar of Arnesby, Leicestershire 1865-74; Vicar of Ribbleton, near Preston 1884-1904. Died at Moorfield 19 May, aged 75. Mr Pilling married 26 June 1851 at Cadney, Lincolnshire, Mary Alin, only daughter of the late Thomas Armitstead, of Blackburn.

- Rev Abraham Daniel Reece (1869), son of the Rev Abraham Reece, Rector of Christ Church, Barbados; born 27 December 1845, baptized 21 January 1846 in Christ Church, Barbados. Curate of St John, Darwen 1870-71; of Cheddar 1871-77; Vicar of West Hatch, near Taunton 1880-1904. Died at the Vicarage 20 November, aged 58.
- Rev George Richardson (1860). Formerly Fellow and late Mathematical Master at Winchester College; died 15 January at 25 Talbot Square W. Mr Richardson married 13 August 1867 at St Mary's, Islington, Sarah, eldest daughter of Richard Porter esq, of White Hall, Hornsey Lane and 47 Wood Street, London E.C. (see *Eagle* xxv, 194).
- Rev Thomas Roach (1865), son of the Rev William Harris Roach (of Pembroke B.A. 1838); born at Painswick, co. Gloucester, where his father was curate, baptized there 28 June 1842; educated at Marlborough College. He was for some time a Master at Lincoln School, then an Assistant Master at Repton School 1870-74, then an Assistant Master at Clifton College from 1875 to 1877. He latterly resided at The Mount, Twyford, near Winchester; died there 12 November, aged 62. Mr Roach was in holy orders, but an infirmity of speech was against his success in the Church. In Hampshire he came into some note by his defence of the right of way in a lane by which the body of William Rufus was brought to Winchester. The County Council took the case up and won it; but the next day Mr Roach had notice to quit from the baffled landlord. Mr Roach was a contributor to the Mathematical pages of *The Educational Times*.
- William Robert Roper (1868), son of Robert Roper, surgeon, born 5 August 1845 at Ricklinghall Inferior, Suffolk. His father was a medical practitioner in Cambridge. Mr W. R. Roper took the degree of M.D. at Dublin University. He practised for many years in Cambridge and held several public offices, he was Medical Officer to the Great Northern Railway and to the Chesterton Union, he was a prominent Freemason. Died 11 March at his residence 3 Camden Place, Regent's Street, Cambridge, aged 58.
- Rev Holland Sandford (1847), son of the Rev Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle of Rossal, and incumbent of Edgton, Salop; born 2 June 1823. Second Master of Whitchurch Grammar School 1847-58; Curate of Press, Salop 1852-53; of Ripponden 1859; Rector of Eaton-under-Heywood, Salop 1860-1900. Died 23 November at Church Streeton.
- Reuben Saward (1870), son of Henry Saward, born at Bocking, Essex 1837. Sometime a Fellow of the College. Was for a short time an Assistant Master at Shrewsbury School. Then engaged in private tuition in London. He managed the affairs of an elderly gentleman who left him his property at his decease. Died 29 January at Bocking, Church Street, aged 66.
- Rev Clement Cotterill Scholefield (1864), son of William Scholefield M.P., of Birmingham, baptized at St Philip's, Birmingham, 30 October 1839. Curate of Hove-next-Brighton 1867-70; of St Peter's, South Kensington 1870-78; of St Luke's, Chelsea 1870-80; Conduct of Eton College 1880-90; Lecturer of St Mary-le-Bow, London 1887-99; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge 1890-95. Latterly resided at Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, London S.W. Died 10 September, suddenly, at Woodcote, Frithhill, Godalming, aged 64. By his will he bequeathed £700 to charities, the ultimate residue of his estate being left for division between the Universal Benevolent Society, Gordon Boys' Home, Royal College of Music, Railway Benevolent Fund, and King Edward's Hospital Fund. He left property of the gross value of £52,197.

Venerable John William Sheringham (1842), son of John Sheringham esq, of Somerset Street, Portman Square, London, Solicitor. Born 20 February 1820. Died 6 February at Gloucester (see *Eagle* xxv, 326).

Rev Benjamin Brandreth Slater (1877), son of James Slater, frame-work knitter, baptized at Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, 6 July 1834. He left trade at the age of 24, was then for two years at the Worcester Diocesan Training College. He was then appointed Master of the National Schools at Sutton in Ashfield. His wife succeeding to a fortune, he entered the College with the view of being ordained. Curate of Beeston, Notts 1877-78; of Owlerton, Yorks 1878-79; Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Sheffield 1880-1904. Died 28 January at his residence, Uppertorpe, Sheffield, aged 69. He was the first Vicar of St Bartholomew's. During his vicariate Parish Rooms and Sunday Schools, adjoining the Church, and a Large Hall were built at a cost of nearly £2000. He is described as a scholarly man, diligent in pastoral work and unobtrusive in manner. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons. Of the latter, the eldest, Mr G. W. O. Slater, is a doctor at Warley in Essex; the second son, the Rev Bertram Benjamin Slater (of Trinity, B.A. 1893), is Vicar of All Saints', Peckham.

Rev John Bainbridge Smith (1844), born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Sometime Mathematical Master at the Royal Naval School, New Cross; then Professor of Mathematics and Vice-President of King's College, Nova Scotia; Curate of Ranby, Lincolnshire; Rector of Sotby, Lincolnshire 1854-60; Perpetual Curate of Market Stainton, Lincolnshire 1863-80; Consular Chaplain at Smyrna 1880-90. Latterly resided at 11, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells. Died there 16 June, aged 82. Mr Smith published *English Orders, Whence obtained*, 1894.

Rev John William Spencer (1859), son of the Rev James Spencer, Curate of Turton, Lancashire, baptized at Turton 8 June 1831; educated at the Grammar School, Bolton-le-Moors. Curate of Kirkby, Lancashire, 1859-61; of Eccleston 1861-66; of Dendron, Lancashire 1866-71; Vicar of Great Sankey, Cheshire 1871-79; Vicar of Turton, Lancashire 1879-99. Latterly resided at The Old Parsonage, Turton; died 10 January at Blackpool, aged 72.

Rev Henry Charles Plumer Stedman (1872), son of the Rev Henry Plumer Stedman (of St John's, B.A. 1845), born at Great Budworth 11 October 1848, where his father was Curate, and baptized there 5 November 1848. Mr Stedman was a Cricket Blue; he played for Cambridge against Oxford at Lords on 26 and 27 June 1871, when Cambridge were beaten. Mr Stedman's scores were, in the first innings, 1, not out; in the second innings, 22, bowled Butler. He is described (in *M.C.C. Cricket Scores and Biographies* xii, 120) as "a good average batsman, a fast round-armed bowler, fielding generally at cover point. Height 5 ft. 7 in.; weight 10 st. 7 lbs." Curate of St George, Everton 1872-73; Curate and Lecturer of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire 1873-75; Curate of Flitton, Beds, 1876-82; Rector of Leire, near Lutterworth 1882-1904. Died at the Rectory 30 July, aged 55.

Rev Edward Peche Stock (1851), son of the Rev John Stock (of St John's, B.A. 1816), Vicar of Finchingsfield, Essex; born in the parish of St Mary, Stratford-le-Bow 30 October 1826. Curate of Radcliffe, Lancashire 1854-57; Rector of Windermere 1857-1904; Honorary Canon of Carlisle 1871-1904; Rural Dean of Ambleside; Surrogate for the diocese of Carlisle 1857-1904. Died at Windermere Rectory 16 October, aged 77.

Rev Charles James Stoddart (1868), son of the Rev William Stoddart, baptized at Willington, Derbyshire, 29 August 1846. Curate of Hatchford 1869-71; of Wybunbury 1871-73; of Askham Richard 1873-75; of Askern 1888-92; Vicar of Ottringham, near Hull 1894-1904. Died at the Vicarage 10 June, aged 58.

Sandford Arthur Strong (1884), son of Thomas Banks Strong, Civil Servant, Horse Guards, born in Brompton 12 July 1863; educated at St Paul's School. Librarian to the House of Lords. Died 18 January (see *Eagle* xxv, 190).

Rev Frederick Taunton (1841), son of Thomas Henry Taunton, Solicitor, born at Oxford 12 September 1815. Curate of Hammersmith 1844-53; of Upwell, Norfolk 1853-55; Vicar of Kingswood, near Epsom 1876-1901. Died 6 May at Kingswood Vicarage, aged 88. Mr Taunton married first in February 1842 Ann Rolla, daughter of the Rev William Garnett (of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A. 179-); she died 2 July 1862. He married secondly, 6 January 1870, Flora Charlotte, daughter of John Wilde, of Croydon, Commissary General.

Rev Thomas Maylin Theed (LL.B. 1855), son of William Theed of Hilton, Hunts, baptized at Hilton 24 January 1829. Curate of Ilkley, Yorks 1858-59; of Bishop Middleham, Durham 1859-61; Vicar of Weston 1861-71; Vicar of Buslingthorpe, Yorks 1871-80; Vicar of North Feriby, Yorks 1880-98. Latterly resided at Daisy Bank, Leyburn, Yorks; died there 20 October, aged 75.

Rev Samuel Trueman (1847), son of the Rev Samuel Trueman, a distinguished Congregational Minister, born at East Retford, Notts 7 July 1824. Educated at King's College, London. Curate of Trimmingham, Norfolk 1849-51; of Banningham, Norfolk 1851-56; Head Master of the Free School, Ormskirk, 1856-59; Rector of Nempnett, Somerset 1859-86. Mr Trueman's end was a sad one; after resigning Nempnett he met with reverses of fortune which left him penniless, and he was compelled to take refuge in the Workhouse at Clutton, Somerset, where he died 29 June, aged nearly 80. In early life his gift of pulpit eloquence marked him as a man of great promise; many of his sermons, it is said, were printed, and he also wrote and published a number of tracts. Oddly enough he formerly presided as Chairman of the Board of Guardians over the very institution in which, during the last twelve years of his life, he found a home. He was buried at Nempnett.

Rev John Walker (1844), son of John Walker, merchant and brewer of Malton, Yorks, born at Malton 11 April 1821, educated at Wakefield and Grantham Schools. Curate of Slingsby, Yorks 1844-45; of Burslem 1845-46; Perpetual Curate of East Knottingley 1846-48; of St Botolph, Knottingley 1848-52; of Old Malton 1855-64; Rector of Bradwell, near Great Yarmouth 1864-1904. Died at the Rectory 5 November, aged 83. Mr Walker married, first on the 26 September 1846 at Trinity Church, Gainsborough, Hannah, daughter of Richard Fuley, of Gainsborough, he married secondly 28 April 1854 at the parish church, Hampstead, Louisa Gertrude, daughter of Basil George Woodd.

Rev William Alexander Webber (1875), third son of the Rev Edward Alexander Webber, baptized at Runnington, Somerset, 24 February 1852. Curate of St James', Gloucester 1876-77; Rector of Runnington, Somerset, and Chaplain to the Wellington Union 1877-96; Rector of Brent Eleigh, near Lavenham, Suffolk 1896-1904. Died at the Rectory 2 September, aged 52.

Rev James Wilson (1875), son of John Wilson, farmer, born at Kirkhampton, Cumberland in 1852; educated at St Bees School. Curate of Marske by the Sea 1875-77; of Normanton, Yorks 1877-81; Chaplain, under the additional Clergy Society, at Saidpore 1881-82; Midnapore 1882-84; Asansol 1884-85; Curate of St Paul, Sculcoates, Hull 1886-87; Vicar of East Hardwick, Yorks 1887-90; Chaplain to the Royal South Hants Infirmary 1890-94; Chaplain at Smyrna 1894-95; at Boulogne 1895-1901; Licensed preacher in the diocese of London 1901-1903; Vicar of Wenhaston, near Halesworth 1903-1904. Died at the Vicaage 30 October, aged 52.

Harold Brodrick Woodwark (1901), son of George Smith Woodwark, of King's Lynn; born 21 June 1880 at The Priory, King's Lynn, educated at King's Lynn Grammar School. After taking his degree Mr Woodwark was for a time a Master of Northgate School, Winchester; at the time of his death he was senior Classical master at Highbury House School, St Leonards on Sea. He died at Highbury House 28 November, aged 24.

Rev William Frederick Wright (1893). Killed 30 August on the Grand Paradis in an Alpine accident. See p. 70.

Edward Francis Reeve Wynne (matriculated from St John's in 1886, B.A. from Ayerst Hostel 1891), son of the Rev Edward Wynne D.D., Vicar of Parkgate, Rotherham. Born 27 December 1867 at Eastwood, Rotherham, Yorks; educated at Christ's Hospital and Rotherham Grammar School. He was some time at Lichfield Theological College. He then engaged in educational work, successively at Rotherham, Liverpool, Isle of Man, Switzerland, and finally became Headmaster of Arlesford House School, Margate. Being left a widower without a family in 1899 he offered his services for the South African War, through the whole of which he served, he remained in South Africa after the War. Died 5 December at Kimberley, South Africa, aged 37.

John Shapland Yeo (1882), son of John Yeo, born at Stonehouse co Gloucester 28 August 1860. Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Second Wrangler, sometime Fellow of the College. Died 24 November at Carrington House, Fettes College, Edinburgh. See p. 225.

The following death was not recorded last year:

Rev George Jackson (1860), son of Robert Jackson of Sedbergh, born there 23 September 1837. Educated at Sedbergh School. Curate of St Andrew, Ancoats, Manchester 1865-67; of Middleton, Manchester 1867-71; of St Peter's, Chichester 1871-75; Rector of Ford, Sussex 1874-79; Vicar of Yapton 1875-89; Vicar of Westfield, near Battle, Sussex 1889-1903. Died 15 May 1903.

PRESENTATION TO PROFESSOR J. E. B. MAYOR.

On Saturday, January 28th, the day on which our President, Professor John E. B. Mayor, completed his eightieth year, a large gathering assembled in the Combination Room for the purpose of presenting him with a congratulatory address. This had been signed by a large number of those interested in the many branches of study to which Professor Mayor has devoted himself.

We had hoped to have had a special report of the proceedings for *The Eagle*, but owing to an accident our reporter was not able to be present. We therefore content ourselves with reproducing the somewhat condensed report of the meeting which appeared in *The Cambridge Daily News* of January 30th. We learn with pleasure that a fuller account of the proceedings may appear in pamphlet form. Sir R. C. Jebb M.P. having been voted into the chair, remarked that the purpose for which they had gathered together was to commemorate the anniversary of a birthday. That day the oldest member of their professoriate, one whose learning and whose character alike adorned the chair which he held, completed his 80th year, honoured wherever learning was held in esteem, and attended by the cordial respect and warm regard of all who had known his life in the University. One of his (the speaker's) most valued possessions was a book which first opened to him in boyhood a new conception of the way in which the Latin Classics might be interpreted—the first edition of Mayor's Juvenal. It was dedicated to the late Professor Kennedy in a preface of characteristic modesty, dated 28th May, 1853. He was then an assistant master at Marlborough. They all knew what manifold work he had accomplished during the half century since then for the illustration of Latin authors, and the exact study of the Latin language. They knew, also, how wide had been the range of his interests, embracing as they had done early documents on national history, contributions to the biography of eminent scholars, and, in particular, memoirs of many persons who had left their mark on

the annals of Cambridge University. They knew also that even that extensive and varied field had not been the limit of his incessant activity. More than once when events of the day had turned his attention to some good and struggling cause, generous enthusiasm had moved him to become its eloquent advocate, and to support it with the breadth of his knowledge. Nor could they forget those remarkable sermons of permanent interest, both theological and literary, which he had occasionally delivered in the chapel of his College, or from the University pulpit. And they were aware that the part of his varied knowledge which had found its way into print was but a fraction of that which existed in his unpublished collections—those remarkable stores which were open, as they always had been, to any serious student who came to him for help. But the reputation of Professor Mayor as a scholar was not confined to his own country. One slight indication of that might be mentioned. *The Minerva*, that year-book of the learned of the world, published at Strassburg, gave annually as its frontispiece a portrait of a man eminent in letters or science. Last year their friend held that place of honour, the photogravure being a reproduction from the fine portrait by Herkomer in St John's College. It was not only to the scholar but also to the man that they brought a tribute that day. The predecessor of Henry Bradshaw, as Librarian, and the successor of Hugh Munro, as Latin Professor, had been for them in Cambridge much more than an embodiment of deep and wide erudition. He had been the ideal of academic life. Generations in Cambridge changed rapidly. New manners and customs arose; new tendencies or fashions in study or circumstances. Possibly the voice of the Philistine at the gates became more audible, but it was something to have still among them the venerated and beloved figure of one who stood for a life-long devotion to the cause of learning—the type of noble simplicity and of unswerving fidelity to the purest and manliest impulses by which conduct could be guided. That day they desired to greet Professor Mayor; they desired to offer him a slight testimony of their reverence and affection. He was reminded of some words written by the younger Pliny in a letter edited by Professor Mayor 25 years ago. Pliny had been staying with a friend who had then passed 77 years of a strenuous life, and he wrote, "If ever it should be given to me to reach old age there is no one whose old age I would rather wish my

own to resemble." It was the earnest wish of all—a wish which would be shared in a world much larger than that of Cambridge or even of England—that Professor Mayor might have before him many years of life and strength, and fruitful work and of serene happiness. In conclusion, the Chairman moved that permission should be given to him to present Professor Mayor with the address.

The Master of Trinity, in seconding the resolution, said it was not easy to follow after the beautiful, delicate, and infinitely sincere words which had fallen from Sir Richard Jebb. He was sure that however difficult it might be for their reverend friend to listen to words in his praise, he must feel, partly from the presence of so many old Cambridge friends, and still more from the exquisite simplicity of the words chosen, that there was not one which fell from Sir Richard Jebb that was not echoed by the affection and the sympathy of every man present. When a great scholar and a great student, the pride of his own University and of all Universities over all the world, reached the venerable age of 80, all hearts in a generous country were drawn towards him, and that was the favoured position in which Professor Mayor stood that day. In his own thoughts he had gone back even further than 1853, when the first edition of Mayor's Juvenal was published. His Cambridge memory had constantly gone back to a year which was ancient to about all of them except the Master of Clare; he meant the year 1848. They were in the habit of measuring time at the University by years, and that he ventured to think was a remarkable year. The Senior Wrangler was that remarkable man Dr Todhunter; in the Classical Tripos they had men like Scott and Westcott. There were not very many survivors of the men who gave so much lustre to that year. There were now older men if they measured time by years. He knew of one old friend of the University—he meant Lord Grimthorpe—who took his degree in 1838, and he trusted they might have the honour of congratulating Professor Mayor ten years hence. How were they to hope they might keep their beloved Professor to last among them hale and vigorous? They got hints sometimes from the Latin literature of which he had been so eloquent an interpreter. He imagined Professor Mayor had read in his day a work in which Cato explained his knowledge upon not only the duties and privileges of old age, but upon the way of keeping it

vigorous and hale. One of these was to learn Greek. He was not quite sure that that particular method could be recommended to the examiner for the Craven Scholarship. Another was "Take great care of your health;" "Eat comparatively little;" "Dont drink too much; take enough to restore your strength but not to crush it." Proceeding, the Master said they had but one feeling, and that was the longer they could keep their dear friend among them the happier would it be for them all. It was a special delight to him, as a member of Trinity College, to be able on behalf of his College, in which Professor Mayor still had so many friends, to say that they were not behind his own great College, not behind the University at large, not behind learned men all over the world, in wishing him joy of having attained his venerable age with all his faculties so fully in his grasp, and having attained that age amid the love and reverence of all who knew him.

The Chairman then read and presented to Professor Mayor the address, which was as follows:—

IOHANNI EYTON BICKERSTETH MAYOR
LITTERARUM LATINARUM PROFESSORI
AMICI AMICO
S.P.D.

Hodie tibi octogensimi aetatis anni finem auspiciis felicibus attingenti nos communium studiorum uinculo coniuncti gratulamur et omnibus faustis prosequimur. Quanta admiratione, quam grato animo, doctrinae tuae ubertatem uarietatem subtilitatem recordamur! Quot scriptoribus Romanis, praesertim Ciceroni Plinio Iuuenali, lumen attulisti! Nec tamen ita his litteris deditus fuisti ut patriae nostrae monumenta neglegeres. Baedae quidem historiis insigni fructu eruditionem singularem adhibuisti; et in factis uirorum et seminarum illustrium commemorandis, qui rem publicam nostram Cantabrigiensem aut opibus auxerunt aut pietate coluerunt aut ingenio illustrarunt, tu praecipue operam nauasti. Nec praetereundi sunt tot labores tui in linguae Latinae usu occultiore eruendo et in memoria doctissimorum hominum renouanda consumpti. Nomen ergo tuum inter clarissimos Cantabrigienses, Bentleium Marklandum Porsonum Munronem, et uiget et uigebit. Quarum rerum causa, hoc tam felici die, te quasi Nestora quendam studiorum nostrorum salutamus, et multos in annos sospitem

exoptamus, ut amplissimi illi doctrinarum thesauri, qui adhuc in scriniis tuis latent, cum magno studiosorum hominum emolumento in lucem prodeant.

Datum Cantabrigiae

A. D. V. Kal. Feb.

A.S. MCMV.

Professor Mayor replied in Latin, as follows:—Thirty years ago, at the tercentenary of Leyden University, I had the good fortune to witness the first meeting of two of the chief scholars of the day. Cobet, addressing Madvig, after just commendation of his services, wound up thus: "All we here present venerate in you our leader and guide; yet we do not intend to take all your opinions as oracles from the Pythian Shrine. We will fight with you, will contend with you, and contend the more earnestly, the more earnestly we admire you." What was the reply? "After Cobet I am afraid to speak Latin." To me, after Sir Richard Jebb, who long and admirably discharged the office of Public Orator, and now sits by right in Porson's chair, and, to the great contentment of us all, maintains at Westminster, and will still maintain, the cause of the University, after such a man, I say, what wonder if I, creeping from the shadows of my library, speak with flattering lips? But to the point. You, in your courtesy, have chiefly found in me to praise my being at home in several fields of study. For my part I am convinced of one thing. If our Sparta is to survive to profit coming ages, all true patriots must know for certain that our motive, our only motive, for searching into the secrets of antiquity is that we may win treasures, nowhere else to be found, but necessary for the public good. I will explain my meaning by an example. At Manchester long ago, an accomplished lady, whom I had never set eyes on before, took me roundly to task. Our University always lagged behind the age. Why did we not, like Lancashire, stand in the van of progress? I replied "Do you look on the abolition of the slave trade as a reform? Do you know that it was Thomas Clarkson, of St John's, who struck off the fetters of the slave? Do you know—you hardly can, for it is less known—that Dr Peckard, our Vice-Chancellor, preached a sermon at St Mary's against the slave trade, and set as a subject for the Latin essay prize, 'Is it right to enslave men against their will?' Clarkson won the prize, turned his essay into English, and with the help of his fellow collegian, William Wilberforce, set on foot

the holy war for freedom." Avoiding Charybdis, I had the ill luck to fall into Scylla. My eager friend acquitted the University handsomely, but charged us Cambridge men with unfaithfulness to our mother's honour. "Why didn't you tell us all this before?" Take the warning, my comrades; keep alive in your hearts and follow in your labours the examples of those who have gone before us. "It is time for me," proceeded the speaker, reverting to English, "with the student Milton to salute my mother tongue.

"Hail, native language, that with sinews weak,
First taught my slow endeavouring tongue to speak."

The Professor went on to speak of the learning of languages, and pleaded that in undertaking it the use of the ear and the voice should be reinstated. The ancients really read with the ear; they had professional readers. He suggested that the practice of thus reading should be revived among undergraduates, and stated his belief that it would be very valuable. He also referred to the abolition of tests in the University, and pointed out the benefits the reform had conferred, and, in an allusion to the facilities which libraries now offered to people, contrasted the altered conditions in this direction with what used to prevail. He caused much amusement by relating what was his experience at Christ's Hospital. When he was there there were two cook shops and no book shop. They put out Bibles on Sunday, and fortunately they contained the Apocrypha.

The Vice-Chancellor proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Master and Fellows of St John's College for, he said, giving them the opportunity of having what he could not help calling a most sumptuous entertainment. When he was listening to the speech of Professor Mayor, the more he listened to it the more the word "pathetic" went out and the word "enjoyable" came in. He could not say it was pathetic to listen to Professor Mayor, because as he went on it did not appear as though an old man was speaking, but as though a young one was speaking. The ages of men they could tell in many ways, and one was by the voice. If they had shut their eyes while listening to Professor Mayor they would have thought he was 40. It was very pleasing for them all to be there, not only for the sake of Professor Mayor, whom they had met to honour, but for the sake of themselves. It was a good thing in

a University of many colleges that all the colleges on an occasion like that should be drawn together. There they were; there was not one of them who had anything to gain. No one had any axe to grind. They had simply met, the children of various nurseries, for the almost child-like purpose of giving a prize. They selected Professor Mayor to receive the prize as being the oldest and the best and most learned boy in the school. Therefore they wished to thank the Master of St John's for having given them the opportunity to do so.

Professor Reid seconded, and took the opportunity to testify to the affection, esteem, and admiration which had been so widely entertained for the life and work of Professor Mayor.

The Master of St. John's responded, and said they were grateful to those who had organised that successful meeting and those who had addressed it, and they were specially grateful to the great and famous scholar who kindly responded to the call to preside over it. To these he proposed a vote of thanks.

Dr MacAlister seconded, and took the opportunity on behalf of the junior members of St John's College to say how heartily they desired to associate themselves with the expressions of affection and esteem for Professor Mayor, who, though he had not, on his own assurance, attained to that incident of life, feeling old, had attained everything else that pertained to age—love, honour, faithful friends, and there were many of them there that day.

The Chairman having responded, the proceedings concluded.

We venture, with all apologies to Professor Mayor, and with due acknowledgment to the authors and journals concerned, to reproduce two articles which have appeared in print.

The first appeared in *The National Observer* for 26th December 1891, and is as follows:—

Only in the spirit of irony may Professor Mayor be called a "Modern Man." Born out of due season, he wanders in the nineteenth century as a sojourner in a strange land. A scholar, simple and single-hearted, he may count Scaliger and Casaubon, Ruhnken and Hemsterhuis, among his compeers. Had he lived three hundred years ago, what a brilliant part he had played in the renascence of learning! Even though he has dwelt in a University much perturbed to grant women degrees and abolish Greek, he has remained steadfast in the tradition of ancient

learning. His gait and figure proclaim the recluse of another age. The bent shoulders, depressed as it were beneath the weight of unnumbered folios, the gravely protruded head, the abstract, genial face, betoken one who is neither urgent in academic politics nor thrilled by the return of the last "Little-Go." It is only when he paces the ancient courts of his own St John's that he seems entirely in harmony with his environment.

The scholar and the man of letters have been ever at war. The one despises a well-turned phrase as the other shrinks from the impedimenta of knowledge. The late Rector of Lincoln took up the cudgels on erudition's behalf with superfluous warmth; for, in truth, there is no excuse for the contest. Men of consummate learning may be as rare as men of genius. But the speaking ox is a rarer animal still, and you shall not arrive at a settlement by counting heads. The scholar delves in the literature of the past, expounding thoughts and tabulating words; the man of genius provides thoughts and words for future generations of scholars to expound and tabulate. The one builds with other men's bricks, and is not always careful to bind the edifice with mortar; the other must provide the material of his own monument. The work of each is seemly and worthy of accomplishment. Few there are among scholars who would withhold from the man of letters the greater glory. Who now consults the once famous commentaries of Casaubon? Even Mark Pattison, the loyallest champion that ever defended the cause of learning, sorrowfully confesses that as he was the first so he will be the last to read through the great scholar's sixty volumes of *Adversaria*. Ten lines of impassioned verse, a page of lordly prose, triumph to-day over all the learning of the ages. But we may not argue therefrom the uselessness of scholarship. A temperament there is that craves for knowledge as the drunkard craves for alcohol or the martyr for the stake. Facts may be garnered with too light a sense of their value; proportion may be sacrificed to mass. And yet the work achieved by patient research need neither be dryasdust nor embarrass by its wealth of material. Too often, alas! the scholar has forgotten that the text of his annotations has a touching point with literature, that the truth he pursues is not worth the pursuit; too often has he placed a blind, wilful confidence in print. But how many priceless works has he not

discovered to the world! How many dark places has he not illuminated! If his glory be but short-lived, that is because he pursues a science rather than an art—a science which is ever extending her boundaries and removing the landmarks of yesterday. The present age is notoriously inimical to the austere learning of an ancient fashion; in our own country none save Professor Mayor has devoted his life faithfully and earnestly to the elucidation of a single author. If his *Juvenal* has reached the Elysian Fields and the giant scholars of the sixteenth century condescend to so barbarous a tongue as English, then assuredly is Professor Mayor honoured among the shades.

When the work was published, it was said that the Professor of Latin had raised a monument to himself, beneath which he had buried Juvenal. The reproach was not unfounded. The text occupies eighty-six pages liberally spaced; the commentary and index cover 977 pages of small print, and bristle with abbreviations. Were the elucidation of his author the editor's aim and end, the disproportion were monstrous. But he has deemed nothing alien to his task which the form or matter of Juvenal may suggest. "*Quidquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli est,*" says Juvenal. Professor Mayor extends his survey beyond the poet's own time to the human affairs of all climes and ages. "He wants to found his remarks," as Mark Pattison said of another, "not on this or that passage, but on a complete induction." To edit Juvenal he has studied the literature of the world, except such modern stuff as has not yet come into his ken. In the third *Satire* the author girds at the poets who recite their works under an August sky: and the line suggests to the editor an exhaustive treatise concerning recitation. He passes the world in review, from ancient Greece to modern England, from Herodotus to Charles Dickens. Nor is this note in any way remarkable. A hundred other topics are handled with the same encyclopædic, if indiscreet, learning. He has drawn his materials from all authors, of every race and creed. He "sees only a riddle in the taste which, allowing Libanius, lays Chrysostom under ban." Alone of living scholars he has mastered the literature of the decadence. This devious learning, indeed, has the slenderest reference to Juvenal; and his *magnum opus*, though Oxford and Cambridge, in all docility, accept it as a text-book, is not so much a commentary upon Juvenal as

a vast storehouse of miscellaneous information. Had only Professor Mayor turned the fulness of his exotic knowledge to the wisest account, English literature had been the richer by another *Anatomy of Melancholy*. His pedantic talent is akin to Burton's; but, still devoted to Juvenal, he feared to adventure his own style, and the door of fantasy was closed against him. So far as we may judge from half-a-dozen pamphlets and the curt lines buried amid the parallelisms of Juvenal, he is a writer of living, vigorous English. But the tradition of learning held him fast, and like many another he gave up to scholarship what was meant, maybe, for literature.

The note of his character is a Rabelaisian asceticism. Though he read Petronius and Martial "without hurt," yet will he give no quarter to a "fantastic æstheticism." "Nay, there are"—he is doubtless of the number—"who cannot stomach modern novels, which, in lip-service decorous to prudery, but rotten at heart, fret against the inexorable law." With all his curiosity of life, he is as determined an enemy of meat as of alcohol and tobacco. But his fads are handled with so genial a touch, and with so little desire of proselytes, that he almost wins your sympathy. Himself no longer a "sepulchre for fowl," he preaches vegetarianism and denounces the co-operative stores, whereby men become *emaces*, on the authority of Juvenal. "*Ventre nihil novi frugalius*," says the satirist, and the commentator is moved to deplore the growing cost of College dinners. When the topic of controversy be serious—such as the Greek Question—he selects his authorities with the nicest precision, quoting Erasmus and Conrad Heresbach. If his hobbies be in dispute, he will back his position on the word of "a Cambridge grocer," and overawe his opponents with such artillery as the works of F. W. Newman and Mrs Kingsford. But the scholar is notoriously credulous. Did not Casaubon believe earth brought from Palestine would cure disease, and that women were sometimes turned into men? His extravagances are all marked by an odd humour and a literary touch. Some years since he presided at a vegetarian banquet, and a grotesque flavour of scholarship converted what might have been a waking nightmare into a welcome memory. When the Pythagorean craze first laid hold upon him, he registered his increasing weight day by day at the county gaol! If we may believe his introduction to Juvenal, he is in favour of women's suffrage,

and looks with a kindly eye upon the White Cross. But such opinions we prefer to consider not too narrowly, though we may sincerely regret that the name of Dr Elizabeth Blackwell should defame his page. In spite of eccentricity he is animated by what he himself calls a "healthy, involuntary paganism." To Juvenal he refers with a solemn trust which the more bigoted reserve for their Bibles. He has a modern instance for each wise saw. Here is his comment on the lines,

Quid Romae faciam? mentii nescio; librum,
Si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere:

"Mutual flattery in reviews. Reading the last book from Mudie's, because 'every one is talking about it'; in short, neglecting the living works of dead authors, because fashion sets its seal on dead works of living authors." So Hazlitt for each new book would read an old one.

Such is the first of English scholars. A pedant, perhaps, but a pedant humorous in his foibles, urbane in controversy, kindly in all things. "A man who," as Casaubon said of Scaliger, "by the indefatigable devotion of a stupendous talent to the acquisition of knowledge, has garnered up vast stores of uncommon lore. His memory has so happy a readiness, that whenever the occasion calls for it, whether it be in conversation or whether he be consulted by letter, he is ready to bestow with lavish hand what has been gathered by him in the sweat of his brow." He is "reserving for his old age" a commentary on Seneca. May we not hope that, ere old overtake him, he will redeem another promise and annotate the *Satires* II., VI., IX. which dwell still in the outer darkness of the "Index?"

The next article appeared in *The Daily Mail* of 25th August, 1904, during the visit of the British Association to Cambridge:

CAMBRIDGE, August 23rd.

In a narrow yard, with a few geraniums on its windowsills, lives the oldest Professor of Cambridge, the Rev J. E. B. Mayor, of St. John's.

He is in his eightieth year, but his natural force, thanks perhaps to a vegetarian diet, is not abated. A small man, with a huge head low in the stooping shoulders, and the limbs still straight and mobile. The eyes are hidden till he raises his head by overhanging grey eyebrows; and the high solid fore-

head is seamed in every direction by infinitesimal threads of thought. The mouth and chin are shaven; the rest is covered by a mass of grey hair. The underlip has the scholar's critical depression at the corners, and the deep voice, with its hesitating, word-weighting speech, has the pleasant note of careful scholarship. He is dressed in decent black, worn to a bookish hue, with a little white cravat tied carelessly under the grey hairs of his beard.

As I sat with him in a little low-ceiled room, where every stool and table and what-not supported an open book, and where the writing-table was covered with piles of his MSS., I found that this great classical scholar was wholly and completely unmoved by all the prodigious pother of the British Association. I found, in a word, that he inhabited a different world.

"No," he said to me, "I confess that I take no interest in science. You must not misunderstand me. In the achievements of science, in the solid work of science, which adds grandeur to the universal scheme, I find great pleasure. But"—his eyes twinkled, and he laughed—"in the awful jargon talked by these learned men I confess that I find neither pleasure nor understanding. I don't know how it is, but really they seem incapable of expressing themselves in language intelligible to educated men. It was not so in ancient days. Celsus, Galen, Pliny—they all wrote with the grace and lucidity of men of letters, and the least scientific of their contemporaries could read them with delight. But science—science which quarrels with theology for its inadequate expression of spiritual things—cannot express even material things in a language which scholars can understand! What a condition of affairs! I really think they ought to make it their business, in the interest of science—which we must suppose exists for humanity—to express themselves in such a fashion as scholars at least can understand."

So we talked, and I perceived more and more that this brilliant scholar inhabits a world as far asunder from the world of physical science as the earth from the moon. It would be as easy for Professor Mayor and Professor Ray Lankester to hold a conversation as it would be for a Russian peasant and a Laplander to exchange ideas. Both are able men, both live in the same period, and both are sons of the same country, yet their worlds of thought are sundered by impassable seas. Think what this means to the man in the street.

But if it be urged that Faith and Science must necessarily occupy different regions and speak a different language, I would point out that, just as Professor Mayor is separated from the man of science, so, too, the physicist is separated from the anthropologist and the anthropologist from the zoologist, and the zoologist from the chemist.

Until I moved about Cambridge during this week of British Association meetings, I did not realise how deep and wide is the gulf which separates one branch of human knowledge from another. When I entered a meeting of Section A I found myself in a world utterly different from and having no knowledge of the world of Section D. When I talked with members from Section E I found myself speaking in a different language from that in which I had spoken with members from Section B. And when I attended garden parties and receptions I could not fail to notice that the members from one section did not fraternise with members from another, but that each in its separate group discussed the work of its own particular section, and lived as if the rest of human knowledge had no existence.

Professor Mayor had been struck by the same thing. "However useful science may be," he said, "I cannot help thinking that this specialisation must have a very narrowing effect upon the mind. The man of science rarely sees life steadily, and sees it whole. This is probably why there has been an antagonism between it and religion. They have not got the time to understand religion, and when they do talk about it or write about it they really utter the most dreadful nonsense. Some of them have actually believed that the Bible records as an historical fact that Joshua made the moon stand still! They have no knowledge of literature, these people, certainly none of theology. In fact there is very little scholarship in the world.

"Poor dear Leslie Stephen—an excellent good fellow himself, a clever fellow, too, but certainly not an accurate scholar—was received in London like a prophet. Amazing! And look at the 'Dictionary of National Biography'—columns for actors and paragraphs for some of our greatest scholars! Really and truly, it is quite boyish. And now people want to do away with Latin and Greek in schools in order that boys may be taught French and German. Why, it's so silly. Latin and Greek must always be taught; and French and German, or Italian, ought to be learned at home as a second and third

language, merely by reading aloud in one's spare hours. Every educated man ought to speak two or three languages, but no man can be educated, however many languages he may speak, if he does not know Latin and Greek."

I introduced a little science into the sanctum of this scholar by telling him how the physicist has reduced all matter to electricity, and how some of them are now groping their way towards the spiritual interpretation of life. He was not greatly moved. Science he regards as a world-wide parent might regard a child crammed with the most fantastical ambitions. There will be no satisfying explanation of life's mystery, he thinks, till the awakening of death, and the sooner science returns to the humility and tranquillity of the Christian faith the sooner will it realise that knowledge, however great, can never read the riddle of life and never satisfy the appetite of the soul for spiritual things. This is his conviction.

Professor Mayor, in his book-lined, low-roofed Cambridge room, is a prophet of the simple life. He dislikes the complexities of science and he denounces the extravagances of society. He would have all men simple and modest, given to no luxuries, and feeling in their souls a manlike contempt for money-standards, gambling, and extravagance. And he is one who practises even that which he does preach. At half-past six he breakfasts on porridge and fruit; at half-past one he eats vegetables and unleavened bread; and at a quarter-past seven he dines in hall on a vegetable soup, a vegetable savoury, and a little lemonade—his only drink in the day. For some considerable time he reduced his nutrition bill to twopence a day!

He is a charming man, full of scholarly talk and a round humour. When he condemns follies it is always with a pitying and generous little laugh. He is never bitter, never in a hurry, and nothing of a proselytiser. While the world rushes into extravagances, and Science confuses herself with the threads of knowledge, he, in the security of his faith and his scholarship, smiles at all the turmoil, and peacefully awaits the end.

HAROLD BEGBIE.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1905.

On February 20th it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of the Venerable J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester, to be a canon of Worcester Cathedral in the room of the late Canon Cresswell Strange. *The Times*, in announcing the appointment, has the following:—"The appointment of Archdeacon Wilson to a residentiary canonry at Worcester will give lively satisfaction to those who desire that the Church of England should have the most fertile minds in her service, and should give them opportunities for productiveness. For fifteen years he has carried on a vigorous work as Vicar of the laborious parish of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester. He went thither from a successful headmastership of Clifton, where he succeeded Dr Percival in 1879, and maintained the high traditions of the school for eleven years. Before that he had been for twenty years (1859-79) mathematical and science master at Rugby under Dr Temple, Dr Hayman, and Dr Jex-Blake. The new canon, who was born in 1836, is the son of the Rev Edward Wilson, Vicar of Nocton, Lincs. He was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and Sedbergh School. He won a scholarship at St John's College, Cambridge, and the Bell University scholarship, and was Senior Wrangler in 1859. A man of his vigorous powers is not likely to use a canonry as a mere place of ease and irresponsibility, but it is right that he should have leisure to add to the religious thought of his time contributions similar to his Hulsean lectures on the Atonement, and the still more valuable matter which is to be found in the lectures on Pastoral Theology given at Cambridge in 1903." *The Eagle* may be pardoned if it adds to this list of distinctions by once more reminding its readers that Canon Wilson was one of its first Editors (see *Eagle* xv, 325-7).

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin (B.A. 1874), K.C., D.C.L., Dean of the Court of Arches, to be First Estates Commissioner, in the place of Earl Stanhope, who has resigned the office. *The Pall*

Mall Gazette, in announcing the appointment, has the following: "The appointment of Sir Lewis Dibdin to be First Church Estates Commissioner will give general satisfaction. Sir Lewis is a brilliant ecclesiastical lawyer, and was a short time back singled out to succeed Sir Arthur Charles in the dignified and responsible post of Dean of the Arches. He has, for a full quarter of a century, occupied a leading position in the councils of the Church. He is a member of the Canterbury House of Laymen and of the London Diocesan Conference, and is a frequent speaker at Church Congresses. He was, moreover, the close friend of the late Archbishop Benson, who has placed on record the great value he set by his counsel and judgment."

We briefly announced in our last number the election of Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow, Tutor, and also Linacre Lecturer in Physic of the College, to be President of the General Medical Council. *The Lancet* of December 3rd, in announcing the appointment, has the following paragraph:—"As was generally expected, the Council selected as their President Dr Donald MacAlister, the representative of the University of Cambridge. Their choice could not have fallen in a better place; indeed, there may be said to have been no other serious candidate for the dignified and responsible post. Dr MacAlister, who graduated in Arts at Cambridge some 27 years ago as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, has, since he became a member of the medical profession, been a tower of strength to the medical faculty of his University. At the Royal College of Physicians of London, where he was elected a Fellow at the shortest possible interval after obtaining the Membership, he has been Goulstonian and Croonian lecturer. At Cambridge his course has been no less rapid and important. Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, Cambridge, and Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic, he was elected, upon the resignation of Sir George Humphry in 1889 representative of the University upon the General Medical Council. Upon the Council he has been distinguished by his close grip of affairs. To every question of importance that has come up for consideration he has contributed something of value, something that showed him to be intimately familiar with both sides of the subject and anxiously willing to arrive at a fair conclusion. His ability, courtesy, and widely sympathetic attitude have been properly recognised by his colleagues in his election to the Presidential chair."

The Special Board for Medicine, in the University, at its meeting on 10th February 1905 recorded the following resolution in its Minutes:—

"The Special Board for Medicine desires to express its congratulations to Dr MacAlister on his election to the Presidency of the General Medical Council, its sense of the honour thus

accruing to the University after an interval of thirty years, and its cordial wishes for the President's health and happiness.

"The Special Board realises that this event must deprive it of Dr MacAlister's services as Secretary—services which have been of the utmost value in its deliberations and activity, not only in the usual transactions of business, but in moments of pressure and change. The Board cannot therefore but accept, however regretfully, the resignation of the office of Secretary, now tendered by Dr MacAlister. At the same time it desires to record that during his twenty years of office he has devoted to the Board time, labour, and an unrivalled knowledge of procedure, and it feels unable to express its gratitude in adequate words. It may, however, refer especially to the many Reports and other drafts, to be found during this period in its Minutes, by the preparation of which Dr MacAlister has laid the Board and the University itself under permanent obligations."

[Sir George E. Paget K.C.B. was President from 1869 to 1874.]

The Rev P. Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, was in December last elected a member of the Common Council of the City of London for the Castle Baynard Ward. He is said to be the first clergyman elected to the Corporation since the Reformation.

The Geological Society have awarded the Wollaston medal for 1905 to Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College.

At the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society, held on February 17th, Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), F.R.S., was elected President, and Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), F.R.S., one of the Vice-Presidents, of the Society for the ensuing year.

The following lectures by members of the College were delivered at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, London: (1) by Henry Cunynghame (B.A. 1874), C.B., M.Inst. E.E., M.R.I., "Six lectures on ancient and modern Methods of measuring Time," December 27, 29, 31, January 3, 5, 7. (2) By J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), D.Sc., F.R.S., "Two lectures on recent Work of the Geological Survey," February 16, 23.

We understand that the Imperial Gazetteer of India is to be entirely rewritten. In the new issue a new volume will be devoted to "The Government of India," the several chapters being written by specially selected persons. The chapters on "The Foreign relations of the Government of India" and "The Native States" are to be written by Sir William Lee-Warner (B.A. 1869), K.C.S.I.; and that on "Meteorology" by Sir John Eliot (B.A. 1869), K.C.I.E.

The Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877), Senior Dean, has been appointed a Governor of Aldenham School on the nomination of the College.

The Chemical, Metallurgical, and Mining Society of South Africa has awarded its first Gold Medal to Mr G. W. Williams, formerly a foundation scholar of the College, for original research in cyanide solutions.

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

Mrs Strong has presented the Oriental section of the library of the late Mr in University College, London, and Librarian to the House of Lords, to University College.

A Memorial Fund has been raised to found an Exhibition, tenable at Ripon College, in the name of the late Rev William Frederick Wright (see p. 70). When the scheme was originally started it was hoped that a sum of £500 might be raised; early in February over £575 had been raised, and it seems probable that the fund will amount to £600 or more. The Rev J. Battersby Harford, Principal of Ripon College, is one of the Honorary Secretaries.

It is proposed to establish in the University of Liverpool a memorial to the late Mr R. W. H. T. Hudson. The memorial will probably take the form of an annual prize in Mathematics to be awarded for distinction in Geometry, the subject in which Mr Hudson's work chiefly lay. Mr Alexander Mair, of the University of Liverpool, is the Treasurer of the fund.

Mr F. J. Moss (B.A. 1886), provincial Headmaster, District School, Bareilly, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, first circle, Moradabad, in the Indian Educational Service.

Mr H. R. Norris (B.A. 1887), who has been a Master at the Central Foundation School, Cowper Street, London, has been appointed, by the Haberdashers' Company, to be Headmaster of Aske's Schools, Hatcham.

The Rev. G. H. Smith (B.A. 1892), assistant master at St Peter's School, York, has been appointed Headmaster of the Royal Orphanages, Wolverhampton.

Mr A. Howard (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Economic Botanist to the Indian Department of Agriculture at the Experiment Station at Pusa, Behar.

Mr C. H. Moore (B.A. 1899) has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership at Bury School.

Mr E. H. Pascoe (B.A. 1900) has been appointed to the Geological Survey of India.

Ds J. H. Franklin (B.A. 1901) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Felsted School.

Ds P. K. Sen (B.A. 1901, LL.B. 1903) has been appointed Lecturer in Philosophy and Law, and Examiner for Law Degrees, in the University of Calcutta.

Ds E. A. Benians (B.A. 1902), Lightfoot University Scholar and formerly Scholar of the College, has been awarded the Allen University Scholarship. S. Arthur Strong (B.A. 1884), Professor of Arab

Ds J. P. Fewings (B.A. 1904) has been appointed Science Master at Mansfield Grammar School, Nottingham.

Ds R. W. Sloley (B.A. 1904) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Liverpool College.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held on Thursday, January 25th, the following members of the College were granted licenses to practice Physic: S. Barradell-Smith (B.A. 1901), A. W. Harvey (B.A. 1898), W. E. Paramore (B.A. 1899).

The following members of the College, having passed the necessary examination, and having conformed to the by-laws, were in December last admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England: H. Hardwick-Smith (B.A. 1899), St Bartholomew's; C. L. Isaacs (B.A. 1899), St Mary's; F. A. G. Jeans (B.A. 1899), University College, Liverpool.

Dr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Honorary Assistant Physician to the Consumptive department of the Adelaide Hospital, South Australia.

W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899) M.B., B.C., has been appointed to the skin department in St Thomas' Hospital. Mr Harnett was in January last admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr A. E. English (matriculated 1890) I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, has been elected President of the Bassin Municipal Committee, Burma.

Mr J. F. Gruning (matriculated 1892) I.C.S. is appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector first grade, and to act as Deputy Commissioner, of Jalpaiguri, Bengal.

Ds V. P. Row (B.A. 1904) I.C.S. has been posted to Waltair, Vizagapatan district, Madras.

Mr. C. Morgan Webb (B.A. 1894) I.C.S. was in December last transferred from Rangoon to be Settlement Officer, Tavoy District, Burma.

Mr J. Donald (matriculated 1895) I.C.S. has been appointed to act in the first grade Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters station, Muzzapfarpore district, Bengal.

Mr W. Gaskell (B.A. 1895) I.C.S. is appointed Under Secretary to the Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896) I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, relinquished charge of the Dalhousie subdivision of Gurdaspore district on 18 November 1904; he is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, Punjab, from November 21, and is invested with power to try as a magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

Ds C. B. N. Cama I.C.S. (B.A. 1891) has been invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate in the Central Provinces, India, and has been appointed Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Hoshangabad.

The services of Mr R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893) I.C.S. have been placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department; Mr Sheepshanks has been appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in that department.

Mr A. S. Lupton (B.A. 1898), formerly Scholar, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on 26 January 1905.

The following members of the College passed the Final Examination for admission as Solicitors, held on the 7th and 8th of November last: C. H. Jose (B.A. 1901), D. C. A. Morrison (B.A. 1901).

At the November examination for honours of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, Mr D. C. A. Morrison (B.A. and LL.B. 1901) was placed in the Second Class. Mr Morrison served under articles of clerkship to Mr S. B. Morrison, of Swindon.

The Seatonian Prize for 1904 has been awarded to the Rev F. H. Wood (B.A. 1871). Mr Wood obtained the Chancellor's Medal for English verse in 1869.

The Cobden (University) Prize for 1904 has been awarded to Ds Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902). The subject of his essay was "The causes and effects of Commercial and Industrial Trusts."

Ds N. C. Pope (B.A. 1904) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship, tenable for one year.

On February 3 the Council of the College elected Ds Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902) to the vacant MacMahon Law Studentship. Ds Manohar Lal was placed in the First Class of Part I of the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1902; in 1903 he obtained a First Class in Part II of that Tripos, being the only man in the class. In 1902 he was awarded the Brotherton Sanskrit Prize at Corpus Christi College; in 1903 he was elected first Whewell Scholar in International Law, and has recently been awarded the Cobden Prize for an essay on "International Combinations."

Ds V. P. Row (B.A. 1904) was in December last bracketed with Russell, of King's College, for the Whewell Scholarships for 1904.

R. Meldrum, Minor Scholar of the College, has been awarded Sir William Browne's gold medal for a Latin Ode. The subject was "Columbus."

The Adams Memorial (College) Prize for 1904 has been awarded to J. E. Sears. The essays sent in by J. R. Airey, L. Cullis, G. S. Hardy, and E. J. G. Titterington were highly commended.

The Council have awarded the Prize of £4 4s. and a copy of Prof J. C. Adams' collected works to Mr Sears, and copies of Prof Adams' works to the other candidates. Mr Sears chose as the subject of his essay *Electric Waves*, this subject being also chosen by Messrs Airey, Cullis, and Harvey. Mr Titterington's essay was on *The general theory of Integration*.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel by: The Master, January 22; Mr Pryke, Vicar of Ottery St Mary, February 12; Mr Robertson, Senior College Missioner, Feb. 26; and Mr Graves, March 12.

The Rev George Edward Yate (B.A. 1848), Vicar of Madeley, Salop, has been collated by the Bishop of Hereford to the prebend of Gorwall and Overbury in Hereford Cathedral.

The Right Rev Dr J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), Bishop of Sheffield and Vicar of Doncaster, has been appointed Vicar of St Mark's, Sheffield.

The Rev C. E. Cooper (B.A. 1877), Rector of St Paul's, Nanaimo, Vancouver, has been appointed Rector of St Saviour's, Victoria West, British Columbia.

The Rev Francis R. Harnett (B.A. 1884), Vicar of Highmere, near Henley-on-Thames, has been appointed Acting Incumbent of St Peter's, Colombo, and Acting Chaplain to H.M. Forces.

The Rev L. H. Nicholl (B.A. 1887) has been appointed Chaplain of Christ Church, Pan.

The Rev W. W. Nicholson (B.A. 1888), Chaplain R.N., has been appointed Chaplain to *H.M.S. Gibraltar*.

The Rev Harry Joseph Adams (admitted a member of the College in 1894, but did not graduate), Curate of Downham Market, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

The following members of the College were ordained on the 18th of December last:

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Wrenford, H. J. W.	(1902)	Bristol	St Paul's, Swindon
Baxter, A. H. Y.	(1903)	Liverpool	St Cleophas', Toxteth Park
Bennett, G. A.	(1903)	Norwich	Redenhall

PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Poole, J. T.	(1903)	London
Whitehouse, J. J.	(1903)	London
Lasbrey, P. U.	(1902)	Rochester
Willson, B. St J. W.	(1890)	Worcester

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	B.A.	From.	To be
Portbury, H. A.	(1888)	V. St. Paul's, Macclesfield	P.C. St Thomas, Henbury
Field, A. J. P.	(1884)	C. Lansallos, Cornwall	R. Ravensden, Bedford
Large, R.	(1885)	C. Eccleshall	V. Adhaston, Salop
Simpson, E. L.	(1892)	C. St Chad, Derby	V. Christ Church, Mountsorel
Whincup, D. W.	(1886)	C. All Saints, Stamford	V. St Paul's, New Southgate
Rainsford, M.	(1881)	V. St James's, Holloway	V. St James's, Paddington
Austin, E. J.	(1886)	V. St Peter's, Lower Edmonton	V. St Michael's, Stoke Newington
Gaussen, C. E.	(1878)	V. St Mary's, Brighton	V. Nettleden, Hemel Hempsted
Adamson, J.	(1876)	V. Woodside, S. Norwood	V. Exminster

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The evidence of things not seen: i From Nature, ii From Revelation*, by J. A. Fleming D.Sc., F.R.S. (S.P.C.K.); *Billiards, mathematical* (Macmillans); *Milton's Areopagitica. A speech for the liberty of unlicensed prin* M.A. (Macmillans); *Village Sermons*. By the late Rev F. Burnside. With a brief memoir by one of his sons (Skeffington); *History of the Indian Mutiny*, by G. W. Forrest C.I.E., ex-director of Records, Government of India (Blackwoods); *Strained Allegiance*, by R. H. Forster (J. Long); *English Public Schools*, by J. Lewis Paton, High Master of Manchester Grammar School (The St George's Press); *Tacitus, Histories*,

W. C. Summers (University Press); *G. H. R. Garcia, Memoir, Sermons and addresses*, by the Rev J. G. Henderson (James Clarke); *Collected Essays*, by the late S. Arthur Strong, librarian to the House of Lords, with a memoir by Lord Balcarres (Duckworth); *English Ballads, old and new*. Selected and annotated for the young by H. B. Cotterill (Macmillans); *Selections from Wordsworth. Preceded by Lowell's Essay on Wordsworth*; annotated by H. B. Cotterill (Macmillans); *The Life and Letters of R. S. Hawker (sometime Vicar of Morwenstow)*. By his son-in-law, C. E. Byles. With two sketches by the Earl of Carlisle, lithographs by J. Ley Pethybridge, and reproductions from portraits, photographs, etc. (Lane); *Cornish Ballads and other Poems. By R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow*. Edited, with an Introduction, by C. E. Byles. With numerous illustrations by J. Ley Pethybridge and others (Lane).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:—Mr A. C. Seward to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos 1905; Mr E. E. Sikes to represent the University at the International Congress of Archæology to be held at Athens in April 1905; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the General Board of Studies; Mr C. E. Sayle to be a member of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate; Dr H. F. Baker and Mr A. C. Seward to be members of the Library Syndicate; Dr H. F. Baker to be a member of the Observatory Syndicate; Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of the University Press Syndicate; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be a member of the Senate House Syndicate; Mr J. E. Purvis to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Special Board of Medicine; Dr J. E. Mair to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies; Mr E. E. Foxwell to be an examiner in the English Essay for the second part of the Previous Examination; Mr J. Robinson to be an examiner in German for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examination; Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Geology and Biology; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways and Dr D. MacAlister to be examiners for the third M.B. examination; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr E. J. Rapson to be an Examiner for the Oriental Languages Tripos in 1905; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be a member of the Special Board for Law; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of a Syndicate to consider the question of the provision of rooms for the purpose of holding University Examinations; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Board of Electors to Livings in the patronage of the University; Mr G. B. Mathews to be an examiner for the Adam's Prize to be awarded in the year 1907; Mr G. T. Bennett to be a member of

the Special Board for Music; Mr J. J. H. Teall to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology; Professor W. F. R. Weldon to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr W. A. Cox to be an examiner for the Special Examination in Theology; Mr T. R. Glover to be an examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin; Dr Sandys to be an adjudicator for the Members Latin Essay Prize.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent in the Transvaal: "The other night I was riding home to the mine across the veldt about 1 a.m. It was inky dark, so by way of encouraging my horse and myself I commenced singing. I was gaily shouting the old L.M.B.C. boating song at the top of my lungs, when in the pause as my horse breasted the rise I heard the sound of another horse. I continued singing, and presently out of the darkness came the challenge: 'Halt, brother Johnian!' I reined in, and found that I was held up by one of the Police. 'Haven't heard that for ten years,' he said. We rode on for a mile or so. He was up in the early nineties, but as he did not tell me his name I did not ask it."

An article in "Temple Bar" on Wordsworth's sojourn at Alfoxden (to be near Coleridge at Nether Stowey) contains a pleasing story. A Cumberland "statesman" had walked a long distance to hear a meeting which was to be addressed by someone of importance. Presently he was seen emerging with the disgusted remark: "Nobbut old Wadsworth o' Rydal, efter aw!"

Professor Mayor having presented a large number of books to the Library of the University of Turin, and having been instrumental in getting others to following his example, has received the following letter:—

Biblioteca Nazionale
de Torino
il 26 Nov. 1904

Reverendo ed Illustre Signore

Giunsero di questi giorni da Londra le casse contenente il ricchissimo dono che Ella volle fare a questa Biblioteca Nazionale, concorrendo così con nobile atto di solidarietà alla sua ricostituzione. Ma io volle scriverle solo dopo aver preso visione dei libri: ciò che mi fu possibile soltanto oggi. Ed oggi non so davvero come porgerle adeguate grazie della preziosa suppellettile libraria, che la Biblioteca e gli studiosi debbono alla di Lei illuminata liberalità, e della quale nessun dono di privati stranieri supero la copia.

Il nome dell' illustre donatore, del celebrato professore e scrittore, del "Nestore dei filologi classici," non solamente avrà

un primissimo posto nel *Libro d'oro* della Biblioteca; esso sarà ripetuto in opposito *ex libris* su ciascuno dei 710 volumi dei quali spoglio la sua Biblioteca per arricchirne la nostra. A giorni anche le in viero copia di due recentissimi pubblicazioni riferentisi alla grande sciagura che colpì questa Biblioteca Nazionale, quanto ed inesorabile danno ne derivasse: tenue segno della gratitudine di Torino e degli studiosi, della quale io vorrei parmi interprete, e che non Le so dire, ma che durerà quanto i preziosi volumi che Ella donò, e più ancora nella storia del rinnovamento della Biblioteca nostra.

Voglia, illustre signore, gradire i sensi della mia più alta considerazione, i miei devoti ossequii

Il Bibliotecario Capo
CAROLO FRATI.

P.S. Un ritratto fotografico dello S. V. Chiarissima sarebbe assai gradito a questa Biblioteca, la quale lo conserverebbe nell' albo dei donatori più insigni e Cinemeriti.

Rev John E. B. Mayor, M.A.
St John's College, Cambridge.

Professor Mayor has received from the University of Turin two volumes:

(1) *L'Incendio della R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Torino*. Prefazione de Pasquale Villari.

(2) *Inventario dei Codici Superstiti Greci e Latini antichi della Biblioteca Nazionale de Torino*.

Each volume is specially bound, and on the cover is stamped: Al chiarissimo Prof. John E. B. Mayor M.A., della Università di Cambridge in omaggio ed in segno di imperitura riconoscenza offre La Biblioteca Nazionale di Torino.

Professor Mayor has placed the volumes in the College Library.

We take the following paragraph from *The Sheffield Independent* for February 3:

The people of Sheffield will be pleased to hear that this week the Rev Albert Baines (B.A. 1893), of All Saints' Church, is the recipient of a novel gift on the part of a London paper. Some time ago the Editor of the "Sunday Circle," a weekly religious journal, made a novel offer to his readers. He determined to send some deserving minister for a free trip to the Holy Land by means of the tours under the direction of Dr H. S. Lunn. Accordingly he invited his readers to send in the name of the minister whom they considered most deserving of such a gift. The voting proved most spirited. The names of hard working ministers from all parts of the kingdom were sent in in shoals, and it was a huge task to examine the votes and to award the gift. It would appear that the people of Sheffield, especially the members of the big Bible class at All Saints', were determined

that the Rev Albert Baines should be the fortunate man who should have the instructive trip in Bible lands—a trip worth £ 75, and quite beyond the means of the average clergyman, so that it will be even more appreciated than if taken in the ordinary way. A big canvass has been going on for several weeks, with the result that Mr Baines secured no fewer than 11,136 votes. As this was the largest number of papers received, Mr Baines has secured the gift. All arrangements are being made with Dr Lunn in London for the trip, and within the next week or so Mr Baines will start for his holiday in the Holy Land.

Mr C. Jinarajadasa (B.A. 1900) has been delivering a series of Lectures at the Rooms of the Theosophical Society, Room 426, Athenaeum Building, 26 E. Van Buren Street, Chicago. The dates and subjects of his lectures are as follows:—January 1, The Unity of Religion; January 8, Hinduism: i. The Vedas and Brâhmanas; January 15, ii. The Upanishads and the Six Philosophies; January 22, iii. The Eclectic Philosophy of the Bhagavad Gitâ; January 29, Buddhism: i. The Ethical System; February 5, ii. Mystic Buddhism; February 12, The Religion of Zoroaster; February 19, The Religions of China; February 26, The Religion of Ancient Egypt; March 5, The Religion of Greece and Rome; March 12, The Christian Mysteries; March 19, The Religion of Mohamed; March 26, Science and Religion of the Future.

Mr Jinarajadasa was Cox of the First Boat in the May Races of 1898. A reference to him occurs in Mr W. Herries Pollock's *Animals that have owned us*, 1904, p. 72f.: A foreword on Cats. Mankind, considered in regard to cats may be conveniently divided into four big classes. 1. Those who love cats; 2. Those who hate cats; 3. Those who are indifferent to cats; 4. Those who love cats, but can't abide them. * * * For the indifferents' sake I will quote one striking example from personal knowledge, and one from a letter kindly sent to me by a kind correspondent. Mr C. Jinarajadasa, whose experience I must confess overtops my own. * * * "I picked (the cat) up," he wrote, "as a stray one, one winter morning in London nine years ago, since when it has been most attached to me. When I went up to Cambridge I had to take her with me each term. The last year she lived with me in my College rooms in St John's. She was especially fond of promenading about with me in the Trinity and John's backs, much to the curiosity of passers by. She has been to several farmhouses in the southern counties, and once had three months of river life at Goring. She used now and then to go out in the launch with us. When I went to Ceylon three years ago, she accompanied me and adapted herself to life on board a big steamer. She used to promenade the decks with me in the morning. From Ceylon she made a trip with me to India,

going as far as Madras. Six months ago I left Ceylon to come to Italy. As none of the lines going to Italy would take a cat, I came by the Bibby line with her to Marseilles. We spent a day at Mentone with some friends and then came to Rome. After a stay there she has travelled with me to Florence, Bologna, Pistoja, Milan, Turin. She will go later to Como, Genoa, and Leghorn, and so back to Rome."

May my correspondent and his cat live long and prosper.

Note.—Since these lines were in print, I have heard with great regret from Mr Jinarajadasa, that the cat has succumbed, quietly, to an illness with which her tribe are sometime afflicted.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES 1904.

(For the subjects see Vol. xxv. p. 365).

<i>Third Year:</i>	M. F. J. McDonnell.
<i>Second Year:</i>	No Essay sent in.
<i>First Year:</i>	R. Meldrum. P. N. F. Young.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 16 December 1904.

Commencing residence October 1905.

Foundation Scholarships of £ 80:

Barnes, G. G. (Owen's School, Islington), *for Mathematics.*
Jones, R. McN. (Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith), *for Mathematics.*
Dodd, R. P. (Dean Close School, Cheltenham) *for Classics.*

Foundation Scholarships of £ 60:

Dunkley, H. F. (Wellingborough Grammar School), *for Mathematics.*

Minor Scholarships of £ 60:

Marrack, J. R. (Blundell's School, Tiverton), *for Mathematics.*
Anderson, L. R. D. (Rugby School), *for Classics.*
Parnell, F. R. (Northampton County School), *for Natural Science.*
Whiddington, R. (William Ellis Endowed School), *for Natural Science.*

Foundation Scholarships of £ 40:

Leonard, P. J. (Newport Intermediate School), *for Mathematics.*
Ross, J. E. C. (Rugby School), *for Mathematics.*
Rose, H. A. (Uppingham School), *for Classics.*

Exhibitions of £ 30:

Corney, L. G. (Warrington Grammar School), *for Classics.*
Hicks, F. W. (Durham School), *for Classics.*
Smith, R. B. (Pocklington Grammar School), *for Classics.*
Dollman, J. G. (St Paul's School), *for Natural Science.*
Allott, C. B. S. (Dewsbury Grammar School), *for Natural Science.*

A vocal and instrumental recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, February 19th at 8.45 p.m. The audience was very large. The principal piece was a composition of J. S. Bach, so little known that it is doubtful if it has ever before been

performed in England. There is no record of its having been adopted, for instance, as a work of the Bach Society. It is only within the last six months that it has been published in accessible form. We append the complete programme of the recital.

I.—TRAUER ODE,

for solo voices, chorus, orchestra and organ. *J. S. Bach* (1685-1750).

Soloists $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Soprano} : \text{Miss M. Rogers.} \\ \textit{Contralto} : \text{Miss M. Johnson.} \\ \textit{Tenor} : \text{Mr J. Reed.} \\ \textit{Bass} : \text{Mr J. Evans.} \end{array} \right.$

At the Organ : Mr W. H. Kerridge.
Conductor : Mr C. B. Rootham.

(The Ode will be sung in German. An English Paraphrase of the original archaic poem, written for this performance by Mr Sedley Taylor, is here given).

PART I.

(1) CHORUS.

Send forth, O Royal Lady, from Salem's starry realm, yet one more glance, and see how with fast-flowing tears we stand around thy tomb.

(2) RECITATIVE (Soprano).

Thy Saxony is numb with grief before thy grave: the tearful eye, the speaking voice, proclaim our mighty grief: here mourn alike the Monarch, Prince, and Land, noble and burgher. How wailed the people when they heard that thou wert gone!

(3) AIR (Soprano).

Silence, ye tuneful strings! No sounds can rightly tell the country's grief at its dear Mother's death. O word of woe!

CHORALE.

(4) RECITATIVE (Contralto).

The clangour of the bells shall rouse with heavy-swinging bronze the terrors of our stricken souls, and pierce us to the heart. O that these boding tones that fill our ears could bear to neighbouring lands the witness of our grief.

CHORALE.

(5) AIR (Contralto).

How cheerily died our heroine! How boldly did her spirit strive and leave to death naught but her mortal part!

(6) RECITATIVE (Tenor).

Her life showed us how to die with unshaken constancy: thus did she banish far all fear of death. O blest is he whose spirit rises o'er the earthly, who trembles not at grave and charnel-house when his Creator bids him go!

(7) CHORUS.

In thee, thou pattern of great women, in thee, O queen, defendress of the faith, we see this greatness of the soul.

CHORALE.

PART II.

(8) AIR (Tenor).

The sapphire-coloured Throne withdraws thy raptured gaze from us poor denizens of earth, and wipes its memory out. Around thee shines a mighty radiance by which our day is turned to darkness and our sun eclipsed.

CHORALE.

(9) RECITATIVE (Bass).

Thou who wert here the model of all queenliness, now standest before the throned Lamb, bearing no purple robe of pride, but innocence's vesture white, and dost deride the abandoned crown.

(10) ARIOSO (Bass).

Where'er the Saxon rivers flow, in busy towns, on village greens, thy praises rise from mourner's lips.

(II) CHORUS.

And yet, O queen, thou diest not: we know thy lasting worth: posterity will not forget thee till the Great Day brings worlds to naught. Ye poets, write for all to read that she was virtue's own, her people's boast, the head and chief of queens.

CHORALE.

[This Ode was composed in 1727 for the death of Queen Christiana Eberhardine, Electress of Saxony. It is interesting as being the "original" of the lost "St Mark Passion" music. It contains some of J. S. Bach's finest writing, and sustains its musical interest throughout, both in solos and choruses. The broad and massive effects of the opening chorus are due to the wonderful polyphony; violins and violas, wood-wind, gambas, have each their several independent parts, all contributing a sonority which is intensified by the dramatic utterances of the chorus. The solos throughout are beautiful and expressive; the recitatives have all the significance that Bach displays in his best work, the most remarkable being No. 4, where the bell-like effect of the reiterated notes on the wood-wind succeeded by pizzicato *arpeggi* on the strings, and the solemn pulsations in the bass, produce a strange and most dramatic effect. As the Ode progresses the music brightens with the changing character of the words, and the last chorus is in Bach's simplest and most melodious style, thus rounding off one of the finest "occasional" works ever composed.]

II.—MOTETT,

(unaccompanied) in 6 parts (S.S.A.T.T.B.)... *Palestrina* (1528-1572)
THE CHORUS.

III.—CONCERTO,

for organ and orchestra in B flat (No. 3 of the 2nd set)... *Handel* (1685-1759)

Allegro $\left(\frac{4}{4}\right)$: Spiritoso $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$: Minuet.

At the organ: Dr Alan Gray.

WORDS OF THE MOTETT.

O bone Jesu, exaudi me, et ne permittas me separari a te; ab hoste maligno defende me; in hora mortis meae voca me, et pone me juxta te, ut cum angelis et sanctis tuis laudem te Dominum, salvatorem meum in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott. *First Captain*—J. Fraser. *Second Captain*—H. G. Frean. *Hon. Secretary*—P. J. Lewis. *Junior Treasurer*—A. G. L. Hunt. *First Lent Captain*—H. S. Crole-Rees. *Second Lent Captain*—F. A. R. Higgins. *Third Lent Captain*—F. R. J. Easton. *Additional Captain*—R. Meldrum.

The 'Varsity Boat Race is fixed to take place on April 1st. H. Sanger, the President, has been very busy this term picking his men, and for the first ten days he had out two crews, one of which was stroked by P. J. Lewis. The President has been very unfortunate in losing some of his best men through illness, but we hope all his troubles are now over. Sanger is now rowing in his old place at bow. We wish him the best of luck during the next three weeks, and especially on April 1st.

The Lent Races were held this year on March 1, 2, 3, 4. Practice was carried out on the whole under much pleasanter conditions than last year, though during the latter part of the term there were some nasty cross winds which troubled the crews a good deal. As usual all the crews suffered from a lack of heavy men, and also from a great scarcity of material. This term's rowing was not backed up as it should have been by old Colours. There were no less than fourteen old Lent Colours who were eligible to row, and could not bring themselves to do what little they could on the river for the benefit of the College. The redeeming feature, however, was that among those men rowing, both Colours and Non-Colours, there was the greatest keenness, which made the whole term's rowing most enjoyable.

The prospects at the beginning of the term were by no means rosy, but under Mr Bushe-Fox's coaching the first boat came on a great deal, and was beginning to do fast times when misfortune overtook it. Till within a fortnight of the races the crew had remained unchanged, but then Lush had to retire from Seven through influenza, his place being filled by Crole-Rees. By the time he had recovered, it was too late to alter the order of the crew again, and it was with great regret that it was decided that Lush would not have time to settle down into a new position at bow.

Besides this, Five and Two were both very seedy in the week before the races, and substitutes for one or the other had to row until the day before, so that the crew had no chance of getting together before the races.

The second and third boats were both very light, and suffered a good deal from the above-mentioned short-comings of old Colours. They hardly seemed to row as well in the races as in practice, but this is probably to be accounted for by the ill-health of some of the men.

The crews were very kindly entertained to dessert by Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Lister, and their captains and coaches: they are

also indebted to Mr Scott and Mr Bushe-Fox for so kindly inviting them to breakfast.

First Night. The third boat were bumped by King's II. at Post Corner.

Second boat rowed pluckily, but were steadily overhauled by King's I., and bumped in the Post Reach.

First boat went up rapidly on 1st Trinity I. at Post Corner, and rowing well together bumped them at the Red Grind.

Second Night. Third boat kept away from Hall III. as far as the gut, where they were bumped.

Second boat rowed well up the Post Reach, but fell to pieces at the corner, and were bumped in the Gut by Sidney.

First boat easily kept away from 1st Trinity and rowed over head.

Third Night. Third boat lost their 3 through influenza, his place being taken by Hallack, who rowed untrained. In spite of this misfortune they rowed most pluckily and kept their place.

Second boat were unfortunate in suddenly finding behind them the ever victorious Corpus boat, who had come up by an over-bump. They got a good start, but were rapidly overhauled, and bumped in the middle of the Post Reach.

First boat, through a misunderstanding at the start, got on the bank and lost a length. They got away, however, and were their distance at Grassy, but they never got together, and, going to pieces badly at Ditton, were bumped at the Willows.

Fourth Night. Third boat were caught in the Post Reach by 1st Trinity IV., an exceedingly heavy crew.

Second boat got as far as Ditton, where they were bumped by St. Catharine's.

First boat went up on Jesus, and were within about three-quarters of a length at Grassy: from there, however, they fell away, and rowed over. They were much better together than on the previous night.

Names and weights of the crews:—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
J. B. Ronaldson (<i>bow</i>)	10 2½	J. Lusk (<i>bow</i>)	9 9
2 H. A. Laidlaw	10 6	2 J. H. Bentley	10 12
3 T. M. Sibly	11 1½	3 W. W. C. Topley	10 10
4 A. G. P. Fayerman	12 0	4 W. K. Hay	11 0½
5 R. Meldrum	12 9	5 R. T. Cole	13 12
6 F. A. R. Higgins	10 12	6 D. Kingdon	11 13
7 H. C. Crole-Rees	10 3	7 R. H. Vercoe	10 12½
P. J. Lewis (<i>stroke</i>)	10 12½	R. D. B. Brownson (<i>stroke</i>)	10 0
N. Worral (<i>cox</i>)	8 1	A. D. Taylor (<i>cox</i>)	9 4

Third Boat.

	st.	lbs.
C. F. Hodges (<i>bow</i>)	9	7
2 D. Mc K. Ohm	10	2
3 J. H. G. Philp	11	3
4 R. F. Jones	10	8
5 F. G. Rose	11	4
6 N. Lincoln	11	2
7 G. C. Shannon	10	4
A. C. Belgrave (<i>stroke</i>)....	9	11
L. G. Crawford (<i>cox</i>).....	8	6

Characters of the Crews :

First Boat.

Bow—Works hard, but must sit up at the finish and keep better time. Came on considerably at the end of practice.

Two—Has an easy style, and rows long: with more strength would be useful. Always does his best.

Three—Tries hard, but must get hold of it quicker and use his legs more.

Four—Lies back too far and too long, and so is unsteady forward. Should use his legs more, and be less jerky. Is improving.

Five—Has improved since last year, but has still to learn to get his weight on at the beginning. Rowed very well in the races.

Six—Is rowing in much better style. A very hard worker, can always be relied on to do his best.

Seven—Rather unsteady forward, but rowed very pluckily and kept good time.

Stroke—Has good style, and a long and steady swing forward, but is inclined to labour the finish, and get short at a fast stroke. On the whole stroked admirably.

Cox—Takes corners neatly, but has yet to learn the art of steering in the straight.

Second Boat.

Bow—Has good style at one end of the oar, and should try to cover the blade up at once and not row it in gradually. Rowed pluckily in the races in spite of late illness.

Two—Should try to swing in one piece; drops back suddenly at finish. Would row better if he could see himself.

Three—Works hard regardless of everything; must sit up and start shoving sooner; should finish the stroke before coming forward.

Four—Tries and works hard, making no impression on the water. Probably gets very tired in his arms. Should use his weight, not his muscles.

Five—Should take the stroke right through in one piece, starting sooner. Has a short swing, perhaps unavoidably. Behaved pluckily considering his health.

Six—Must try and keep a straight back, and not forget to swing. Would have good style if he practiced more. Always worked hard. Should keep his blade covered.

Seven—Has an awkward finish, which would be easily cured. Should remember there may be nine men waiting for him.

Stroke—Improved greatly last half of the term, must not hurry the finish; should try and keep a straight back. Might consider his crew more. Rowed pluckily in the races, but was defeated by better boats.

Cox—Steered well during the races. The crew are glad of encouragement and information, but will not be driven.

Third Boat.

Bow—Is fairly neat. Should try to keep his blade covered. Might work harder. Has improved since last year.

Two—Must try to steady himself forward and sit up at the finish. Worked hard.

Three—Must learn to keep his eyes in the boat. Should try not to tug the finish. Could have done more work. Has an awkward finish, and not much swing. Rowed well in the races considering he was untrained.

Four—A hard worker, but very unsteady forward. Must be smarter with his hands and try to keep a straight back.

Five—Did a lot of work, but with his arms. Must keep his blade covered. Has improved since last term.

Six—Is apt to fall away at the finish; must watch the time carefully.

Seven—Always works hard. Has no control of his body, and lies much too far back at the finish; consequently is unable to last long.

Stroke—Show a marked improvement since last year. Must mark the beginning more for his crew.

Cox—Steered fairly well; apt to take corners too wide. Must acknowledge bumps as soon as they are made.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

A most successful Non-Smoking Smoker was held in Lecture Room VI on February 27th, the gun being fired at 8.15 p.m. At the signal the First Court Fiddler proceeded to jerk in. "Why is he called a fiddler?" asked some one, wonderingly; but he was left to puzzle it out for himself. After Mervyn had dropped his jaw in that unique style of his own, the "Ridley Runner" sprinted in fine form. Then the Four appeared in two successive heats: they rowed exceedingly well in both, especially in the second, which is rather surprising considering that all the time they were making jokes at the expense of the Umpire and some of the bystanders. After an inspiring boating song by Captain Knowhare, we witnessed a most painless and even diverting vivisection by our medical attendant. The Jocund Littel Onne now came on and scored a huge success with his new and original version of "John Mackay." That the President's innovation was a success goes without saying, and later he and the above mentioned Ridley Runner made a most awe-inspiring combination. The Coach travelled beautifully, and shortly afterwards broke into 'a cake walk, which so worked upon the audience that they could hardly restrain themselves from jumping up and accompanying it in person. The "Lamentations" of Joshua would seem almost incongruous after such a performance, but they were more cheerful than the name would lead one to expect. After a competition in extempore speaking between the three strokes, the proceedings were brought to a close with the Lady Margaret Boat Song and the National Anthem. The crews then got out and ran home, carrying the boats on their heads.

Among those present were Mr Sikes, Mr Lister, Mr Rootham, and the Rev Robertson.

The programme was as follows:—

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER,

February 27th, 1905.

Gun 8.15 p.m.

In the Saddle - - - BUSHEY.

—:0:—

ORDER OF RACING.

1. A JERK IN *Scrapes*
By the FIRST COURT FIDDLER.
2. A JAW *Towpath Fancies*
Dropped by M.H.
3. A RACE *Laplander*
By the RIDLEY RUNNER.
4. A START BY THE COACHLESS FOUR "As you like it"
GEORGE*
MERVYN
JOSH
JAMES
* Guard.
5. A VIVISECTION *Educational*
By the PROFESSOR.
6. SERENADE IN C *New Ct.*
By a JOGUND LITTEL ONNE.
7. ANOTHER INNOVATION.. .. *from Little Mary*
By the PRESIDENT.
8. KNOWHARE *Opera Don Q.*
By R. D. AD LIB MACBROWN.
9. A DRAG *A Break*
A COACH.
10. LAMENTATIONS *Selected*
By JOSHUA.
11. BOATING SONG

N.B. The Performers prefer subdued applause.

N.B.B. Get out, and run home.

Pickets!! Pickets!! Pickets!!

Promotes S.C.U.R.V.

J.H.B. writes: I have tried your "Pickets" and find that they sit heavily on the chest, whence they are with difficulty removed.

P.S. I got three days off rowing.

There was a fine fellow called Sanga,
Who got his hands out with a banga,
Said the Coach, "I say, Cock,
We have got one in Stock,
For no Bow could be better than Sanga."

CONCERTS!! CONCERTS!!

All kinds of Entertainments arranged. Long list of successes. Secrecy maintained, if desired.

Apply AGONY.

DON Q.

Enormous waste of Coal somewhere between Boathouse and Ditton during the morning. No. 5 Quality still in reserve, orders of 14 tons and upwards CARTED FREE.

For all information as to whereabouts and other garments apply

ANTIPON.

Heard at the Zoo.

Sit her quite steadily,
'Old tight Roy.

Dlanod? retaw rieht revoc
tnod ohw.

Three Fives make fifteen
although two make twenty-six,
being the length and breadth thereof.

East Anglian Water Rat
ENGAGEMENT,
under the Management of
HERR FOX,
except when in the water.

Jeremiad from the 1st Boat.
Paastoes
Efty Iggins
Pigeons Pick Ups
Foursjerks
Cox.

Cats may do more than look
at Queens.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

We have already dealt with last term's matches in the December *Eagle*.

Not till this term have we been able to put a full side into the field, our Captain and I. J. Best once more making a welcome appearance. The team was thus properly reorganised and the defence greatly strengthened. I. J. Best took up a new position at inside right, and added greatly to the efficiency of the attack.

In drawing with Clare on their ground, and defeating them on our ground, the team brought off two of their best performances.

The 2nd XI. has shown very good form this season, and a match has been arranged with a view to getting it into the 3rd Division of the League. It is to be hoped that our efforts in this direction will prove successful, and that the standard of play will thereby be improved throughout the College.

The following is a list of matches:—

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals for.	Goals agst.
7	4	1	2	24	18

OTHER MATCHES.

5	3	0	2	22	10
---	---	---	---	----	----

Club.	Result.	Goals.	
		For.	Agst.
Caius.....	Lost	1	2
*Clare.....	Drawn	3	3
*King's.....	Won	4	2
*Jesus.....	Won	5	2
Selwyn (A).....	Won	6	0
Queens'.....	Lost	2	4
Norwich.....	Won	4	2
*Trinity Rest.....	Won	3	0
*Caius.....	Lost	2	4
*Clare.....	Won	4	1
*Pembroke.....	Lost	2	6
Middlesex Hospital.....	Won	9	2

* Denotes League Matches.

Characters.

G. M. C. Taylor.—A very sound goal-keeper: has shown consistently good form throughout the season.

H. D' Wakely.—A very good back, whose hard tackling has been one of the features of the season.

B. T. Watts.—Has captained the side with great success: was unfortunately crooked the first half of the season: is a good kick and uses his head well.

M. W. Baker.—A strong tackler, but lacks pace: uses his head well: has improved greatly on his last year's form.

F. Johnston.—A clever half who tackles well and makes good openings for his forwards: should follow up his forwards more often.

R. E. Newbery.—Rather light for his place, but plays pluckily: has a good knowledge of the game.

W. Coop.—An energetic forward: centres well, but lacks control of the ball.

A. L. Gorringe.—In his first term played with moderate success at inside left: played outside this term: clever with his feet, centres well, but lacks dash.

P. C. Sands.—Has played very well the whole season: works extremely hard and keeps his forwards well together.

I. J. Best.—Was unfortunately crooked last term: has proved a great addition to the forward line: should shoot more often.

C. J. S. Hamilton.—Has a useful turn of speed: combines well with his inside man.

R. G. Gill.—*Multum in parvo.* Has plenty of dash and uses his weight well: a very fair shot.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Characters.

H. Lee (Centre three-quarter), Capt.—Owing to the calls made on him by the 'Varsity XV., has not been able to play very often for the College. When he did, however, his presence was always greatly felt, his tackling and kicking being invaluable. Taking up his position as centre three-quarter for the team, his pace and swerving powers were often a source of great anxiety to the opposing side. Has captained the team with conspicuous success.

J. G. Scoular (Centre three-quarter)—Has, in the absence of Lee, been the mainstay of the three-quarter division, his kicking and tackling being very good. Is invariably close by when any movement is in progress, and through his pace has been able to score some very clever tries. Has been playing regularly for the 'Varsity this term at full-back, which position he has filled excellently.

H. A. Beresford (Wing three-quarter)—Has been handicapped somewhat through lack of pace, but has done good work in defence, showing no hesitation in dashing in and stopping forward rushes. Should learn to put on speed when taking his passes.

J. R. Hill (Centre three-quarter)—Is possessed of pace, but does not vary it sufficiently. An extra burst would often carry him through the opposing defence. Always plays a sound game, but should learn the art of drawing the opposing defence from his wing, and would be greatly improved if he could kick with both feet.

C. W. E. Tiddy (Forward)—Has not been able to play very frequently this term. A useful forward, both in the scrum and in the loose.

C. N. Cond (Forward)—A sound forward; good both in scrum and in the loose. Plays up hard, but might perhaps tackle with more vigour.

D. Kingdon (Forward)—A good forward, especially in the loose. Plays a keen game, and always follows up hard—dribbles well, but is inclined sometimes to kick too hard in the loose.

C. M. B. Skene (Forward)—Has improved greatly with experience. Plays a good hard game, shoves hard in the scrum, and tackles well.

J. E. P. Allen (Forward)—A good heavy forward, very useful in the scrum—might put more dash into his play in the loose, and tackle lower.

A. E. Evans (Forward)—A thoroughly good forward both in scrum and in the loose. Is a good dribbler, follows up hard, and tackles well. His place-kicking is good and consistent, and has been of great use throughout the season.

W. C. Thompson (Forward)—A strong and heavy forward, and plays with any amount of dash. Shoves very hard in the scrum, and makes full use of his weight both here and out of touch, when he never loses a chance of getting the ball.

R. V. Hogan (Forward)—A light but good forward; clever with his feet, and very quick in the loose. Tackles low and hard.

Van Hees (Wing three-quarter)—Is a greatly improved player since last season, having seized on openings with much greater dash than he used to, and owing to his great pace has consequently been able to make great use of them. His kicking is weak, and defence might be improved, but is a useful wing to have on the side.

H. K. Thomson (Full back)—Has not been playing with so much confidence this season, being inclined to hesitate in front of forward rushes, with the result that he has often left his effort to stop rushes till too late. His kicking has been good, but there again if he could only kick with his left foot a little, he would find himself more at home in his position as full back.

K. L. B. Hamilton (Half-back)—Has played a hard and sound game all the season. Is rather slow in taking and giving passes and in getting the ball away from the scrum, but knows how to make a good opening on the blind side of the scrimmage, and backs up his three-quarters splendidly. His defence is very sound, but would find that his spoiling tactics would be improved by a little more use of his feet.

C. A. Cummins (Half-back)—Has got through a great deal of good work behind the scrimmage, both in stopping rushes and opening up the game. Is inclined to run rather too far before transferring to his three-quarters, thereby finding himself surrounded and unable to pass.

C. B. Middleton (Forward)—Has led the forwards splendidly, and although rather light, is a very hard worker and good scimmager. Owing to Lee's absence has nearly always captained the team, and his success in that capacity is shown by the season's results. If only possessed of a little more weight would be a most powerful forward, and bound to go further than his College side.

W. T. Ritchie (Three-quarter back).—Excellent both in attack and defence. Kicks strongly and accurately with either foot. Is very fast, and runs very strongly, with a splendid swerve. Has only been able to assist the College in a few matches, having been playing for the Varsity throughout the term. On those occasions his services were indeed invaluable. We must heartily congratulate him on being included in the Scotch team against Ireland.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

A Committee meeting was held in Mr Sikes' rooms on Thursday, February 16th, at 8.15 p.m. There were also present Mr Scott and Messrs Ritchie, Watts, Fraser, Kingdon, Finch, Craggs, Lewis, and Gorringe.

The Minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following re-elections were carried unanimously:

Mr Sikes to be President, proposed by B. T. Watts, seconded by W. T. Ritchie.

Mr Scott to be Treasurer, proposed by B. T. Watts, seconded by A. L. Gorringe.

Mr Graves to be Senior Member, proposed by W. T. Ritchie, seconded by J. Fraser.

A letter was read from Mr Graves which stated that he might be unable to serve the whole year, but he was unanimously re-elected for so long a time as he should find possible.

The following estimates were proposed and carried:—

L.M.B.C.	£ 120	Hockey	£ 18
Athletic Club	£ 35	Lacrosse	£ 3

A list of members of the College who do not support the General Athletic Club having been submitted by the Treasurer, the following motion was proposed by D. Kingdon, seconded by W. T. Ritchie, and subsequently unanimously carried: That each Secretary shall be supplied with a list of those who have not joined the Amalgamation, and shall personally request the payment from those on the lists who have played without payment.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—D. Kingdon. *Hon. Sec.*—H. K. Finch. *Committee*—W. T. Ritchie (*ex-President*), A. J. Hamilton, J. F. Spink, L. J. P. Jolly, J. R. Hill, A. S. M. Van Hees, C. F. A. Keeble. *Ex-officio*—J. Fraser, Capt. L.M.B.C.

A highly successful meeting of this Club was held on March 8th and 9th, and it is believed that the number of entries received is a record for these sports. Fortunately the weather on both days was fine, but the wind on the second day precluded any good times from being made, though A. J. Hamilton may be congratulated on his performance of the 120 yards in 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ from scratch.

A new event was introduced in a race for teams representing the various clubs affiliated to the Amalgamation. This innovation proved less dangerous to the surrounding property than throwing the hammer, for which it was substituted.

The following is a list of events and winners:—

100 Yards *Open*.—A. J. Hamilton, 1; L. J. P. Jolly, 2. Time 11 secs.

Putting the Weight.—W. T. Ritchie, L. J. P. Jolly. 31 ft 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

One Mile.—J. F. Spink, 1; D. Kingdon, 2. Time, 4 mins. 51 secs.

120 Yards *Handicap*.—A. J. Hamilton, *scratch*; J. F. Spink, 3 yds. Time 12 3-5 secs.

High Jump.—W. T. Ritchie and C. A. Barber (tied), 4 ft. 11½ in.
Quarter Mile.—L. J. P. Jolly, 1; M. B. Checkland, 2. Time 55 1-5 sees.
Freshmen's 200 Yards.—T. M. Sibley, 1; F. Johnston, 2. Time 23 1-5 secs.
Long Jump.—W. T. Ritchie, 1; T. M. Sibley, 2. 18 ft. 2¼ in.
Half Mile.—J. F. Spink, 1; D. Kingdon, 2. Time 2 min. 6 4-5 secs.
Team Race, Two Laps.—(1) A.F.C.: A. J. Hamilton, W. Coop, R. E. Newbery, and F. Johnston; (2) L.M.B.C.: H. S. Crole-Rees, T. M. Sibley, M. Henderson, W. K. Hay.
Quarter Mile Handicap.—R. H. Vercoe, 25 yds., 1; A. L. Gorringe, 18 yds., 2. Time 54 secs.
College Servants' Handicap (200 Yards).—C. Allen, 1; F. Burton, 2.
L.M.B.C. Handicap (300 Yards).—C. H. G. Philp, 20 yds., 1; J. Fraser, 20 yds., 2.
Hurdles.—F. Johnston, 1; C. A. Barber, 2. Time 21 secs.
Three Miles Handicap.—G. C. Sharman, 500 yds., 1; H. C. Honeybourne, 520 yds., 2; J. Stokes, 3. Time 15 mins. 57½ secs.
Strangers' Event, Hurdles Handicap.—R. R. Franklin, Pembroke, scratch, 1; K. Powell, King's, pen. 12 yds., 2. Time 18 secs.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Captain—W. T. Ritchie. **Hon. Sec.**—E. W. Green.

This term we are unfortunately unable at the time of writing to record a single victory, and it is more than likely that next season will find our team playing in the 2nd Division. The pathos of this is complete when we remember the strength of our teams in recent years. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

A General Meeting was held in Mr R. F. Scott's rooms on December 7th, at which the following officers were elected:

President—Mr R. F. Scott. **Treasurer**—H. Sanger. **Secretary**—H. S. Crole Rees.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr MacAlister. **Captain**—G. C. Craggs. **Secretary**—C. F. A. Keeble.

The season has opened with much brighter prospects than usual. With nine old colours available and some promising

recruits, we should be able to make a good show in the Inter-Collegiate Cup Contest. As a preliminary canter we have already proved victorious in matches with Mr F. P. Scott's XII. (5-4) and with King's College (8-5). The Cup matches with Emmanuel, Clare, Christ's, Selwyn, King's, Trinity, and Trinity Hall are yet to be played. Our congratulations are due to H. Chapple on securing his half-Blue.

CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. **Vice-President**—J. R. Airey. **Hon. Sec.**—E. E. Thompson. **Hon. Treas.**—A. Geake. **Committee**—C. G. Sharp, E. H. P. Jolly.

The Club meets every Friday at 8 p.m.

The tournament in progress last term was completed in the beginning of this, the two finalists being F. W. Eldridge-Green and A. Geake. After a good game the former won.

The first match took place on February 1 against the Trinity Three Roses Club. With only a weak team, we were defeated by 7 to 2.

The chief interest of the Club was centred in the matches for the University Challenge Board. The first round brought Selwyn in opposition with us, and we scored an easy victory by 4½ to ½.

In the Semi-Final we had Trinity as our opponents, and, as at the first meeting, a draw resulted, a further match was necessary. This we won fairly easily, thus reaching the final, in which Pembroke is to be played. On the result of the matches with Trinity our prospects of securing the Board for the first time in our history look decidedly promising.

The results of the matches in this competition are as follow:

1st ROUND.		v. SELWYN.	
<i>St John's.</i>		<i>Selwyn.</i>	
G. Leatham	½	J. A. Horrocks	½
F. W. Edridge-Green ...	1	H. Murray	0
L. J. P. Jolly	1	L. Bradley	0
J. N. Beckett	1	H. Pochin	0
A. Geake	1	W. W. H. Nash	0
	—		—
	4½		½

SEMI-FINAL.		v. TRINITY.		1st MATCH.	
<i>St John's.</i>		<i>Trinity.</i>			
G. Leatham	½	T. Lodge	½		
F. W. Edridge-Green ...	1	J. W. Nicholson	0		
L. J. P. Jolly	0	C. Bethel	1		
J. W. Beckett	0	A. S. Eddington	1		
A. Geake	1	A. W. MacMichael	0		
	—		—		
	2½		2½		

2nd MATCH.

<i>St John's.</i>		<i>Trinity.</i>	
G. Leatham	1	T. Lodge	0
F. W. Edridge-Green	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. W. Nicholson	$\frac{1}{2}$
L. J. P. Jolly	1	C. Bethel	1
A. Geake	1	A. S. Eddington	0
J. N. Beckett	1	A. W. MacMichael	0
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—A. E. Stansfeld. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Secretary*—J. B. Vinycomb.

Four meetings of the Club have been held this term. At all of these the attendance has been full and the discussions animated and interesting. At the first meeting on January 30 F. W. Edridge-Green expounded his theory of colour perception. Mr Lister, on February 13, read a paper giving the results of his observations on the Dimorphism of Nummulites. At the next meeting, on February 27, T. B. Vinycomb discussed the problem of Flight and the success which has been obtained in the solution of the problem. At the last meeting H. G. Frean read a paper on Agglutination.

C.U.R.V.

"G" COMPANY.

Captain—R. D. Brownson. *Lieutenant*—F. A. White (attached). *2nd Lieutenants*—G. Robinson, Ferguson, Fayerman (attached). *Sergeants*—G. C. Craggs, C. F. Keeble. *Corporals*—R. M. Moore, J. Lusk. *Lance-Corporals*—R. E. Newbery, H. C. Rose, H. I. Robinson.

This term has been a singularly eventful one as far as the Company is concerned. On Wednesday, February 8th, a most successful Smoking Concert was held, at which the Colonel and Officers from other Companies were kindly present. Again on Saturday, February 4th, the Company took part in the Field-day and general festivities in honour of the visit of the H.A.C.

The Field-day at Oxford, which was unavoidably postponed last term, was held on March 7th, when a good number of Members of "G" Company turned out, and a most enjoyable day they had. The Company formed the extreme right flank of the attack, and on the "Cease Fire" sounding, had managed to get round the enemy's left, and so cut off his retreat.

The Company entered a team of men for the Wale plate; this is the first time "G" Company has taken part for several years, and we hope that this shows a growing keenness on the part of the present members.

On Friday, March 17th, the Annual Marching Order Inspection was held, when the officer Commanding the 12th Regimental District inspected the Corps. Members of the Company are reminded that Part I. of the Firing Exercises *must* be finished before the end of the present term, and as a great many have not begun no time should be lost in making use of the fine weather.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Hon. Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens M.A. *Librarian*—C. B. Rootham M.A., Mus. Bac. *Hon. Secretary*—G. C. Craggs. *Assistant Secretary*—A. G. P. Sayerman. *Committee*—A. Chapple, R. Turner, J. W. Whye, J. Fraser, H. C. Rose, C. B. L. Yearsley, A. Y. Campbell.

"Smokers" have not been a prominent feature this term; nevertheless, the Musical Society has done some very solid work, of which the performance of Bach's "Trauermusik" was one of the results.

A full report of the latter is given in this number.

A "Smoker" will be given on the 15th inst., of which a report will appear in the next number of *The Eagle*.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—Z. N. Brooke. *Vice-President*—W. Coop. *Treasurer*—A. G. Coombs. *Secretary*—C. F. Hodges.

Although this term has not been illuminated by any particularly brilliant maiden efforts, yet it has been especially noticeable for the gradual and steady maturation on the part of former speakers; and on this account we can look back upon the past session with every feeling of satisfaction. The speeches have been on the whole better than usual, and the numbers of attendants has been well sustained. With regard to individual debates, the first dealt with the question of the Unemployed; and if no great economic light was shed upon those sitting in darkness, Hon. Members were at all events saved the trouble of reading a certain article which appeared in one of the current magazines, and which furnished material for most of the speeches.

The debate on "Ghosts" was distinctly disappointing. It did not send us shivering to our beds, as it certainly ought to have done, nor cause us to lie awake anxiously counting the hours before the dawn. But it is difficult to bind ghosts in chains of logic, and doubtless those into whose hands the subject was entrusted did their best.

Mr H. W. Harris (Ex-President) was listened to with great attention as he pleaded the cause of his forefathers, but prejudice, combined with the splendid reasoning of Mr C. R. Reddy, was too strong for him, and the House "plunged" in a body for the superiority of its own generation. Specialisation, which, like the good old-fashioned flowers, comes up every year, was treated in a somewhat lighter and more pleasing manner than usual. But probably the most successful debate of the term was that dealing with Sentimentality; the dual between Mr C. R. Reddy and Mr L. U. Wilkinson being an interesting and instructive display of forensic fencing.

We take the opportunity of congratulating Mr H. W. Harris on his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Union, and Mr C. R. Reddy on his becoming a candidate for that office. We wish him success.

The following debates were held this term:

January 28th—Mr A. S. Coombs (Hon. Treas.) moved "That this House would welcome State Interference in the question of the Unemployed." Mr C. F. Hodges (Hon. Sec.) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr J. C. Squire, Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr R. Meldrum, Mr A. B. Johnston, Mr H. Edmonds, Mr J. H. W. Trumper, Mr F. Jenkins; *against the motion*, Mr P. N. F. Young, Mr M. Henderson (Hon. Auditor), Mr H. K. Finch. The motion was carried by 3 votes.

February 4th—Mr D. W. Ward moved "That in the opinion of this House Ghosts exist." Mr H. K. Finch opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr R. Meldrum, Mr H. W. Harris (Ex-President), Mr D. W. Rennie, Mr D. W. Coates, Mr M. Henderson (Hon. Auditor); *against the motion*, Mr R. E. T. Bell, Mr S. H. Castle, Mr A. Y. Campbell, Mr H. A. L. Laidlaw. The motion was carried by 10 votes.

February 11th—Mr H. W. Harris (Ex-President) moved "That in the opinion of this House we are not better than our fathers." Mr C. R. Reddy opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr D. W. Rennie, Mr M. Henderson (Hon. Auditor), Mr R. Meldrum, Mr W. T. Clissold; *against the motion*, Mr S. M. C. Taylor, Mr H. Edmonds, Mr F. Jenkins, Mr D. W. Ward, Mr P. N. F. Young, Mr J. E. P. Allen, Mr D. W. Coates. The motion was lost by 15 votes.

February 18th—Mr H. A. L. Laidlaw moved "That this House deplores the modern tendency to Specialisation." Mr P. N. F. Young opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr A. Y. Campbell, Mr N. Wornall, Mr W. Byron Scott; *against the motion*, Mr W. H. C. Sharpe, Mr W. Coop (Vice-President), Mr A. G. Coombs (Hon. Treas.), Mr A. L. Gorringe. The motion was lost by 2 votes.

February 25th—Mr L. U. Wilkinson moved "That this House deplores the growing Sentimentality of the age." Mr J. C. Squire opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Mr J. H. V. Trumper, Mr W. Byron-Scott, Mr H. K. Finch, Mr Z. N. Brooke (President); *against the motion*, Mr M. Henderson (Hon. Auditor), Mr C. R. Reddy, Mr R. H. E. Somersset (Queens' College), Mr C. F. Hodges (Hon. Sec.), Mr T. A. Weston, Mr R. Meldrum, Mr F. H. Grant. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Dyson, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Rootham, Dr Shore, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*), R. E. T. Bell, R. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, W. Clissold, R. T. Cole (*Junior Treasurer*), H. S. Crole Rees, J. Fraser, H. G. Frean, H. W. Harris, F. A. R. Higgins (*Junior Secretary*), H. C. Honeybourne, A. G. C. Hunt, W. T. Ritchie, H. Sanger, J. F. Spink, J. Stokes.

This term is remarkable in the history of the Mission as including the 21st anniversary of the beginning of the work in Walworth by Mr Philipps. Henceforth the Mission of the College and the College as Missioner are of age. Both College and Mission field are composed for the most part of a shifting population, so that progress is necessarily retarded and chequered. Each generation therefore, which for the time being is the College, must throw itself the more vigorously into this department of College life and activity. Only so can we in our time be worthy successors of those who first set their hands to this work, and worthy predecessors of the future generations who will succeed us.

To celebrate the occasion the Senior Missioner came up to College, and Dr Watson, "the father of the Mission," went down to Walworth. Here Mr Robertson gave the Saturday night's address, preached in Chapel, and spoke at the meeting held in the Combination Room on Sunday evening. His sermon will, we hope, be printed *in extenso*: the most striking feature perhaps was the description of the various crowds which every night pass over the great bridges of the Thames on their way to their various and widely-separated homes. As a College we have undertaken the place of resident squire to the parish of the Lady Margaret in Walworth; and our College must be represented on the spot from time to time, not only by the clergy whom we profess to support. It would be difficult to exaggerate the benefits received and conferred by visitors who will spend a day or a week or more in the parish and meet the people—our people, in their clubs and homes as well as at the services.

At the meeting in the Combination Room on Sunday evening the Master introduced the President and Mr Robertson to an audience of between 50 and 60. We were there reminded of the object our foundress had in view—the science of preaching and the art of charity. Such was the object of the ancient foundation of St John's Hospital which our College absorbed: such is the object which we in our day are trying to achieve by maintaining the Mission in Walworth, the oldest and chief of such enterprises, which was started on Sexagesima, 1884. To carry out this object contributions are necessary, for the activities of the Missioners are multifarious. In particular at the present time the problem of "the unemployed" is pressing hard. A committee to administer relief has been formed on which all qualified persons without distinction of creed are serving. Money is disbursed at the rate of £5 every week, after rigid examination of each of the many cases, according to the newest and most scientific regulations. But the committee needs funds to disburse. Those whom it helps deserve its help, and must not be left to the untender mercies of Poor-Law relief, which takes scant heed of the individual and none of the home and family. Harrowing details are not things to be rehearsed here, but the sight of bare and hopeless poverty which one has seen in Walworth this winter is enough to kill the shame of begging. We beg therefore for an increase of subscriptions—extensive and intensive—that the people who have been adopted by the College may be warmed, fed, and clothed, as well as taught. But if only Johnians will go down and fill the vacant place at the whist table or the billiard table in the clubs and see for themselves the work that our Missioners are doing—though the field is a little further off than the College Laboratory or the playing fields—there will be no need for shameful begging.

Dr Watson has been good enough to supply some notes about his visit to Walworth. Though the day was wet there were 100 communicants. At the morning service there was only a poor congregation, but in the afternoon there were nearly 300 children at the catechizing, all ready to repeat the gist of former lessons when called upon by name. At the evening service there were about 200 of the class of people for whose sake the Mission exists. The children's prizes were distributed by Dr Watson in the afternoon, and every effort was made on all sides to celebrate this anniversary as it deserved.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—S. N. Rostron. *Ex-Presidents*—J. H. A. Hart M.A., W. G. Cheese. *Secretary*—H. Edmonds. *Treasurer*—E. C. Dewick. *Committee*—R. D. Waller, P. N. F. Young.

The following meetings have been held this term:

Feb. 3—"Monasticism," by the Senior Dean.

- Feb. 10—"Controversial Debate on Miracles." H. F. G. Balcomb, F. R. J. Easton, H. Edmonds.
 Feb. 17—"The Oxyrynchus New Sayings of Jesus," by the Master.
 Feb. 24—"Penitence in the Early Church," by the Rev Dr Mason (Master of Pembroke College).
 Mar. 10—"Some considerations bearing on Romans v. 19," by the Rev H. J. C. Knight M.A. (Principal of the Clergy Training School).

There are thirty-five members and associates in residence.

In the business meeting held on February 3, Rule III. (c) was amended, in order to allow all members of the College to be eligible as associates.

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., E. A. Benians B.A., J. F. Spink B.A., R. D. D. Brownson, W. G. Cheese, G. H. Castle, W. Clissold, R. T. Cole (*Secretary*), E. C. Dewick, F. A. R. Higgins, R. D. Waller.

The following gave addresses during the term:—

- Jan. 28—Dr. Watson.
 Feb. 4—Mr Ward.
 Feb. 11—Dr Watson.
 Feb. 18—Canon Richards, of Riverina, N.S.W.
 Feb. 25—Mr Robertson, Senior College Missioner.
 Mar. 4—No Service.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 135.

Adams, F.	Hogan, R. V. J. S.	Satterly, J.
Barlow, P. S.	Hume, P. J.	Sibly, T. M.
Barber, C. A.	Jenkins, F.	Stanford, H. C.
Bass, R. A.	Johnston, F.	Stead, W. J. V.
Byron-Scott, W.	Jones, R. F.	D. M. Stewart
Campbell, A. Y.	Khong, K. T.	Taylor, A. D.
Coates, D. W.	Lall, P.	Taylor, G. M. C.
Collins, E. L.	Lin, G. C.	Thompson, A. C.
Cooper, T.	Lincoln, N.	Thompson, W. C.
Crauford, L. G.	Lucas, E. C.	Topley, W. W. C.
Coombs, A. G.	Newton, H. G. T.	Trumper, J. H. W.
Darwin, J. H.	Ohm, D. McK.	Twinn, F. C. G.
Dawson, R. T.	Philp, C. H. G.	Vause, T. C.
Druce, C. L.	Rennie, D. W.	Wadia, N. Z.
Evans, A. E.	Robinson, G. M. M.	Ward, D. W.
Fayerman, A. G. P.	Rose, F. G.	Willans, G. J.
Gledstone, F. F.	Richardson, A. H.	Worrall, N.
Hallack, W. C.	Saint, P. J.	Yonge, G. V.
Hay, W. K.	Scoular, J. G.	



THE NEW BOAT HOUSE FUND.

WE desire to bring to the notice of members of the College the present state of this Fund.

Up to June last the total amount collected amounted to £2530 7s. 11d.

The debt still unpaid (including bank charges on the overdraft) at the end of June amounted to £418 8s. 8d.

It has been suggested that to mark the year of office of Mr H. Sanger as President of the C.U.B.C., a special effort should be made to pay off, or substantially reduce, the debt owing. Mr Sanger is the first President the College has had since Mr Goldie in 1872.

On condition that this effort is made, the Master has generously offered to contribute the sum of £100. It will be remembered that the Master provided the site.

We are fully aware of the generous readiness with which members of the College, both resident and non-resident, have responded to our previous appeals.

The provision of the Boat House has been in every way a benefit to the Boat Club, it has added greatly to the convenience of rowing members of the College, and by saving rent and other charges has considerably diminished the necessary expenses of the Club.

We believe that the Boat House has added an attractive and valuable element to College life. Under these circumstances we venture to appeal once more to members of the College to assist us in this special effort.

L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX,
President.

R. F. SCOTT,
Treasurer.

Towards this special appeal the following sums have been either promised or received:

	£	s.	d.
The Master	100	0	0
The Editors of <i>The Eagle</i> Magazine..	25	0	0
Proceeds of the Concert on Nov. 4..	28	8	6
J. E. P. Allen	10	0	
J. R. Airey	5	0	
C. A. Barber	5	0	
R. A. Bass	5	0	
A. C. Belgrave.....	5	0	
R. E. T. Bell	5	0	
J. H. Bentley	10	0	
F. F. Blackman	3	3	0
W. N. Bolderston		2	6
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	10	0	0
Rev Dr A. Caldecott	1	1	0
R. T. Cole	1	0	0
W. Coop		5	0
E. H. Craggs	10	0	0
L. G. Crauford		5	0
A. E. Cullen	10	0	
C. A. Cummins		5	0
E. M. Cutting		5	0
R. C. Dewick		5	0
C. L. Druce		5	0
H. K. Finch		5	0
R. H. Forster	5	0	0
J. Fraser	2	0	0
H. Gandy		5	0
W. Gaskell	1	1	0
C. Gathorne.....	10	0	
T. W. H. Gibbins		5	0
E. W. Green		5	0
W. C. Halluck.....		5	0
F. A. R. Higgins	10	0	
J. R. Hill	7	6	
P. J. Hume		5	0
W. L. Irwin		5	0
F. Johnston		5	0

R. F. Jones	5	0
C. Knight	5	0
H. F. P. Knight	10	0
Prof Larmor	5	0 0
A. C. A. Latif	5	0 0
J. G. Leathem.....	2	2 0
N. Lincoln	10	0
J. J. Lister	5	0 0
Prof Liveing	10	0 0
J. Lusk.....	1	1 0
G. B. Mathews	5	5 0
R. Meldrum.....	10	0
R. Meyer	2	2 0
D. McK. Ohm.....	5	0
H. E. H. Oakeley	10	0
A. R. Pennington	5	0 0
H. T. H. Piaggio	1	0
K. R. S. Rau	2	6
C. R. Reddy	5	0
H. I. Robinson	5	0
J. B. Ronaldson	5	0
C. B. Rootham	2	0 0
H. C. Rose	10	6
J. Satterley	2	6
J. E. Sears	5	0
R. F. Scott	10	0 0
G. C. Sharp	5	0
Dr L. E. Shore	5	0 0
J. C. Squire.....	10	0
H. C. Stanford	10	0
W. J. V. Stead.....	5	0
D. M. Stewart	5	0
Dr J. R. Tanner	5	0 0
J. N. Taylor	10	0
R. H. Vercoe	5	0
G. V. Yonge	3	0
P. N. F. Young	5	0

£264 8 0

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas 1904.

Donations.

	DONORS.
*Rapson (E. J.). In what Degree was Sanskrit a spoken Language? (From the <i>Journal of the Roy. Asiatic Soc.</i> July, 1904). 8vo	The Author
Wordsworth (W.). The Excursion, being a Portion of the Recluse. Edited by G. C. M. Smith. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 4.40.33	The Editor
Calendar of Letter-Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. Letter-Book F. circa A.D. 1337-1352. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.40.10	The Town Clerk of the City of London
*Lewton-Brain (L.). West Indian Anthracnose of Cotton. (Reprinted from the <i>West Indian Bulletin</i> . Vol. V., No. 2, 1904). 8vo.	
*Howard (Albert). Hop Experiments, 1904. Issued for the Information of Hop-Growers in Kent and Surrey. 8vo. Lond. 1904...	
*Glover (T. R.). Studies in Virgil. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 7.27.43.	Dr D. MacAlister
Barnard (S.) and Child (J. M.). A new Geometry for Senior Forms. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 3.52.65.	
*Kikuchi (Baron Dairoku). Recent Seismological Investigations in Japan. 4to. Tokyo, 1904. 3.43.50	
*Mullinger (J. B.). Cambridge Characteristics in the Seventeenth Century. 8vo. Lond. 1867. 5.31.19	The Author
Clark (J. W.). Endowments of the University of Cambridge. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 5.27.38	The Editor
*Greenhill (A. G.). Étude géométrique du Mouvement planétaire. 8vo. Paris, 1904.	The Author
— The Mathematical Theory of the Top considered historically. 8vo. 1904	The Author
*Borchardt (W. G.) and Perrott (Rev. A. D.). A new Trigonometry for Schools. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 3.52.66.....	The Authors

- *Bonney (Dr T. G.). St Paul's Message to the Athenians. A Sermon preached during the meeting of the British Association. 8vo. Lond. 1904
- *Clark (Prof. E. C.). College Caps and Doctors' Hats. (Reprinted from *The Archaeological Journal*, March, 1904. 8vo. 5.28.23.)
- *Hilton (A. C.). Works. Together with his Life and Letters. Edited by Sir R. P. Edgcumbe. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 11.29.39.
- Petronius (Titus) "*Arbiter*." Satyricon. Editio nova et locupletissima. Recens. J. P. Lotichio. 2 Tom. 4to. Francofurti, 1629. Dd.4.25
- In T. Petronii Arbitri Satyricum Notæ, Castigationes, Emendationes, et variæ Lectiones. 4to. Francofurti. 1629. Dd 4.25.
- Sophocles. The Oedipus Tyrannus. With Translation, Notes, and Indices. By B. H. Kennedy.* 8vo. Camb. 1882. 7.31.50.
- *Mayor (Prof. J. E. B.). Exercises in Latin Accidence. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 7.24.25.
- Baskeville Club, The. No. 1: Handlist. 4to. Camb. 1904
- James (M. R.). The Western MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. IV. containing Plates, Addenda, Corrigenda and Index. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 14.4.24.
- The Western MSS. in the Library of Emmanuel College. roy. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 14.4.29.
- Lewis (J.). The History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Church of Favresham [*sic*] in Kent; of the adjoining Priory of Davington, and Maison-Dieu of Ospringe. 4to. London, 1727. F.6.33.

The Author

The Author

The Editor

R. Griffin, Esq.

Professor Mayor

The Author

C. Sayle, Esq.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity College

The Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College

Mr Scott

Additions.

- Acts (Public General) passed in the Fourth Year of King Edward VII. 8vo. Lond. 1904. SL.13.64.
- *Bullocus (G.). Oeconomia Methodica Concordantiarum Scripturæ Sacræ. fol. Antverpiæ, 1572. L.6.9.
- Burnet (Gilbert). A Supplement to Burnet's History of my own Time, derived from his original Memoirs, &c. Edited by H. C. Foxcroft. 8vo. Oxford, 1902. 5.34.13.
- Caius (John). The Annals of Gonville and Caius College. Edited by John Venn. (Camb. Antiq. Soc., Octavo Publ. XL.) 8vo. Camb. 1904.
- Cambridge Natural History. Vol. VII. Hemichordata, by S. F. Harmer. Ascidians and Amphioxus, by W. A. Herdman. Fishes, by T. W. Bridge and G. A. Boulenger. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 3.26.
- Cambridge University Calendar for the Year 1904-1905. *Library Table*.
- Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michs. Term, 1903 to Easter Term, 1904. Vol. XXXIII. 4to. Camb. 1904. 6.4.33.

- Charles (R. H.). The Assumption of Moses. Translated from the Latin Sixth Century MS. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 9.6.76.
- The Apocalypse of Baruch. Translated from the Syriac. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 9.6.77.
- The Book of Jubilees or the Little Genesis. Translated from the Ethiopic Text. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 9.6.41.
- Charters. Facsimiles of Royal and other Charters in the British Museum. Vol. I. William I.—Richard I. Edited by G. F. Wainer and H. J. Ellis. fol. Lond. 1903. AB.
- Church Historical Society. The Reformed Breviary of Cardinal Tommasi. Edited, with an Introduction, Translation, Notes, and Appendices, by J. W. Legg. 4to. Lond. 1904.
- Cunningham (W.). An Essay on Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. (Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern Times). 2 vols. 8vo. Camb. 1898-1900. 1.37.61,62.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Errata. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 12.6.
- Dictionary (New English) or historical Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray. (M—Mandragon). By Henry Bradley. 4to. Oxford, 1904.
- Early English Text Society. An Alphabet of Tales. An English 15th Century Translation of the Alphabetum Narrationum of Etienne de Besangon. Edited by Mrs. M. M. Banks. Part I. A—H. 8vo. Lond. 1904.
- Twenty-six Political and other Poems. Edited by Dr J. Kail. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 4.5.
- The Laud Troy Book, a Romance of about 1400 A.D. Edited by J. E. Wülfing. Part II. 8vo. Lond. 1903.
- English Fragments from Latin Medieval Service-Books with 2 coloured Facsimiles from Medieval Prymers. Edited by H. Littlehales. (Extra Series), 8vo. Lond. 1903.
- Lydgate's Reson and Sensuallyte. Edited by E. Sieper. Vol. II. (Extra Series). 8vo. Lond. 1903. 4.6.
- Frere (W. H.). The English Church in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (1558-1625). 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.31.5.
- Grey (Zachary). A Vindication of the Church of England, in Answer to Mr. Pierce's Vindication of the Dissenters. 2 Parts. 8vo. Lond. 1720. S.10.17. (*Thomas Baker's Copy*).
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Vol. XXVII. Tracts on the Mass. Edited by J. Wickham Legg. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 11.16.64.
- Herwerden (H. van). Appendix Lexici Graeci Suppletorii et Dialectici. 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1904. 7.26.24.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Calendar of the MSS. preserved at Hatfield House. Part X. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 6.8.
- Report on American MSS. in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 6.8.
- Calendar of the Stuart Papers belonging to His Majesty preserved at Windsor Castle. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 6.8.
- Jewish Encyclopedia, The. Vol. VIII. (Leon-Moravia). 4to. N. York and Lond. 1904. 12.2.48.
- New Palaeographical Society. Facsimiles of ancient MSS., &c. Part II. fol. Oxford, 1904. *Library Table*.
- Oxford Historical Society. The ancient Kalendar of the University of Oxford from Documents of the 14th to the 17th Century. Edited by Christopher Wordsworth. 8vo. Oxford, 1904. 5.26.94.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward II. A.D. 1324-1327. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.10.
- Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1579-1580. Edited by A. J. Butler. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.2.
- Calendar of Treasury Books, 1660-1667, preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared by W. A. Shaw. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.5.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, November 1st, 1673 to February 28th, 1675. Edited by F. H. B. Daniell. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.6.

- Rolls Series. Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters. Vol. VI. 1404-1415. Prepared by J. A. Twemlow. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.1.
- Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 15 May, 1696—31 October, 1697. Edited by Hon. J. W. Fortescue. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 15.3.
- Royal Historical Society. Select Despatches from the British Foreign Office Archives relating to the Formation of the Third Coalition against France 1804-1805. Edited by J. H. Rose. sm. 4to. Lond. 1904. 5.17.175.
- Shuckburgh (E. S.). Emmanuel College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.28.79.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. I. Fasc. vii. (Agricola-allego). 4to. Lipsiae, 1904. *Library Table*.
- Walpole (Horace). Letters. Chronologically arranged and edited with Notes and Indices by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. IX-XII. 8vo. Oxford, 1904. 11.28.58-61.
- Whitaker's Almanack for 1905. *Reference Table*.