



THE EAGLE.

October Term 1905.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxvi, p. 323.)

THIS instalment of notes deals with some matters relating to the foundation and early history of the College. The first document printed is an agreement between the Lady Margaret and James Stanley, Bishop of Ely. It sets forth the arrangements for suppressing the old religious house of St John and the establishing of the new College. Of this document two copies are preserved. The one printed is that signed by the Lady Margaret herself. It will be observed that it is not signed by the Bishop of Ely. Fast upon its signature followed the series of deaths which meant so much, and which, but for the stubborn persistence of Bishop Fisher, must have put an end to the scheme.

This document, it will be observed, is dated 10 March, 24 Hen. VII, *i.e.* 10 March 1508-9. King Henry VII died 21 April 1509, and the Lady Margaret died on the 29th June following. The Bishop of Ely, in Fisher's words, "because he hadde not sealide, he wolde not perform his promyse."

The negotiations now fell into the hands of the Lady Margaret's executors, and there has been preserved a second copy of this agreement, bearing the signatures: Jas. Elien (who signs twice); Ri Wynton; Jo. Roffs.; Henry Hornby; Hugh Assheton. The last four were executors of the Lady Margaret's will. Curiously enough this copy is dated 14 March 24 Henry VII. The wording is almost exactly the same as that of the one printed below, and it purports to be made between the Lady Margaret and the Bishop of Ely. It is not easy to explain how, if the date is correctly given, the executors came to sign, or how, if the document was signed by the executors as such, a date came to be inserted which was prior to the Lady Margaret's death and therefore prior to the existence of the body of executors as such. But, as the Bishop's signature was affixed, the negotiations had advanced a step.

Conuentiones quedam facte inter egregiam Comitissam Margaretam illustrissimi Regis Henrici septimi genitricem ex vna parte et Reuerendum patrem dominum Jacobum Eliensem Episcopum ex altera parte super commutanda quadam religiosa domo regularum fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum Sancti Joannis Cantbrigie in Collegium secularium personarum studentium in artibus et sacra theologia.

Principio curabit dicta Comitissa dispensationem apostolicam obtinere tam pro hac commutatione fienda quam super iuramento dicti Reuerendi patris quod olim in sua consecratione prestitit quatenus idem pater legitime posset transferre ius foundationis dicte domus, quod tam ipse quam predecessores eius habuerunt, in comitissam predictam.

Deinde hoc optento transferret idem Reuerendus pater vniuersum ius foundationis domus antedictae quod vel ipse vel successores eius imposterum vindicare possunt in eadem indictam Comitissam vt illa scilicet Collegium scolarium studentium erigat in eadem reseruata nichilominus ordinaria iurisdictione dicto patri de qua specialis declaratio fiet et statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis.

Tertio prouidebitur in statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis quod magister et socii Collegii futuri orabunt pro statu

prospero dicti Reuerendi patris quoad vixerit et pro anima eiusdem in perpetuum postquam hinc migrauerit tanquam singularis benefactoris et cooperatoris ac coadiutoris in hoc tum sancto opere et tam meritorio.

Quarto prouidebitur ab eadem Comitissa in eiisdem Statutis quem in modum electionis omnes tam sociorum quam magistri fieri debeant vt nulla super hac re continget ambiguitas.

Quinto concessit eadem Comitissa pro se quod durante vita predicti Reuerendi patris ex tribus scolaribus aptis et idoneis per eum nominandis unus eligeretur in consortium dicte domus seu Collegii iuxta statuta per eam ordinanda idque totiens renouabitur quotiens locus eius vacare contingeret.

Sexto prouidebitur in eiisdem statutis quod magister et socii dicte domus seu collegii futuri pro singulis personis tam viuus quam defunctis orabunt pro quibus religiosi fratres dicte domus ante tenebantur. In quorum omnium premissorum fidem et testimonium tam predicta comitissa quam prefatus Reuerendus pater presens scriptum manibus propriis consignantur decimo die Marcii Anno dicto domini Regis xxiiij^{to}.

MARGARET.

Idem Reuerendus pater per literas suas commissarias Magistro Ricardo Wyott in sacra Theologia professori ac Magistro Collegii Christi in vniuersitate predicta Magistro Johannem ffotehed in eadem sacra Theologia bachelario et Magistro Willielmo Thornborough decretorum doctori auctoritatem et potestatem conferet sufficientem inuentarium omnium iocalium ceterorum bonorum mobilium ac munimentorum eidem domum sancti Johannis prefatum faciendi ac eadem omnia in tuta et salua custodia reponendi ea videlicet intentionem vt cum nouum Collegium scholarium fuit per eandem comitissam erectum socii eiusdem ipsa iocalia munimenta et cetera bona omnia integre habeant et possideant in perpetuum.

The next deed takes us a long way on the road. It is dated 12 December, 2 Hen. VIII, *i.e.* 1510. It makes full provision for the extinction of the old house and for the foundation of the new College. The pendant seals of the Bishop, and of the Prior and Convent of Ely are a little chipped but still in fair condition. Some letters from Hornby to Fisher written about this

time were printed in *The Eagle*, Vol. XVI, and on p. 345 we learn that the brethren of the old house "departed from Cambridge toward Ely, the xij day of March, at iij of the clokke at afternoone, by water." We may take it then that the old house was closed on 12 March 1510-1.

This indenture made the xijth day of December the second yere of the reign of our souereign lord King Henry the viijth betwene the reuerend ffader in God Richard Bishop of Wynchester, John Bishop of Rochester, Sir Charles Somerset knight Lord Herbert, Sir Thomas Louell knight, Sir Henry Marney knight, Sir John Seynt John knight, Henry Horneby clerk, and Hugh Assheton clerk Executors of the testament of the excellent Princes Margarete late Countesse of Richmond and Derby and Graundame to our seid Souereign Lord Kyng Henry the viijth on the one partie, and the Reuerend ffader in God James Bishop of Ely ffounder and ordinarie of the hous and priory of Seynt Johns in Cambrige on the oder partie Witnesseth that wher our holy ffader the Pope by his bulles vnder lede for thencreas of virtue lerninge and doctrine and preching of the Word of God and to thestablishing of Cristes feith and for dyuers consideracions expressed in the seid bull hath suppressed the extiencted and determined the foundation and Religion of the seid hous and Priory by the Royall assent of our seid souereign lord the Kyng that nowe is by his lettres patentes vnder his greate sealle and also by thassent and aggrement of the seid Reuerend ffader James Bishop of Ely confirmed by the Priory and Couent of the Cathedral Church of Ely as in the seid bulles lettres patentes and oder Writinges therof made more pleyntyly apperith It is now couenaunted betwene the seid parties and fully concluded and by the seid Reuerend Byshop of Elie graunted that he for the better execution and assurance of the premisses shall before the xvth day of Januarie next ensuinge after the date of these presents avoyd and cause to be voyded and remoued out of the seid hous and Priory all such and as many Religious persons as now be incorporate and possessed in the seid hous and Priory of Seynt Johns or that can or may pretende or clayme any right title or interesse in and to the said hous and Priory or to the possessions therof by reason of their possession or incorporacion within the same

and vtterly make voyde and disposes the seid Religious persons from the seid hous and Priory and all such right title clayme and interesse as they or eny of them haue pretend or clayme to haue within the same hous and Priory and to the possessions and to eny thyng therunto belonging and also cause the same Religious persons and euery of them by autentique instrument in sure and sufficiente fourme to be made to resigne and renounce all such right title clayme and interesse as they or eny of them haue or in any manner of wyse may haue to the seid hous and Priory and to the possessions or to eny thyng thereunto apperteyninge and that the same bishop shall translate or cause to be translated all the same Religious persons in to oder house or houses of the same Religion and cause them and euery of them clerely to renounce relinquish and leue the same hous and priory and all the possessions thereof and clerely to departe and to be utterly excluded from the same for euer and to be really and effectually accepte and incorporate in some oder honse or houses of the same Religion and cause the seid hous and Priory of Seynt Johns and the foundation and corporacion thereof to be clerely dissolved and determined for euer before the seid xvth day of Januarie next ensuinge And also the seid Byshop of Ely couenaunteth and graunteth to the seid executors by these presents that he before the fest of the purification of our lady next ensuinge and at all tymes after when he shalbe reasonably required by the seid executors and eny of them shall make and cause to be made all such grauntes and assurances to the seid executors ther heires and assignes of the seid house and priory of Seynt Johns and of all the mannors londes tenementes and possessions and all oder thynges that belong and at eny tyme belonged therunto to haue and to hold to the same executors ther heires and assignes as shalbe aduysed by the lerned counsell of the same Executours ther heires and assignes or eny of them at their costes and charges and cause all the same grauntes and assurances to be confermed by the Priour and Couent of the seid Cathedrall church of Ely by ther dede and dedes sealled with ther Common seale in such wyse as shalbe aduysed by the seid executours and eny of them so that the seid executors or some of them by reason therof and by reason and auctorite of the seid bulles and of the seid lettres patentes and oder premisses may make lawfull profite and sure translacion of the seid hous and priory of Seynt Johns and the

possessions therof vnto a perpetuall College of a perpetuall Master and felowes and there erecte founde and establish a perpetuall College of a perpetuall Master and felowes accordynge to the will mynde and entente of the said princess and accordynge to the ordinaunces and statutes of the seid executors therof to be made by vertue and auctorite of the seid bulles and lettres patentes ther perpetually to endure And ouer this the seid Bishop of Ely couenauntith and graunteth to the seid executours by these presentes that the same bishop and his successours and also the seid Priour and Couent of the seid Cathedrall Church of Ely and ther successors shall at all tymes doo and cause and suffer to be done all thynges necessarye and requisite for the seid translacion and for the fundacion and establysshinge of the seid College for euer to endure as by the lerned counsell of the seid executors or eny of them shalbe aduysed at the costes and charges of the seid executors And the seid executors by these presentes promitte and graunte to the seid Reuerend fader Bishop of Ely that the seid Master and felowes within one moneth next after that they shall be founded and haue reall and corporall possession of the same hous and prioury and of the manors londes tenementes and possessions of the same shall graunte by ther sufficient writings vnder ther common seall for the exhibicion and fyndyng of the seid Religious persons duryng ther lyues to euery of them or to oder persons at ther nominacion an annuite of *vj/z. xiijs. iiij/d.* by the yere to be had and perceyued to euery of them during ther lyues out of the seid hous manors londes and tenementes at to festes of the yere that is to say Ester and Michelmas by evyn porcions with a sufficient clause of distress in the same hous and in all the seid manors londes and tenementes for lak of payment of the same And the seid executors couenaunten and graunten to the seid Reuerend fader in God Bishop of Ely by thes presentes that after the seid translacion of the seid hous and prioury and fundacion of the seid College the same executors in their statutes and ordinaunces theruppon to be made for the ordryng and contynuance of the same College shall ordeyn and establish amonge oder thynges that the Jurisdiction ordinarie of the same College and of the churches and Chapells therunto belonging shall apperteyn and belonge to the same bishop and his successours for euermore and that the Master and felowes of the seid College shall pray for the good astate of the same

bishop during his lyf and for his sowle after his deces as the secondarye founder benefactor and partyner in the seid meritorious work and also for the good astate of all his successours in tyme to come Bishops of Ely duringe ther lyues and for the sowles of his predecessors patrons and founders of the seid hous and prioury and for the sowles of his successors as secondarye founders of the seid College And ouer that that the seid executors shall proude and make statutes and ordinaunces of the seid College in such manner that ther shall not be eny ambiguite in the eleccions of the Master and felowes of the seid College And also the same executors graunten to the seid Reuerend ffader in God Byshop of Ely by these presentes that the same Reuerend ffader in God during his lyf shall name and chose iij apte and able persons scolars and his successors after his decesse one apte and able person scolar to be made felowes of and in the seid College and they to be accepted and admitted felowes of the same College at ther nominacion and eleccion and that to be renued and vsed as ofte as the place of eny of them shall happen to be voyde And ouer that the seid executors graunten to the seid Reuerend ffader in God Bishop of Ely that they shall ordeign and proude in ther seid statutes that the Master and felowes of the seid College shalbe bounden to pray for all and singular persons as well alyue as dede for the which the seid Religious bredren of the seid hous and prioury were bounde to pray in likewise as the seid executors haue before this tyme promysed and couenaunted with the same Reuerend ffader in God to be done In witnes wherof the seid parties to these present Indentures enterchaungeably haue set ther sealles the day and yere aboue writton And We the priour and Couent of the Cathedrall church of Ely having and takyng thes present Indentures and all and singuler premisses conteyned therein ffrely agree accepte and approue the same and the same Indentures and all the same premisses conteyned and specified therein vnto the seid executors ther heiris and assigns for vs and oure successours ratifie approue and conferme by thes presentes rentys consuetudines and all other rightys of oure monastery and priory of Ely in all thynges always saued and reseruyd In Witnesse wheroff We the seid Priour and Couent to thes presentes haue sette oure Commen Seale Yevyn at Ely in our chapitoure house the ffyrste day of the moneth of January in

yere of our lord God M^cCCCCX And the seconde yere of the reigne of our souereign lord King Henry the viij aboueseid

Endorsed. Posterior Indentura inter Episcopum Eliensem et executores Margarete matris regis Henrici vij.

The brethen being gone the work proceeded. The Charter of the new College was given by the executors and was dated 9 April 1511. The College was opened in 1516; even the industrious Thomas Baker was unable to fix the exact day. He points out that the licence of the Bishop of Ely, empowering Fisher to consecrate the Chapel, was dated 26 July 1516. As on the 29th July 1516, thirty-one Fellows were admitted "In encaeniis Collegii" we may infer that this was the opening day or might count as such. In the five years from 1511 to 1516 much had been done. We are fortunate in having an account of this period in Bishop Fisher's own words. This statement, which is printed below, is preserved in an old Register of the College known as "The Thin Red Book." This volume will be found calendared in Professor Mayor's edition of Thomas Baker's History of the College. It contains a number of documents in no particular order, and transcribed by a number of different hands. Fisher's statement comes between two documents, the first of which is dated 8 October, 33 Hen. viii (1541) and the next 26 July, 34 Hen. viii (1542). As Fisher was beheaded in 1535 this entry must have been made after his death, probably copied from some now lost original. It is here printed exactly as it stands in the Register, without heading or explanation.

The bushop of Ely.

The Licence of the pope (a later hand has erased 'pope' and substituted 'bishop off Rome').

The provyng off my ladys will in the chancery.

The Licence of Mortmayne.

The Besones of my lady seruantes wiche wolde haue hadde all her goodes amonges them.

The taking away of iiii^l off Land.

The agreement with my Lady of Devonshire.

The stopping of that paiment.

The Sewite for Ospring.

The Sewite for Higham.

The Sewite for Browmehall.

FIRST my lorde of Ely which thene was albeit that he hadde promysed my lady his assent for the dissoluyng of Saynte Johannis housse wiche thene was a religious housse into a College of studentes yett because he had not sealide he wolde not performe his promyse and so delaide the matterr a long seasone till at the last we were fayne to agre with hyme by the adnyse of my lorde of Winchestre to our great charge. This was the first sore brounte that we hadde and like to haue quailed all the matterr if it hadde not been wiselie handelide for upon this hong all the rest, yf this had been clerelie revoikede by hyme we cudde not haue done any thing for that College according to my ladys entente and wyll. And surelie this was a long tyme or that we cudde haue the writyngis surelie made and sealide with his seale and his covent seale, vpon the sayme for he purposlie delayde yt for causes wiche I will not here reherse.

SECONDE, where we hadde sente for the popis licence to extincte the religouse housse and to change it into a College of studentes when the graunte came home it was founde of no vailow and all by the negligence off our cownsell wiche devised it for the wiche we weare fayne to make a new writinge and to haue better counsell and to sende agayne to the courte of Rome wiche was a grete hinderance and a grete tracke of tyme.

THIRDE where my lady in hir tyme hadde opteynde the Kynges licence for this change to be mayde but she dyede or euer that it was sealyd so that we were fayne to make anew suyte. And where allso she optenyde by the Kynges license for mortassing of fyfty pound lounde only and no more. Heare I hadde nott a littyll besones to opteyne a new graunte for licence of cc^l to be put in mortmayne and coste me grete suyte and labor both by myself and by my frendes or that I cudde

opteyne it. And iff this hadde not ben optenyde heare would haue beyne butt a poure College. Heare we ware so sore ploungid in a manner in a dispayre to haue brought the College in that condicione that lovide be our lorde it is now in.

FFORTHE it was thought expedient by the iuges that for a surtyte off the landes wiche my lady hadde putt in feoffament for the performance of hir will and hadde thereof licence so to do by King Edwarde vnder his brode seale and by the Kyng her son vnder his seal, likewise vnto than all hir will and testament war performyd; I say it was thought necessarie by the iuges that my lades will shulde be prouyde in the chauncery over and besides the profe off ytt in my lorde of Canterburys courte. And her was myche tyme and labore takyn more then I can tell in a few wordes of attendance and ofte resortyng to the chancellor of Englonde often having our lernyde counsell together often having the chef iuges advises so many writes so many *didimus potestatem* to them that war absente that shulde beare witnes in this matter. So herde it was to gett them to bere this witnes and to be sworne that were then present, so many suytes to the Kinges solicitor the Kinges attorney the Kinges sergeantes withouten whose assentes my lorde chauncelore wolde nothing do oonle as thei war all presant at euery act to beare recorde. This matere or it cudde be concludide was a yere and a half in doyng forsoth it was sore laboreos and paynfull vnto me that many tymes I was right sory that euer I toke that besones apone me.

FFYFT after this rose a grete storme the wiche was sturryde by my lady seruaunts the occasion was this. When my lady was at the poynte to departe owt of this worlde vnto the mercy of God. I hadde pety off her pore seruautes and movid hir that suche as hadde done hir goode seruice and was but littill recompensede that it wolde please hir thei might sumwhat be consideride after the wisdom and discrecion off my lorde of Winchester and me. And she was well contentyde. Apon this occasion thei made vnto the King greate surmyses that thei shulde haue my lady goodes diuidede amonges them. Wiche putt vs to a grete trobill. Ffor all that thei cudde ymagen off evyll agaynst me thaire gave informacion vnto the Kyng and made hyme werray hevvy lorde agaynst me for the wiche was moche attendance gyvyn and moche suyte I maide for myself or euer that I might be declarede.

SIXT after this I was mouide by the Kyng to prepare myselfe to go vnto the generall counsaill for the Realme with my lorde of Saynt Johns and others and because I shulde thene departe the receavor of this londes wiche was in feoffament made grete besones for his discharge because that I hadde recevide parte of that money, so was I fayne to deluyer out off my handes all suche obligaciones as I hadde in keping vnto Mr Assheton [and] Mr Hornby and to declare myselfe of all rekeninges concerning the receytes off the money off that landes or any other. And Mr Hornby recevide after that as myche as was recevide of the sayde moneye.

SEVENTH when I was disapontyde of that iorney my lady seruautes made anew besones thair saw that thus thair couthe nott prevaile therefor thei cawsid vs to be callide to accomptes off all my lades goodes and to shew a cause whi we shulde keape the Kinges inheritance from hyme to the valew of ccccli yerly. And there we brought in our accomptes first befor Mr Sothewell wiche was the Kinges cheaf auditore, and there I was compellide a long tyme to gif attendance apon hym a sundre places and many tymes and there straitly our accomptes war examynide and he well pleaside with them and thought it resonable that tyll all thinges wer performyde the profites of the said landes shuld remane vnto the College. But he diede or euer he myght gyff sufficienly informacion herof vnto the Kyng and sett vs at a rest as after long examinacion off the compte and triall therof made he thoughtt to bring aboute.

EYGHTE, after this his deathe by the importune clamor and crye off my sayde lady seruautes we ware callede off a freshe before Mr Belknappe wiche then succedide in the rowm of Mr Southwell and then we warr more straitelie handelide and so delaide and weriede and fatigate that we must nedes lett the londes go not withstanding all the right that we hadde therevnto by the grauntes off King Edwarde and of King Henry the vij and the declaracione of my ladys wyll and the putting off the sayme londes in feoffament and allso the prof off the sayde will in the Chancery as strong as cowthe be mayde by any lernyd Counsell, butt all this wolde not serue vs there was no remedy but the Kinges Counsell wolde take profectes of these londes for the Kyng. Neuertherlesse with greate and long suyte we optenyde ~~the last~~ that some recompence might be hadde vnto the College for the performyng off ytt and so finallie my lady Katyrine wiche

bought for her soone the yong lady Lyell for certayne summys off money was bounden as stronglie as lerynde Counsell cowthe dyuise the bondes to paie for the behove off the same Colledge.

Nynght considering that that this londe thus was taken frome vs we made farther suyt to haue some hospitall or some religious housse or benefice to be approperte by the Kinges graunte vnto the Colledge and when after longe suyte that was grauntide we devised a byll to be signed by the King for the hospitall of Osprynge and so finally gatt that same. Butt what labor then I hadde with hyme that was encombent and how long or we cudde establishe and make it sure both by temporall counsell and spirituall. And how often for this matter then I roade both to Osprynge and London and to my Lorde of Canterbury or that I cowthe performe all thinges for the surty therof it war to long to reherse.

TENETHE after all this the lady lyell dyede and so my lady of Dounshire and his sone lost the profites off hir landes for the wiche he and she bothe was comfortid and counsiled to paie vnto us no more money according to the obligacione. Thei made it a materie of conscience becawse off the death off that yong lady. After many resonynges and many metynges our counsell avised vs to make suyte to gett some religious housse and so finallie with moche labore and payne we optenyde too Nonryes where was dissolute lyving and neuer coude by their ordynaries be broughtt to goode order and for the assuring off the same moche payne and labor was taken bothe by my self and also by the Master of the Colledge Mr Metcalf whom I sent about that bysones specially for the Nunery off Bromehall wiche was far frome me. He maide many iorneyes theder and also to my lorde of Salisburie wiche was ordinary off a benefice to them approperte wiche thinges he dyde with moche lease charge that I cowde haue done; aud therefor I dide commyt it vnto his wisdom.

The documents which follow are Royal Warrants for the delivery to the executors of the Lady Margaret of various grants and letters patent. The first is a paper draft, with corrections and interlineations, the second a parchment document bearing the King's own signature. These documents have an air of generosity in that they

seem to remit certain payment, but about this time King Henry managed to acquire from St John's Colledge a piece of land called Knoll Grove, somewhere in Windsor Forest, being part of the possessions of the Monastery of Broomhall, so that it would seem that he was compensated. Roger Lupton, named in the first document, is no doubt the benefactor to St. John's and the founder of Sedbergh School.

By the King.

We woll and charge you that ye delyuer or cause to be delyuered vnto the executours of the testament of our most lovyng graunt dame whom God pardon our seuerall lettres patentys by vs latly graunted and confermed and nowe remaynyng in your kepyng in the hanaper of our chauncery of the whiche lettres patentys one ys the confirmacion of a graunt made by the Kyng of most famous memory Henry the vijth oure moste derrest ffather for the fondacion of a Chantry within our Colege of Wymbourne by hym grauntyd and by vs confermed. And also a licence by vs graunted in the same lettres patentes to the said executours to purchase landes and tenementes to the yerele valewe above all charges of *vjli* by the yere ouer and aboue *xli* by the yere graunted by our said ffather. The seconde is a lycense graunted by vs vnto the Maister or Keper of Cristes Colledge in the vniuersite of Cambrige founded by the Kyng of moste noble memory Henry the vijth and by our said moste louyng graunt dame nobely indowed for the purchasyng of landes and tenementes to the yerele valewe of *xli* ouer and above all manner of charges. And the thirde is a graunt made by vs for the fondacion of a Colledge in the honoure of Allmichte God our blissyd lady his mother and Seynt John the Evangelyst to be founded by the said executors within the same vniuersite of Cambrige. And also a license in lyke wise by vs graunted to the same executors for the purchasyng of *cli* lands by the yere ouer and above all manner of charges to be admortisyd vnto the said Colledge like as in the said lettres patentes nowe remaynyng in our said hanaper in your kepyng it may plainly appere at lenght without any manner syne or fee gret or small or any other manner of charge by you to be

taken for vs or to our vse for the said lettres patentes or any of them. And thes our lettres sygned with our owne hande shalbe vnto you at all tymes sufficient warant and discharge agenst vs in that behalfe any restraynt use or other commaundment heretofor yevyn or vsed to the contrary in any wise not withstanding

To our trusty and well belovyd clerk and chappelyn Maister Roger Lupton clerk and kepar of our hanaper in our chauncery and in his absence to his deputie ther and to either of them.

By the Kyng.

HENRY.

Henry by the grace of God kyng of Englonde and of ffraunce and lord of Ireland To our trustie and wellbeloued Sir John Heron knyght kepar and Clerk of our hanaper in our Chauncerie and in his absence to his deputie there gretyng And where as we afore thys tyme haue by our writtyng giffen you in commaundment that ye shuld not delyuer any letters patentes sealyd vnder our grete seale without ye toke all such fees and fynes as ought to be paied vnto vs for the same Any wordes in the seid lettres patentes comprisyng to the contrary not withstanding Except ye had a speciall warraunt signed with our hande and vnder our signet for the same We for certeyn causes and consideracions vs specially movyng woll and commaunde you that ye delyuer or cause to be delyuered vnto our trustie and wellbeloued the Master of the Colledge of Saynt John the Evaungelist within our Uniuersitie of Cambrige or to the bringer hereof in his name our letters patentes made and graunted to the said Master ffelowes and Scolers of the seid Colledge and to there successours of the priories or monasteries of Bromehall in the countie of Berks and Higham in the countie of Kent with diuers other grauntes in the same our letters patentes conteyned beyng vnder our brode seale and in your keypyng As by the same letters patentes more playnlye yt may appere without any fee or fyne except oonlie twentie shillynges and four pens by you to our vse to be takyn or receyued for the same letters patentes the seid contrarye commaundment by our seid writtyng or any

other contrarye commaundment by vs vnto you afore tyme giffen notwithstanding And this our writtyng shalbe to you in your accomptes makyng for the seid letters patentes a sufficient warrant and discharge agaynst vs at all tymes for the delyuerie of the same letters patentes Signed with our hand.

The documents which follow are receipts for Peter's Pence; five such receipts are preserved in College. Dr. Metcalfe held the archdeaconry of Rochester, together with the mastership of St. John's, until 1537. These documents are late specimens of their class. The pendant seals affixed were originally very thin and are now much broken, enough however remains to shew that they were very handsome. Peter Vannes was an Italian, secretary to Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey. He held much preferment in the English church and rose to be Dean of Salisbury (*D. N. B.*). Silvester Darius was probably another foreigner; he is probably identical with the Silvester 'Dario' who according to Hardy's *Le Neve* was a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

Petrus Vannes serenissimi domini Henrici Octavi Dei gratia Regis Anglie et ffraucie fidei defensoris et domini Hibernie a latinis Secretarius Sanctissimique domini nostri Clementis pape septimi et apostolice sedis in regno Anglie fructuum reddituum et prouentuum aliorumque iurium Sancte romane ecclesie et apostolice camere debitor collector et receptor generalis Vniuersis et singulis presentes literas lectoris seu auditoris Salutem in domino sempiternam Noueritis nos hodierna die recipisse a reverendo domino Nicolao Medcalfe Roffense Archidiacono libras quinque et solidos duodecim sterlingorum Quam summam nobis soluit pro denariis Sancti Petri camere apostolice debitis pro anno domini millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo nono et pro eodem anno Summam prefatam nos recipisse confitemur dictumque Reverendum dominum Archidiaconum per presentes liberamus et quietamus nobisque nomine dicte apostolice camere satisfactum esse declaramus In

quorum fidem presentes fieri fecimus ac Sigilli Officii appensione et nostra subscriptione muniri fecimus Datum in domo nostra habitacionis apud Westmonasterium in Chanonn Rowe Anno domini millesimo quingentesimo nono die vero vigesima nona mensis Novembris.

PETRUS VANNES
Collector.

Silvester Darius juris utriusque doctor Ac prothonotarius apostolicus ex deputatione reuerendi in Christo patris domini Felicis Troffini juris doctoris ac prothonotarij apostolici collectoris vicecollector et receptor generalis Vniuersis et singulis presentes literas lecturis seu audituris Salutem in domino sempeternam Noueritis nos hodierna die recipisse a Reuerendo domino Nicholao Roffense Archidiacono libras quinque et solidos duodecem sterlingorum Quam summam nobis soluit pro denarijs Sancti Petri camere apostolice debito pro anno domini millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo primo Et pro eodem anno summam prefatam nos recipisse confitemur dictumque Reverendum dominum Archidiaconum per presentes liberamus et quietamus nobisque nomine dicte apostolice camere satisfactum esse declaramus In quorum fidem presentes fieri fecimus ac sigilli officij appensione et nostra subscriptione muniri fecimus Datum Londini in domo nostro habitacionis prope Sanctum Antonium Anno domini millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo secundo die vero decima septema mensis februarij

SYLVESTER DARIUS
vice collector.

The document which follows is a curious petition taken from "The Thin Red Book" already mentioned. It is not dated but in the Register it is followed by a Bond, dated 22 Hen. viii (1530) whereby the College

agrees to abide by the decision of Sir John Fitzjames, Chief Justice of England, and Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, a Justice of the Common Pleas, who were to examine into the rights of the matter. The College had bought the Manor of Ramerick in the parish of Ickleford, near Hitchin from the representatives of Richard de Beauchamp, second baron St Amand. This nobleman died in 1508 leaving no lawful issue, but by his will bequeathed his lands to his natural son Anthony St Amand. Lord Cobham seems to have disputed this will and to have claimed the land as heir at law. The Commissioners in their Award (dated 16 February 25 Hen. viii, 1533-4) explaining that he claimed to be "cosen and heir of Lord Sayntamond, that is to say, son of Thomas, son of John, Lord Cobham, son of Edward, son of Joan Braybroke, dowghter and sole heir of Raynold Braybroke, brother of Gerard Brabroke, father of Elizabeth Brabroke, mother unto the said Richard, Lord Saynt Amond." This somewhat complicated relationship seems to have established his rights, for the Commissioners only allowed the College to retain the manor on the payment of a substantial sum to Lord Cobham.

Edmund Knightley, who signs the petition, was no doubt counsel for the College. He was a son of Richard and brother of Sir Valentine Knightley of Fawsley, Northants. He was admitted to the Middle Temple 12 February 1503-4, was Lent Reader in 1523, and Double Lent Reader in 1528 for that Inn. He was M.P. for Wilton 1529-36; was knighted in 1537; and was a Commissioner for suppressing Monasteries. He died 12 September 1542. John Brykyndyne B.D., who was ejected from Ramerick, was I take it the John Briganden who was one of the 31 Fellows of the College admitted on its opening 29 July 1516. He was M.A. 1517, B.D. 1528, and was Junior Proctor of the University for the year 1524.

He seems to have been unfortunate in his legal

experiences, for in his proctorial accounts for his year of office he writes as follows :

Hoc anno indictatus erat ex pura malicia oppidanorum Junior procurator ob mortem cuiusdam davyd vahan qui cum apparatu suo in nocturnis excubiis dictum procuratorem insidiabat, atque ad obseratas portas suarum edium vbi intromitti nequierat miro quodam impetu fugabat, ibique post diu commissum prelium procuratore et doctore clyffe spectantibus pacemque vehementer (sed frustra) inculcantibus, predictus vahanus misere interiit.

To the Kyng our souereyne lorde.

In their most humble wise shewen and complayne vnto your highnes youre dailye oratoures and true bedysmen Nicholas Metcalfe Master of the College of Saynt John in Cambridge and the fellowes and scolers of the same that where the said Master and Scolers and their predissessors haue bene lawfully and peaceably seased of the Manor of Ramerwik in your countie of Hertford in ther desmeane as of fee as in the right of their said College by the space of xij (altered to vij) yeres and aboute as by good conveyance redy to be showed playnly may appere till the ixth day of August last past. At the which tyme one Thomas Peryn gentillman and John Broket gentillman Justices of your peace within your said countie of Hertford came to the manor place of the said manor with a writt upon the Statute of Northampton to them directed by George Broke knight Lord Cobham sayng and surmysing at there comyng thether that there shold be diuers malefactours and perturbatours of your peace within the said manor armed and after the manor of warr arayed whiche into the said manor with other landes and tenementes of the said Sir George lord Cobham with such force and power did enter and kepe the same and the goodes and cattalles of the same lord Cobham there by them founde did take consume and waist ayeanst youre lawes and ayaunst the forme of the said Statute of Northampton in suche case prouyded. At which tyme there was no manner of person there in armour forceably arrayed ne yet any force malefactor or perturbator of your said peace. But so it is most gracious lorde that there was in the said manor place one Mr. John Brykyndyne, bachalor of dyuynyte, and one Sir Steven Tennaunte, bachalor

of arte, which came furthe of the said manor place levying the dores wide open and demaunded of the said Justices the cause of there comyng thither. And the said Justices saide for the execucion of the Kynges writt taken upon the Statute of Northampton To whome the said master Brykyndyne made aunswere that there was no force there ne yet any person there in disturbance of your peace and desired them to come into the house and serche the same to thentente they myght testifie the truthe thereof, whereupon the said Justices entred into the said manor place and serched, after which serche so by them made they could fynde no force there ne yet any manner person so arrayed or like to disturb youre said peace. Albeit the said maister Brykyndyne said vnto the said Justices they myght by your lawes kepe it with force insomytche as they had bene in possession thereof peaceably so many yeres as is aboute specified. Nevertheles he aunswere that he wold be ordered by your lawes and by them that know your lawes. And incontynent the said Justices moved the said maister Brikendyne to be bounden in a gret somme of money to suffer one Thomas Parys belonging to the said lord Cobham to occupie and kepe possession thereof indifferently for both parties To the whiche the same Mr Brykyndyne aunswere that the said Thomas Paris was no indifferent person for he was sworne to the said lorde Cobham to do all thynges that sholde be thought expediant for the mayntenance of his pretended title and clayme. And upon this the said Justices of peace commaunded the said master Brikendyne and Sir Stephen Tennaunte that immediately after dynner they shold repayre them to Hitchin beyng two miles from the said manor where they sholde fynde them and then they sholde knowe further of their myndes. And when the said Mr Brykyndyne and Sir Stephen Tennaunte cam thither the said (Justices) demaunded of them whether they wolde seale an obligacion accordyng to their first mocyon or not whiche to do they denyed and assone as they refused the sealing of the said obligacyon the said Justices commaunded the said Mr Brykyndyne and Sir Stephen with three other persones that cam with them to warde and charged the bailiffs and constables of the said towne of Hitchin with them And that they sholde see them conveyed to your gaole or prison of Hertford with spede. And immediately the same Justices perceving that the seruante of the said Mr Brikendyne was lately com frome one master

Luke a lerned man with his counsaill in the said cause caused the horse whiche the said seruante rode upon being then walked in the open strete to be arrested for youre highnes. And incontynent the said Justices of peace with a gret multitude of people to your said oratours onknown with force and armes riotusly repayred agayne to the said Manor place leaving the said Master Brikendyne Syr Stephen and the other three persones with them behinde in prison. And whan the said Justices cam thether they founde the dores of the said manor place shut, they percevyng the said dores to be closed with force and armes in such ryatus manner that is to say with billes swordes and staves and other thinges requisite for ther purpose with the multitude aforesaid did breke vp a walle of the said house and with such force entred into the same where they founde one James Mason keping the possession therof in peaceably manor for the behoufe of youre saide suppliantes and also they found in the said house one Peter Townrow beyng in his bedde sore seke and ther they ransacked the said manor place and toke away the bowes and arrowes that were vsually wont to be shot with and a chalis wherewith the said master Brykendyne vsed to singe masse, and pulled out of the said house the said James ayanst his will. And then they went to the bedd of the said Peter then being in the same sore seke and badd him put on his clothes and com away or elles he sholde be borne out of the same house for he sholde not tarry there and bicause the said sike man was not able to put on his clothes ne yet able to go alone the said Justices seruantes in ther presence put on the doblet and other clothes of the said Peter upon hym and ladd him out of the house and sett him on horsbakk vpon one of ther horses and so brought hym a myle from the said manor place and there left him at an ale house. And incontynently dyuers of the said ryatous persones entered into the said manor place and other landes by the commaundment of the said lord Cobham and the same now kepe contrary to your lawes. And so your said suppliantes were and are and be wrongfully diseased and the said Master Brykandyne and other his company by colour of the said writte and onlawfull commaundment of the said Justices wrongfully imprisoned and so yet remayne in the keping of the bailiffes and cunstables of Hitchin, and be like to be sent to your said gaole of Hertford by reason of the said vnlawfull commaundment to there vtter vndoing except your

most gracijs remedy be to them in this behalf provyded. In consideracion whereof and insomytche as it doth appere by the vnlawfull demeanor of the said Justices of peace that they nothing considered the very true meaning of your said writt but onely entended by colour of the same to dissease and put out your said besechers from their lawfull and peacybly possession, for they neuer made proclamacion of the said writte according to the terme thereof, yt may please your said highnes the premysses tenderly to consider and to gyve a commaundment to the said Justices that the said Master Brykandyne, bachelor of dyvynyte, and the other persons now imprisoned may be at ther libertie. And to gyve in commaundment to the said Lord Cobham by your most dradd writ of iniunction vnder a certayne payne by you to be lymytted in the same that he upon the sight thereof do remove his possession of the premysses so that your Oratours may peaceably inioie the same in like manner as they dyd before they were so put out, and also to graunte your seuerall writtes of subpena to be directed as well to the said Justices of the peace as to the said Lord Cobham commaunding them streytly by the same vnder a certayne payne personally to appeare before your said highnes and your most honorable counsaile in your Starre Chambre at Westminster at a certayne day by you to be lymytted to aunswere the premysses. And your Orators shall daily pray to God for your most ryall and prosperous estate long to endure.

EDMUND KNYGHTLEY.

In the statutes laid down by Bishop Fisher for the College it was enacted that the College should provide and maintain a chantry, or mass priest, at Higham in Kent, who should teach the children there and also pray for the souls of the founders and benefactors of the suppressed Nunnery the possessions of which had come to the College. After the general suppression of religious houses the question of chantries and their endowments came to the front. In the ordinary sense a Chantry was a little church or chapel, or even a particular altar in a church, endowed with lands and revenues for the maintenance of one or more priests to

sing masses and perform divine services for the souls of the donors and such others as they might name. The two Acts of Parliament dealing with Chantries are 37 Hen. viii, c. 4 and 1 Edw. vi, c. 14. It appears from the documents which follow that a local inquiry was held as to whether the priest maintained by the College at Higham was in effect a chantry priest. It was thought necessary apparently to get a certificate under the great seal that this endowment was not subject to the provisions of the above Acts.

To the right worshipfull Sir John Baker, knight, chauncellor of the Kinges Maiesties courte of his first frutes and tenths this maie be deliuered.

The certificate of William Sedley and Thomas Wombwell by vertue of the Kinges Maiesties commission herunto annexed with a bill of interrogatories to the same commission annexed to them directed for to enquire of the same interrogatories As hereafter folowith.

To the first interrogatorie of the said interrogatories Edmonde Page of Shorne in the countey of Kent gentleman of the age of *liij* yeris and more sworne and examined before the said William Sedley and Thomas Wombwell the seconde daie of Octobre in the yere of the Reigne of our souereigne Lorde Henry the *vijth* by the grace of God Kinge of Englonde ffrance and Ireland Defendor of the faith and in earth of the church off Englonde and also of Ireland the supream head *xxxvijth* sayth that he did neuer knowe any chauntrye founded within the parisshe church of Higham but for the declaration of a chauntrye founded in the parisshe of Higham The said Edmonde Page sayth that apone the suppression of the late Abbey of Higham and before the landes and tenementes of the same late Abbey was appropriated to the house of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge he herde Doctor ffisher late bishop of Rochester saie at diuers times to diuers persones both honourable and worshipfull inhabitinge in the said countey whos names amongst others was Thomas late Lord Cobham, Elys Hilton, John Herynden and Robert Hilton gentlemen now deceased, that the Kinges pleasure was that ther shulde be a chauntrye founded

for one preest perpetuallye to singe in the scite of the seid late Abbey And there shulde be a chapell and a chamber for the same preest and immediately upon the appropriacion of the same landes and tenementes ther was a preest named and appointed by Doctor Metcalf then being Master of the said Colledge and by the said ffellowes of the same whose name this deponent remembreth not. And the said preest shulde haue out of the said Colledge tenne markes yerely for his salarye. And as farreforth as this deponent doeth knowe and hath herd say that diuers preests hath songe masse from time to tyme within the scite of the said late Abbey from the said appropriacion vnto this daie. And also this deponent sayth that he hath herde the said Doctor Metcalfe say diuers times after the said appropriacion had that the same chauntrye was assuredly founded as the said landes were appropried to the said Colledge but by what meane or auctoryte this deponent knoweth not.

To the second Interrogatorie the said deponent sayth that he never did knowe any landes or tenementes mortysed or belonginge to the same chauntrye other than the said yerely *x* markes paid out of the said Colledge to the said preest which *x* markes was alowed vnto the said Colledge at the said appropriacion of the said landes as this deponent hath herd saye by comen reporte.

To the third Interrogatorie this deponent hath answered in his first article afore wretton.

To the fourth interrogatorie the said deponent sayth that the inhabitants of Higham aforesaid then being certefied the said chauntrye apone the mater before declared vnto the Kinges commissioners And thei certefied it in to the Kinges exchequer And more this deponent knoweth not.

To all the said interrogatories William Parker of Higham aforesaid yoman of the age of *xij* yeris and more sworne and examyned before the said commissioners the daie and yere aforesaid sayth that he neuer did knowe any chauntrye in the parisshe church of Higham, but that Sir John Cowper preest now singeth masse within the chapell of the said late Abbey in Higham and that the Master of Sainte Johns Colledge in Cambridge doeth paie vnto the said preest yerely for his salarye *x* markes. And this deponent sayth that he herd the vicare of Higham saye that the said Master of Sainte Johns Colledge

maie put the said preest awaie and take him home to his colledge at his pleasure if he songe masse in the parisshe church and did not singe in the said chapell. And more this deponent cannot saye.

To the said interrogatories Alysander Bose of Higham aforesaid of the age of *xl* yeres and more sworne and examyned before the said commissioners the said daie and yere sayth that Doctor Metcalfe late Master of Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge and other Masters then after him hath paid yerelye tenne markes to diuers preestes singing masse in a chapell of the late Abbey of Higham to praie for all christen sowles and for to teache the children of the parisshe of Higham which preestes one after another was put ther by the said Masters. And this deponent sayth that he knoweth it not for any chauntrye and more he can not saye.

To the said interrogatories William Hole of Higham aforesaid of the age of *fiftie* yeres and more sworne and examyned before the said commissioners the said daie and yere sayth in euery thinge as the saide Alisaunder Bose hath said before and more he can not saye.

To the said interrogatories William Thurston of Higham aforesaid yoman of the age of *lxxvij* yeres and more sworne and examyned before the said commissioners the daie and yere aforesaid saythe that he neuer knewe no chauntrye in the parisshe church of Higham but that Sir John Cowper now singeth masse in a chapell within the scyte of the late Abbey of Higham And that the Master of saynt Johns Colledge in Cambridge doth paie vnto the said Sir John Cowper *x* markes yerelye for his salarye and also that the said Master maye put the said Sir John Cowper out at his pleasure. And this deponent sayth that he hath known diuers preestes singing masse there whose names be Sir John Stansornought and after him Sir John Bewper and after him Sir Thomas Whalley and now Sir John Cowper And more this deponent can not say.

To the said interrogatories Richard Goldehawke of Higham aforesaid yoman of the age of *xxxvj* yeres and more sworne and examyned afore the said commissioners the day and yere aforesaid sayth that Sir John Cowper singeth masse in the chapell in the late Abbey of Higham for all christen sowles and hath his wages of the Master of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge but whether it be a chauntrye or not this deponent knoweth not And more he can not saye.

To the said interrogatories Alisander Gilbert of Higham aforesaid of the aëge of *lxxij* yeres and more sworne and examined afore the said commissioners the daie and yere aforesaid sayth that he neuer knew no chauntrye in the parisshe church of Higham but that he hath knowen diuers preestes singeing masse in a chapell within the late Abbey of Higham for all christen sowles which preestes were put ther by the Master of Saynt Johns Colledge in Cambridge for the time beinge. And that the said Master for the time beinge may put them awaie at ther pleasure and more this deponent cannot say.

And because that Edmonde Page which was first sworne and examyned toke witnes of the sayinge of Docter ffisher late bishop of Rochester Therefore the said William Sedley and Thomas Wombwell demaunded of the right reuerend father in God Henrye now bishop of Rochester whether ther be any chauntrye in the church of Higham or not and then the said bishop said that there is a chauntrye in Higham as appereth in the Register of Doctor ffisher which the said bishop shewed and redde vnto the said commissioners. In the which Register amonges other thinges be writen the wordes following:—

Decernimus insuper et ordinamus quod prefati Magister socii et scolares ipsorumque successores futuri habebant et ipsorum propriis sumptibus et expensis in perpetuum statuta et durante appropriacione hujusmodi fideliter exhibebunt et sustentabunt vnum capellanum idoneum secularem in ordine sacerdotali constitutum qui quotidie et continue humano more infra prioratum de Higham predictum celebrabit qui pro animabus fundatorum primogenitorum et benefactorum suorum defunctorum ac pro felice et prospero statu illustrissimi principis et domini nostri domini Henrici Regis Anglie octaui moderni pro bonoque prospere statu totius regni sui Anglie preces fundet et faciat ad altissimum deuotas.

As in the same register more plainlye apperethe.

Edwardus sextus Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex fidei defensor et in terra ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice supremum caput Omnibus ad quos presentes littere peruenerint salutem Inspeximus inter recorda et irrotulamenta curie augmentationum et reventionum Corone nostre quoddam decretum per cancellarium et generales superuisores eiusdem curie factum

in hec verba: Memorandum where the Master ffellowes and Scollers of Saynt Johns Colledge in Cambridge haue exhibited a byll of petycion in to the Corte of thaugmentacions and revenues of the Kynges majesties crowne declaring by the same that the comyssioners appoynted for the survey of Colledges Chauntries and other thynges in the seid Countie gyven to the Kyng by the statute made in the parlyament holden at Westminster in the first yere of the Kynges highnes reigne did certifye to the said Corte amongst other thynges that one stypende or salary of sixe poundes thirtene shyllynges and foure pence for one priest within the parisshe of Higham in the saide Countie of Kente was founded by the Mayster and bretherne of the saide Colledge to celebrate in a Chaple and to teache chyl dren frely in Higham aforesaide And that one chambre over the said chaple with a lytle garden adioynnyng of the yerely value of twoo shyllynges were employed to and for the lodgyng of the saide preste And that there was one Chalyce of sylver weying *vij* ounces and other goodes and ornamentes belongyng to the saide servyce worthe *iijs. iiijd.* And declaryng one the other parte that the premysses are parcelles of the late priory of nonnes of Higham aforeseid whiche priory with the landes and possessions thereof were gyven to the said Master ffellowes and scollers and to their successors by the excellent prynce of most worthie memory Kyng Henry the eight by his lettres patentes beryng date the *xxijth* daye of October in the *xiiijth* yere of the reigne of the saide late Kyng And they are nevertheless dysturbed and vexed in the possession of the same premysses by reason of the said certificate beyng vntrue fforasmoch as vpon the sighte of the said lettres patentes shewed in the said Corte It apperithe that the saide chamber and garden with other the premysses were gyven to the Master ffellowes and scollers of the saide Colledge and to their successors for ever absolutely and without any condicion or intent to fynde any priest or to paye any suche stypende or salarye for thentent aforesaide And for that by one prouision in the saide estatute yt ys provyded that the same estatute shall not extende to any Colledge hostell or halle within eyther of the Vniuersities of Oxforde or Cambridge nor to any Chauntrie founded within any of the same nor to any their landes tenementes or hereditamentes It ys therefore ordered and decreid by the Chauncellor and generall surveyors of the said Corte in the terme of Saynt

Mighell that ys to saye the *xxth* daye of November in the thirde yere of the raigne of our soueraigne lorde Edwarde the syxte by the grace of God kyng of Englonde ffrance and Irelonde defender of the faythe of the Church of Englonde and also of Irelonde in earthe the supreme head that the said Master ffellowes and scollers and their successors shall not only be clerely exonerated and dyscharged of the said salarye and stypende of *vjli. xijs. iiijd.* and eury parcell therof but also shall quyety enjoye the said chamber and garden for ever and shall enjoye and possesse the said Chalyce and goods to their owne propre vse without lette interuption or molestation of any of the Kynges highenes officers or mynysters vntyll suche tyme as other better mater and tittle be proved for the Kyng touchyng the premisses And this decre shalbe to the Kynges highenes officers and mynysters in the saide countie of Kente and to all other persone or persons to whome yt shall apperteyne sufficient warrant and dyscharge in that behalf. Nos autem tenorem decreti predicti duximus exemplificandum per presentes In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste Ricardo Sakevyle milite apud Westmonasterium sexto decimo die Septembris anno regno nostri tercio

Irrotulatum per me
THOMAM EUERARD
Auditorem.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



DIE SELIGKEIT.

DIE Seligkeit ist nicht nur selig selbst to sein
Die Seligkeit is nicht allein und nicht zu zwein.

Die Seligkeit is nicht zu vielen, nur zu allen;
Mir kann nur Seligkeit der ganzen Welt gefallen.

Wer sälig wär und musst unselig Andre wissen,
Die eigne Seligkeit wär ihm dadurch entrissen.

Und die Vergessenheit kann Seligkeit nicht sein,
Vielmehr das Wissen ist die Seligkeit allein.

Drum kann die Seligkeit auf Erden nicht bestehn,
Weil hier die Seligen so viel Unsel'ge sehn.

Und der Gedanke nur gibt Seligkeit auf Erden,
Dass die Unseligen auch selig sollen werden.

Wer dieses weiss, der trägt mit Eifer bei sein Theil
Zum allgemeinen wie zum eignen Seelenheil.

Gott aber weiss den Weg zu Aller Heil allein;
Drum ist nur selig Gott, in ihm nur kannst du's sein.

FRIEDR. RÜCKERT,
Die Weisheit des Brahmanen, I, 46.

Answer not a fool according to his folly.

WHO hears, and cries not 'Nay,'
Must he mean 'Yea'?

Friend, many a word is born to die
Without reply.

J. E. B. M.



DONE INTO ENGLISH.

THAT were no blessedness, to be but singly blest,
Not singly, nor by pairs, is won eternal rest.

Not e'en by troops, only to all, is blessing sent,
Short of the whole world's bliss, with nothing be
content.

Who were self-blest, and must his neighbours unblest
see,

To him, by that dire sight, self-bliss must poisoned be.

Nor can forgetfulness for lack of bliss atone,
Rather must knowledge, sure and clear, be bliss alone.

Therefore can heavenly Peace on earth ne'er plant
her feet,

Because the blessed here so many unblest meet.

And this one only thought can bliss on earth ensure,
That heaven to unblest souls shall one day bliss secure.

Who this has learnt, will heart and soul for ever strain,
As for himself, so for all souls, blessing to gain.

But God to all men's bliss alone the path has trod;
God therefore, none but He, is blest, and man through
God.

J. E. B. M.

WIDERSPRUCH.

IST, wer nicht widerspricht,
Auch schon belehrt?

Freund, manche Red' is nicht
Der Antwort wert.

FEDOR LOEWE.



THREE MONTHS IN KASHMIR.

A HOLIDAY in Kashmir is not now so unusual and rare an experience as it was twenty-five years ago. In the days before the building of the Jhelum cart road which established easy communication between Murree in the Panjab and Srinagar in Kashmir, the lucky men who marched into the country literally went to a "happy hunting ground." Now there are scores of visitors where there was one. So greatly also has the game diminished that stringent preservation laws have been enforced. Golf is played with ardent enthusiasm at Gulmarg, and comfortable house-boats can be had at Srinagar.

The old road made and used by the Moghal Emperors is now practically deserted, so far as English travellers are concerned; and there are comparatively few recent visitors to Kashmir who have travelled by this picturesque route, abounding, as it does, with relics of by-gone India. When the Emperors went for their summer holiday they travelled into Kashmir by a road which led from Gujrat in the Panjab over various mountain ranges, the highest being the Pir Panjal, and descended into the Valley of Kashmir at the south-east corner. As they took most of the court with them, the journey was no light matter. Bernier has described how slow a business it was to make a start in the morning, how the head of the caravan was sometimes near the next halting place before the rear had left its ground.

To accommodate themselves, their families, and their immediate retinue the Moghals built "serais" or rest-houses at fairly easy stages along the route. As a rule

these were of the conventional type,—a rectangular building enclosing a courtyard, the rooms and recesses opening thereon, having a gateway much like that of a College. The ruins of these buildings are still extant. Some are in good preservation; and in all cases the most beautiful site available in the locality seems to have been chosen. The road does not appear to have been at all available for vehicular traffic.

If it ever was thus used, it must have been very different from that which is now left. At present it is simply a very rough and stony track, which is in places very difficult even for the sure-footed pack-ponies and bullocks. The people who use the road are mainly Kashmiris journeying from one village to another or conveying bullock-trains down to the Panjab border. In this way a large quantity of ghi (clarified butter) is exported from Kashmir to the Panjab.

But though the old road is now little used by English people, it has many advantages for those to whom it makes but little difference whether they reach the valley in three days or in ten. One of these advantages lies in the difference between a walking tour of ten days and a dusty jolting journey in an uncomfortable conveyance for about a third of that time. The total distance from Gujrat to Sedau in Kashmir is about 130 miles, of which seventy or eighty are in the most glorious hill country.

The journey appeals perhaps rather to the young, as there are many stiff climbs over the various ranges, and the road is never smooth. The accommodation at the various rest houses, some of which are built among the ruins of the old serais, is not palatial; and the food obtainable en route is not such as would tempt the jaded appetite of an elderly invalid.

A friend and myself arranged last year to spend our holiday in Kashmir and to walk in by this old road. When, therefore, we were deposited on Gujrat platform at 3 o'clock on a scorching July afternoon, amid a pile

of bags, gun cases, camp beds, and camp equipment generally we felt that we had fairly started on our journey. We spent the night at the dāk-bungalow, and on the next afternoon started upon a thirty mile "ekka" journey to Bhimber in Kashmir, from where our walk was to begin. There is at the best of times but little to be said of an ekka-journey. An ekka is a perfectly balanced but absolutely springless little cart, which is drawn with the minimum of labour and gives the maximum of jolting. A journey of several hours in one of these on a hot afternoon is neither inspiring nor interesting.

We travelled about twenty miles that day and halted for the night at the dāk-bungalow at Kotlah, a village close to the border. A very tough and stringy fowl formed our dinner, and we went to bed soon afterwards, the mosquitos and sandflies taking care that we did not sleep too heavily.

Next morning we reached Bhimber, after taking three hours to do ten miles. The road was unspeakably bad in places and we marvelled constantly that the ekkas did not turn over. At Bhimber we halted, paid off our ekka-drivers and set about engaging coolies for the march next day. A rough calculation made it plain that we should want about twenty-three men to carry all our goods and chattels and the "stores" that we had brought with us.

In the afternoon we went out to look at Bhimber. It is a little town with one street or bazar, and some fairly big stone houses occupied by the leading men and officials of the place. It lies in a little valley of the Aditak hills, and though it is beautiful in its situation it is very hot, as there is little or no breeze.

The next morning we began the march and for four days had a series of hot but not uninteresting stages. The views from the two ranges which we crossed were very fine. On the Kashmir side, green valleys and wooded slopes, with many a brawling stream; on the

Indian side the vast plains of the Panjab with the distant silver streaks that marked rivers, and the heavy haze hanging like a roof over the country.

On the fourth day we came to Rajauri, a little town charmingly situated just above the confluence of two hill-streams. The town is on the right bank of one stream and the resthouse is opposite, overlooking the river. The Emperors seem to have been peculiarly fond of Rajauri, for in addition to the usual serai there is a pavilion with a pleasure garden.

Ruined fountains and mossy fruit trees give the garden an old-world look. The pavilion looks across to the town, and from it at sunset we heard above the sound of the river the solemn note of the temple bell. It would be hard to find a more delightful "halfway house" than this at Rajauri. The trees in and about the garden, the river roaring past the ruins of the bridge, the grey buildings of the old town, the setting sun touching the hills with gold, made a harmonious and exquisite picture.

Here, however, we had one of those mishaps which give a spice to a journey. To reach the rest-house we had to ford the river below the junction of the two streams. There had been heavy rain in the hills that morning and the river was very high. We found great difficulty in crossing, and the stream was all but too strong and deep for the two or three coolies who were with us as advance party. Our other men came along two hours later and could not cross at all. All our cooking utensils and stores, except a little tea and some biscuits, were with this body, which also included the cook himself. We dined on strong tea, biscuits and chupatties that night, and went to bed with the pleasing reflection that we should have the same for breakfast, after which chupatties only would be our fare. In the middle of the next afternoon, however, the others appeared and this episode was closed.

We halted two days at Rajauri mainly because of

the rain, which had made rivers very difficult to cross. We spent the time in getting some clothes washed and in repacking our things more conveniently. We also bathed, but swimming was out of the question in a river swollen with rain and melted snow.

The next stage of our journey was rather tedious until we neared the end of our march—Thanna Mandi. It looked as if the village were in a cleft of a huge mountain wall over which there was no path. Not until the place itself is reached is the mystery solved. Just at the upper end of the village the road turns at right-angles up a steep narrow gorge. Here the air was distinctly cooler, Thanna being some 5000 feet above the plains. We felt that we were now away from the heat and dust of India.

After another day's halt, owing to a well founded report of a broken bridge on the next stage, we left Thanna for Baramgalli. The way led over the Rattan Pir Pass, from which we had a superb view of the country over which we had travelled in the last few days. We found that the broken bridge was not repaired, but that a strong force of helpers was ready on the far bank. With the aid of a rope we all crossed in little knots of four or five at a time. We watched our baggage with some anxiety, but luckily it was got across in safety and without much wetting. We here fell in with our "shikari," a hill man of great reputation and experience. He had letters of recommendation,—as most servants have,—some of which recounted the bags made twenty years ago by his various employers. To read these letters was to be filled with an insatiate but hopeless desire to go and do likewise.

Baramgalli is the last stage at which a modern rest-house is maintained. Hence it had been arranged that our tents were to meet us next day, having been sent out by an agent in Srinagar.

The march from Baramgalli to Poshiana is deservedly famous. Almost immediately on leaving the rest-

house the path leads into a gorge of most entrancing beauty. The hills, clad with pine and fir, slope steeply down to a narrow rocky bed, over which a torrent rushes. The path lies first on one side then on the other of the stream, which has to be crossed twenty-seven times in a space of six miles. The bridges are not works of stone or iron, but in their most complete and massive form consist of two tree trunks laid parallel and covered with short cross-pieces either tied with rope or weighted with stones. Very frequently some of the cross-pieces had disappeared, leaving inviting gaps six or eight feet wide.

The tents were to be at Poshiana, which we reached quite early in the morning after walking through the gorge. Poshiana is a quaint but squalid village, situated on a bleak slope at an altitude of some 8,500 feet. The houses are built in compact terraces, the mud-roof of one log hut forming the "stoep," so to speak, of that above it. They are very much rougher in design and much less picturesque than the houses in the valley itself. When we arrived we found no tents, but heard vague rumours of a pony-train carrying tents, which had been passed some thirteen miles away. Hearing this the shikari persuaded some villagers to let us have their hut for the day. This arrangement was made with the human occupants only and apparently without the knowledge and consent of the quadruped and feathered tenants. At any rate the latter were constantly attempting to regain possession both by day and night.

All day long we watched the track, and whenever in the far distance a train of ponies came swinging round the corner of the hill, out came the glasses to see whether they were bringing tents. No tents came, however, and as we had a long march before us we turned in early.

We were well on our way by seven next morning. After winding in and out of the hillsides at the level of

the village, the path dipped steeply down some 750 or 1,000 feet into a gorge, crossed a river, and then went straight up the other side to about the same height as before. After this we saw the great wall of the Pir Panjal range stretching East and West in front of us, and we began a long stiff climb to the pass, which was at a height of 11,200 feet. The path was rougher than it had hitherto been; and occasionally it led straight up an old water course.

As we drew near the top we reached the limit of tree growth and at the summit itself we saw, stretching down towards the valley of Kashmir, a piece of country more like a moor than anything else, with streaks of old snow in the dips and hollows. On either side of this lonely stretch the peaks stood out in sombre majesty, some being 15,000 to 16,000 feet in height.

An easy walk of five miles along the pass brought us to the ruins of Aliabad Serai, where we halted for a frugal lunch, having heard even worse news of the tents. It was impossible to halt at Aliabad, there being now no shelter from the biting wind which always sweeps down from the snows after sunset. The only thing to do was to go twelve or thirteen miles down towards the valley, and, if we did not then find the tents, to camp in a wood.

We enjoyed the second stage of the journey, even though our morning's efforts began to tell, and though the road wound in and out of twenty or more huge curves in the hillside. It was exasperating to come round a corner and to see the next corner perhaps three hundred yards distant as the crow flies, but requiring a walk of seven or nine hundred yards to reach it.

The scenery, however, was bold and grand. There was complete silence save for the occasional cry of a hawk or hawk-eagle.

At times the path led us by the edge of an almost sheer drop of six hundred feet. At one of these places, so Bernier in his "Travels" says, some elephants

carrying the ladies of the Emperor's Court fell over; and while most of the fair occupants escaped with their lives, the miserable beasts were either killed outright or died a lingering death through the injuries they received. Here and there we passed the ruins of a guard tower put up by the Moghals to defend the road.

About four in the afternoon we got down to a place called Doobchi, where we heard that the knaves with our tents had retired to a village six miles away.

Our coolies and ponies had now had enough, and we camped in a pine wood under an enormous tree. Luckily it did not rain in the night, but the air was so cold as to wake us at times. On these occasions we built up the fire and turned into bed again. The moon was nearly full that night and shone brilliantly through the trees. Unfortunately, weary and sleepy men have no eye for the beautiful; hence very little recollection of that scene remains beyond the fact that the moon was shining and broke our sleep.

The difficult part of our journey ended at Doobchi, and next day we had an easy pleasant walk over meadowland that reminded us of England. Our tents were found in a village lying on the ground, while the pony-drivers stood idly about. In answer to our justly irate enquiries, the men said that they had turned back because the road was too difficult. We pointed out that other men's ponies had not found great difficulty, and then we made a few suitable observations on their conduct.

We halted for three days near a little village, Sedau, which nestles in the angle made by the Pir Panjal range and the hills forming the Eastern boundary of the valley. English wild flowers, wild strawberries and mushrooms seemed to flourish in this quarter. There were apple orchards, also, which appealed strongly to us who had not seen apples for months. The whole valley, in fact, is suitable for the growing of English fruits. Our little camp was in a dell, whence we looked

up a long valley terminating in snow-clad peaks. The woods round us gave ample opportunity for lounging, especially with a good book and a pipe. In the evenings, while we stayed there, we climbed a little hill, from which we had a glorious view of the valley and of the white peaks beyond Srinagar, which were being painted a beautiful pink by the setting sun. When the light had faded from the distant view, it was pleasant to watch the cattle, of which Sedau owned hundreds, coming home from every direction often untended. Then, as night fell, the roar of the Haribal falls grew louder in the distance as other sounds ceased.

Of the varied big game shooting which Kashmir affords, we had fair luck with only one kind, viz. bear shooting. Each of us separately put in about ten days of stalking the woods for barasingh "twelve-point" stag. Neither of us saw one, though once a rifle coolie, by stepping on a dead twig in a very thick jungle, destroyed a morning's work when it had almost culminated in success.

On another occasion I had a wonderful lesson in tracking, lasting three hours, but unfortunately ending in nothing, as the stag had crossed some hard dry ground and had left no visible marks. We also crawled up steep rocks and over little glaciers, hoping to get tehr—a mountain goat. Of this, too, the only result was some little experience in climbing and in living in a tent, which had to be so pitched that to eat one's meals it was necessary first to go to bed.

Mountain sickness did not trouble us much. My personal experience was that I got an awful headache on the first day I climbed to fifteen thousand feet. It was on this little trip that I saw the Konsa lake, which is about a mile and a half long and half a mile wide. It lies well above the tree limit, and is surrounded by peaks and grey cliffs of almost grim solemnity. The water is of a wonderful green, and at times small ice-

bergs float down it, having broken off from the glacier at the upper end.

The animal which gives most trouble in the Kashmir is the bear, of which the black kind is by far the more common. He will destroy sheep, calves, and even ponies and bullocks; but his chief delight is to come down from the woods by night and to eat up whatever maize he can. In this performance he often tramples down half a field, and it is not hard to discover the traces of any black bear who has visited a maize field. The villagers fix up little shelters for watching their crops, and during the night sound tomtoms and conches, when the maize is ripening. But this is often of no avail. The bear passes quite near the watcher, and undisturbed by tomtoms eats his fill. On two occasions crops were damaged within fifty yards of our camp, but unfortunately for one young bear a bullet deprived him of any chance of eating more maize.

When it is known that anybody is in the district wishing to shoot bears, the villagers are quite glad to turn out as beaters. There are generally more volunteers than are required. When a bear is killed their joy is genuine, for is not one of their ancient foes dead and will not they themselves get double pay?

Beating for bear is much the same on all occasions. The best jungle to beat is the long narrow strip of dense wood which is often found on the lower slopes of the Kashmir hills. If a very wide stretch is attempted there is a risk that the bear will simply double round a flank of the line of beaters, or will break away to one side altogether.

The line of beaters, armed with long staves and supplied with tomtoms, begins operations at the lower end of the wood, often three-quarters of a mile from the place where it is hoped to get a shot. As the line gradually draws nearer the yelling and banging of tomtoms is indescribable. One would think that a small battle was being fought in the wood. If any

beater catches sight of a bear moving off he yells even louder than before.

Often there is a waving and rustling among the bushes, and one thinks a bear is breaking cover, but only too often it is only a family of monkeys or a jackal, or perhaps a musk-deer getting away to higher ground. We had many beats in which we had not the luck even to see the creatures just mentioned. If, however, the fates are kind, just as the beaters are very close up, a bear breaks out at a rough trot. Very often the bear will not appear where it is expected. One of our victims showed half of her body one hundred and fifty yards in front on the left, and then disappeared to reappear from a dry watercourse fifty yards on the right. Some bears take a good deal of killing. Two unfortunately got away after being severely wounded, one having had two bullets put into him. A wounded bear is said often to staunch the wound with earth.

Kashmiris possess wonderful skill as handicraftsmen. The beautiful work which is done in Srinagar is too well known to need description. But the taste for carving shews itself in the smallest villages in the valley. One day a heavy rainstorm forced us to shelter in an empty house in a village, and while we were there we had ample opportunity to inspect the partly finished panelling and carving of the verandah roof.

Compared with some kinds of work this would be rough enough; but in that village and in that house the carving seemed extraordinary. There are very few villages in England where such work could be seen.

There is a marked difference in physical appearance between the inhabitants of the Indian side of the Pir Panjal and those of the valley. The former are cast in more rugged mould; their faces are harder, their bodies are stronger. The native of the valley is a soft and somewhat effeminate creature, possessing few of the attributes of his Highland neighbour. There

is a most extraordinary custom among the inhabitants of Kashmir proper. In cold and even in cool weather they carry "fire baskets." These are little wicker baskets holding a clay pot, into which live coals or burning wood is put. The whole basket is put underneath the kind of shirt worn by men and women alike and is fastened at the waist next the skin. This habit can hardly fail to have reacted unhealthily on the physique of the race.

We were fortunate in our shikari, of whose long experience and excellent reputation something has already been said. He was far above his fellows in honesty as he was in skill and knowledge of the woods. He was imperturbable save when a coolie made a gross mistake; then his rage was magnificent to see. There was one thing for which he seemed to live and that was hill-climbing in pursuit of game. He could not understand why men should climb mountains "only for the name," and he mentioned with an undercurrent of contempt two or three cases of Englishmen who had attempted to climb some of the peaks in Kashmir simply for the glory. His ideas were simple and he was more than usually modest. In talking of the experiences he had had with his employers in bygone days he did not simply praise his own deeds. Once he was out in very wild country when a blizzard came on. One or two coolies died of exhaustion and cold, "but as for me, I was warm, for I had two coats." Though he had been a shikari for a quarter of a century he was as eager for work and apparently as able to endure fatigue as a young man.

Our camping was in a part of the country that is by no means frequented by Englishmen. In fact we saw no others in camp all the three months we were in Kashmir, though we did hear of one or two passing two or three miles from us. As most of the villagers and shepherds seem to regard a white man as rather cunning in the healing art, we were con-

sequently rather in demand by would-be patients. Once or twice this was embarrassing, as may well be imagined. Still a gift of quinine was always accepted. Our prescriptions (!) were generally based on this, though Elliman's and chlorodyne were also useful. I hope the medicines did the patients good, for they had great faith.

We returned to India by the same road. In a week we passed from biting cold and snow covered paths to tropical heat. On the latter part of the march down we discovered the real value of the pomegranate, which we had previously rather despised. We were drawing to the end of a long, dusty and very hot march when we came upon some pomegranate trees. We had found no drinking water by the way-side and were excessively thirsty. Two or three pomegranates were knocked off the trees and we cut through the hard leathery skin. The juice was quite cold in spite of the scorching sun, and quenched our thirst wonderfully. After that we concluded that the pomegranate ought only to be eaten by the thirsty on a hot day. No one else can fully appreciate it. We reached Gujrat about nine o'clock on a warm October morning and picked up letters and newspapers at the Post Office, where they had been accumulating for a fortnight.

A train journey over the plains of India is not usually exciting. Our journey homeward, however, afforded more incident than is generally given. The engine broke down while we were still twenty-five miles from Lahore, and after delaying the north-going mail very considerably, our train was ignominiously towed into its destination about five hours behind time.

As we missed the connection through this delay we spent a day looking at some of the sights of the Panjab capital, among them being the famous cannon around which Kim played in his early days. There is a legend to the effect that they who own this gun shall own the Panjab also.

Three months of camping are more than a mere holiday; they give not only health to the body but a tonic to the mind. The conventions of civilised life assume a different proportion when viewed thus quietly and from a distance.

J. H. T.

HUMANUM EST AMARE.

YOU'RE in love, young man I know it;
Shall I tell you why?—
All your gestures plainly show it
And your eye!

I have loved, and you will rue it;
Shall I tell you why?—
No, because you can't undo it,
Nor could I!

So you chase the bubble tho' it
Fail to satisfy,
Watching how the winds can blow it
Through the sky;

Ah! the torture when at last it
Nears to quench your thirst,
And you fondly, madly, clasp it,
And it's burst.

W. K. H.



BALLAD.

O LOVER, sweetly comes thy call
Like perfume from a flow'r—
Comes o'er the still lawns pleasantly
In the still evening hour—
Comes softly to a silent house,
And to an empty bow'r.

There stands an island in the sea,
Where waves their violence fling,
And all day long with beats of spray
The precipices ring:
There in a lofty chamber lockt
Thy love is languishing.

And she has other suitors now,
And suitors brave they be—
The whirlwind and the watery wave
That woo her constantly:
The whirlwind moans about her tow'r;
The wave calls from the sea.

At evening comes a great sea-bird,
And sits her window nigh;
And never moves for hours, but looks
With a lack-lustre eye;
Till in the gathering dusk she sees
Him to his rock home fly.

No more shall to her casement rise
Or plaint or song from thee;
But the wailing of the wild west wind
Her serenade shall be;
And when the nights are still she'll hear
The long sigh of the sea.

A. Y. CAMPBELL.



SI JE PUIS.

A Legend.

IN the days that are past there lived in the land of Bulgrovia a king, who governed that land with great wisdom and discernment; and he was a man of good report, and one that was mighty in the land.

For he had possession of the fat of the land, and cattle and creeping things without number did he have.

Now the name of this king was Lembeez, and he dwelt in the palace of his fathers, in the city of Pykeel, a large city and prosperous, whose fame was known throughout the highways of the earth, even unto the Bight of Beight, which is the end of all things for them that go down in ships.

Now unto the Palace of King Lembeez there were added, in the days of his fathers, gardens; and in these gardens did King Lembeez daily walk in the heat of the day.

And with him there walked his councillors and his servants in the gardens, and he communed with them as he walked.

And this he did many days.

And it came to pass that, one day, when he was walking, as he was wont, in the gardens, the sun smote down with an exceeding fierce heat upon the head of King Lembeez; and he began to be faint.

And he said to his servants, "Lay I pray thee my

crown upon the grass for it is a burden unto me.'
And he did so.

Then did King Lembeez, feeling weary with the greatness of the heat, fall into a deep sleep in one of the arbours which had been set up in the gardens. And perchance, while he slumbered and slept, there passed by a she eagle that way.

Now the Eagle had come from the mountains that lie unto the East, a day's journey, and the weariness of the journey was upon her.

And, behold, the Eagle was exceeding fair to look upon. Her feet were of gold and her beak was of fine gold, and her eye clear as crystal, and moreover, her plumage was of a deep black wherein lay strips of red which ran, as it were, side by side exceeding beauteous.

Now it came to pass that the Eagle, seeing the crown of King Lembeez was fain to rest therein, and cleaving the air with swift pinions she bore down unto her desired haven.

But lo, when she came to the crown behold it was guarded about with spikes exceeding sharp that she could in nowise come near unto it. But her faintness constrained her, and she did again essay to roost herself therein.

And while she did this, behold there came by a bird that is known unto lovers thereof, yea and unto others, as a pigeon.

And he, seeing her battling with the crown, was sorry, and said unto her, "Eagle what doest thou?" And she, being a bird of much wisdom, answered and said unto him in the language of pigeons, even in pigeon French, "Si Je Puis, Je me réposerai ici."

Now it came about that the sound of the she-eagle's battling awoke King Lembeez and the intention thereof became known unto him. And he called to him his household, even his sons and daughters, his councillors,

his heralds, and his servants; they that were called gipps also summoned he unto him.

And he revealed unto them both what he had seen and heard, and gave order saying, "From henceforth and for ever shall the watchword of the house of Lembeez be "Si Je Puis." And it was so.

And the Eagle being exceeding wroth by reason of the crown did engulf the pigeon, and, proceeding on her journey, was seen no more.

But unto this day is the watchword of the Lembeezee (for they are of the sons of Lembeez), "Si Je Puis."

J. M.



A RAMBLE ON HELVELLYN.

THERE are those who declare that the name Helvellyn means "Yellow Mountain"; but these are dwellers in the Keswick neighbourhood, on which the mighty one turns his back, and their opinion need not be accepted: if the Celts of old called Helvellyn yellow, the Celts were colour-blind, or the mountain has suffered a notable change of hue. The etymology of place names is dangerous ground, but the pastime has a fascination for the imaginative mind, especially if the imagination can rise superior to the trammels of physical fact: there is, for instance, a subtle pleasure in determining that a name means Red Hill, when the place to which it belongs is neither a hill nor red.

If we cannot persuade ourselves that Helvellyn is, or was once thought to be, yellow, we may retire on the position of those who would make him the Hill of Veli or Baal, and experience, in addition to the exercise of climbing and the charms of a glorious view, the thrilling supposition that we stand on a spot once polluted by "hideous usages and rites accursed." It is a curious fact that the bare mention of human sacrifices has a kind of anaesthetic effect on the critical faculties of the average man: only give him something about Druids, something creepy with plenty of blood in it, and he will turn you a disused chalk-mine into an underground temple.

Another, and perhaps a more plausible derivation, makes the name a mis-spelling of the old Norse

Helfellin, the Hill of Hela, goddess of the underworld, and certainly nature sometimes seems to corroborate the theory: sometimes in broken weather, when the main ridge is clear of clouds and a huge column of grey mist rises from the crater-like hollow in which Red Tarn lies, it is not hard to imagine that here some old Norse settler found a possible entrance to the home of the unhappy dead; perhaps in superstitious awe he climbed higher, stood shuddering on the end of Striding Edge, and saw the narrow ridge of cloud-wrapt rock stretching forward into the unknown, like the bridge over Giall, by which the dead passed to their own place,—the last abode, according to Norse tradition, of all who failed to earn Valhalla by dying in battle. Those who have been caught in a mist on one of these edges will know how bridge-like the effect is.

But, whatever be the meaning of his name, Helvellyn is a noble mountain, as mountains go in his part of the world. The scale is small, no doubt, and much of his glory has departed since the far-off time when the glaciers crawled down from his snow-clad heights and scooped out the winding basin which we now call Ulleswater; but enough is left of him to win our affection, and (unless we are enthusiastic Alpinists) we shall find it easier to become his intimate friends now that he wears green and grey instead of white: a glacier is all very well in its way, but a blue lake, winding amongst fields and woods and rocky hills, is a less forbidding companion.

Perhaps it is ungrateful to speak disparagingly of the slow, silent instruments to which we owe so much of the beauty of Lakeland; and yet it is not always possible to acquit the vanished glaciers of negligence or laziness. In too many places they have made

"a cove, a huge recess
That keeps till June December's snow,
A lofty precipice in front,"—

and then for want of a little more energy or a few tons of moraine matter have left out the "silent tarn below." Helvellyn himself has suffered in this manner: though the cove and tarn of Wordsworth's poem nestle under his summit and between his arms, yonder across the saw-teeth of Striding Edge is the grander hollow of Nethermost Cove, where the ice began the making of a pair of tarns, and failed to finish either.

However, though the final touch be lacking, Nethermost Cove is one of the finest bits of Lakeland, and one of the least known. Most people have seen the sweep of Striding Edge to the shore of Red Tarn, but the sweep, almost a precipice, of the same edge into the depths of Nethermost Cove, is finer by far. Red Tarn lies high, and the great cliff-front of Helvellyn has a somewhat stunted appearance in consequence; but the cliffs at the head of Nethermost Cove rise majestically from a base five hundred feet lower, while to compensate for Catstycam and Swirrel Edge we have the noble flank of Eagle Crag and the brief but glorious ascent of the "Eagle's Crest,"—a jagged edge, which surpasses its better known neighbour in everything but length.

The Eagle's Crest is not in the guide books, nor is the Catstycam gully,—the finest climb of all for those who, without being experts, desire something better than the long weariness of the pony-tracks. The Catstycam gully may be seen from Ulleswater, stretching like a giant sword-cut diagonally across the front of the great sugar-loaf hill. To reach it, we must go up Glenridding, past the mines, past Red Tarn beck, over a wilderness of swampy waste, and across an artificial watercourse, which by some curious optical delusion makes us inclined to doubt the laws of gravity or our own sobriety, so veritably and unreasonably does the water appear to run uphill. Thus we come to the foot of the gully,—a shallow trough like a natural staircase, half grass and mosses, parsley fern and alpine lady's

mantle, and half rock with here and there a little shoot of scree,—by which we go up hand over hand some fourteen hundred feet to the top of Catstycam, and thence by Swirrel Edge to the summit of Helvellyn. It is a fine, safe climb for those who are blest with vigorous muscles and heads not easily disturbed; but the man behind you can see your boot-soles as he follows you up.

For the Eagle's Crest climb we must go to Grisedale, and as we walk through the fields of the lower half of the valley, we shall see facing us a dome-like mass of rock, projecting from the base of Nether Pike: that is Eagle Crag, and there are few crags to beat it,—a masterpiece of rock, grass, ferns, mosses, rowan-trees, bleaberry plants, and a hundred species of mountain herbs and flowers, so fascinating in its variety that we are tempted to vote mountain-climbing a bore (and spend the day in exploring this lower paradise, which, by the way, occurs just at that trying altitude where our first wind has forsaken us and our second wind has not arrived to supply the deficiency. However, we must not loiter ignobly in this Garden of Armida. Helvellyn is calling, and we must not refuse to respond: the wine-like air of the higher levels will soon be reached, and we remember the old days,—the bumps made at the Railway Bridge after dreadful exhaustion at First Post Corner.

Upward, then, with frequent pauses,—to look back and admire the view,—either by the front of the crag, a route ladder-like and laborious, but (strange as it may appear from below) perfectly safe, or round the base of the rock towards Nethermost Cove; but in the latter case we shall soon be lured from easy ground to scramble up tempting gullies or over screees of fifty pound stones. So in due time we reach the top of Eagle Crag, from which a grassy ridge, broad at first but growing narrower as we proceed, leads us to the last steep ascent—dull walking after our glorious

labours below, but there is compensation in the view; Nethermost Cove lies below us, the south-east shoulder of Helvellyn and Striding Edge rise grandly in front, away on the left are the noble rocks of Ruthwaite Cove and Dollywagon Pike, and behind us frowns the massive, pillared forehead of St Sunday Crag. Yes, we may rest for a while here with a good conscience.

But we have still a thousand feet to climb, and time is passing. The ridge narrows and presently merges into a buttress of the main fell—on the right sheer precipice, on the left a steep slope of marvellous roughness. Up we climb, hunting the easiest ground with many a twist and zigzag, till the buttress narrows to an edge and we are on the Eagle's Crest at last—a short ridge rising at a steep angle, narrower than all but a few points of Striding Edge, and as jagged as anything in Lakeland: the stratification of the dark grey rock is all but perpendicular, and the edge is a row of bristling stone fangs, threatening but helpful, for they afford excellent handles, by which we pull ourselves up, up, up, till the edge loses itself in the broad forehead of Nether Pike, and our work is done: Helvellyn top is yonder to the north; in less than ten minutes we have reached our goal, and are enjoying our moral superiority over those who have ascended by the pony-tracks; we can even smile on those less happy mortals who have climbed by Striding Edge. But the greatest joy is to look back at the Eagle's Crest. How in the world did we manage to climb such a place? Certainly we must be more expert than we imagined.

We have mentioned the old human predilection for hallowing the high places of the world, but here neither Baal nor Hela seems appropriate; Aeolus is the real deity of Helvellyn, and on most occasions half a gale or more is doing him honour. There is a stone shelter near the summit, but that may wait till we descend to prose and sandwiches; we must first brave the winds on the topmost height of all and survey our surround-

ings. There are finer views in Lakeland than the prospect from Helvellyn, but views are like beer according to the opinion of the philosopher, who declared that there was no such thing as bad beer—only degrees of excellence. On a clear, sunny day there can be no such thing as a bad view from a height three thousand feet above the sea, and the view from Helvellyn is glorious, though less glorious than some others. Helvellyn is the loftiest summit of a long range of fells, and accordingly his own fellow heights to the north and south interfere with the prospect; but east and west the sight is magical—eastward the lessening hills, the blue of Ulleswater, and the twenty miles of rolling fields and woodlands which stretch to the base of the Cross Fell range, that long, almost featureless mountain-chain, which is yet so impressive in its strength and solemnity. Westward we see “a tumultuous waste of huge hill tops” filling the space between Solway Firth and Morecambe Bay, with the Coniston, Wastdale, Buttermere, and Newlands fells showing up against the sky, and (if the day be very clear) one or two glimpses of distant sea breaking the semicircle between the gleam of Solway in the north-west and the shimmering silver of Morecambe far away in the south. But for the fairest sight of all we must climb Helvellyn on a midsummer evening, and see the sun go down behind Criffel and turn the Solway into a sea of gold; that is a thing to remember for a lifetime. On rare occasions we may have the luck to see a sight which might almost induce us to believe that this is in real truth an enchanted country—Lakeland clear and lucid, with a barrier of white mist walling it round in a huge circle, over which nothing but the summit of Cross Fell is daring enough to peep. Of that circle, when it appears, Helvellyn is the centre.

But there is other food for the mind here, beyond

“Ridge and gulf and distant ocean
Shining like a silver shield.”

Not many yards away stands the homely little monument which records, as Scott and Wordsworth have more imperishably recorded, the fidelity of a dog to the master who lost his life on the snow-covered rocks below. Further away, near the eastern end of Striding Edge, an iron cross preserves the memory of an unsung fatality—a man, otherwise unknown, who missed his footing and was killed, while following the hounds here many years ago. All our knowledge of him is that his friends loved him well enough to put up this little iron cross where he met his death “far in the bosom of Helvellyn.” One might leave a worse record.

The former of these accidents recalls the fact that once Wordsworth, Scott, and Sir Humphry Davy ascended Helvellyn together. When shall such a triad stand on Helvellyn again? Wordsworth, who walked many thousands of miles in this neighbourhood, must often have stood musing on Helvellyn top—the highest summit within easy reach of Rydal Mount; but he has not left many special memorials of its greatness. Helvellyn can be properly seen and appreciated only from the Ulleswater side, and that is, so to speak, a different world from the world of Grasmere: the ascent from Grasmere by Grisedale Pass and Dollywagon Pike is a pleasant walk (one cannot call it a climb), but the ascender does not see Helvellyn; the mighty mountain turns his back on the rest of the world, and his face looks only on the glorious dales and the winding lake which in the old days he carved out to be his demesne. His back is a comparatively dull place—a great, rough, almost wearisome hillside, with many beauties of detail and in autumn much splendour of colouring on the lower slopes, a watershed which

“Pours forth springs more sweet than Castaly,”

to quench the thirst, wash the hands, and fill the boilers of Manchester; but are not Red Tarn and Grisedale Beck better than all the waters of Thirlmere?

That is how Helvellyn appeals to an Ulleswater man; but from whatever quarter he is seen he has the power of throwing a fascination over hearts of the right temper; and though the worship of the modern Juggernaut has diminished the number of his devotees, there are still some who remain faithful to pleasures which are not to be obtained by exceeding the speed limit in a motor-car. Long may Helvellyn stand, as he stands now,

“an image of the pristine earth,
The planet in its nakedness,”

and may he never fall a victim to the desecration which it has been the lot of Snowdon and Snaefell to suffer.

R. H. F.



THE MORNING ON THE WATER.

[This poem was found amongst F. A. White's papers after his death.]

PILLOWED in mists of the early morn,
On the waters lonely and forlorn
Of a silent creek where the eye of man
Doth seldom its changing surface scan—
Pillowed in mist my bark and I
In quiet peace together lie.

For others this creek "forlorn" might be,
But never so for my ship or me,
For we love the calm and settled rest
Of its sheltered waters on whose breast
We lie serene in sweet repose—
A babe whom softest arms enclose.

And the morning's white, damp, clinging mists
Have left us now, and the sun has kissed
With its warm new lips my vessel's side,
Whilst dancing rays from the morning tide
Make waving lights to come and go
On spar above, on plank below.

Then the morning draws me by her charm,
By her matchless beauties soft and warm,
To scan her face in the sacred spot
Of Nature's own, where as yet no blot
Man's hand has cast—to stain away
The glories of a new-born day.

So my eyes pass from the pebbled beach,
From the sand-dunes green and amber reach,
To the distant summits of the hills,
Which the golden light with glory fills
And makes their native charms complete
In baths of sun-light, soft and sweet.

F. A. W.



SOUVENT ME SOUVIENT.

THIS is the motto below the arms of Christ's College as displayed over the gateway leading to the college garden. It is, in fact, the motto of the foundress.

In an article which appeared in *The Eagle*, vol. xxvi. no. 137 (June, 1905), it is shown that the parents of the foundress were buried in Wimborne Minster (see Hutchins, *Dorsets*, III. 212). Each of them is represented as wearing the "collar of SS."

It is also noted that, in the east window of Landbeach Church, in Cambridgeshire, two figures are depicted which are supposed to represent John Beaufort, first Duke of Somerset, and his Duchess, *i.e.* the foundress's parents above mentioned. Beneath the figure of the Duchess, who is on the right, appears the word *souvient*; and it can hardly be doubted that the words *souvent me* once appeared beneath the figure of the Duke on the left, though this portion of the window is now imperfect. It thus appears that the foundress obtained her motto from her parents. The famous portcullis is well known as being a Beaufort badge.

Perhaps it may be as well to note here that a badge was not the same thing as a crest. The latter was peculiar to the knight or master of a household, and was personal; the badge was worn by his retainers, to show to whom they belonged. Many nobles had more badges than one. King Richard II. had at least three: the white hart couchant, the sun in splendour, and the plantagenista with its pods, showing the pods open and

the peas out. See *Historic Devices, Badges, and War-cries*, by Mrs Bury Palliser. King Henry IV.'s badges were a white antelope ducally gorged and chained, a swan similarly adorned, a fox's tail, a red rose, a stock of a tree, three ostrich feathers, and a collar of *SS*. Concerning the last of these I have more to say.

When we come to consider this Beaufort motto—*Souvent me souvient*—we cannot fail to observe that the sense is incomplete. In Latin spelling it becomes *Subinde mihi subuenit*, "It often occurs to me," or "I often remember." But what is it that is thus remembered? There is evidently an allusion to some other well-known motto.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the reference is to the motto of King Henry IV., which seems in recent times to have been usually misread and misunderstood. Some have said that it was *Souvenez*, and others that it was *Souverayne*. The latter, which is merely an old spelling of *sovereign*, is unmeaning, and can hardly be called a motto. It is at most only a title; and if without a context, is superfluous.

Fortunately, the true form of the motto is on record. I find it in "Expeditions to Prussia and the Holy Land made by Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV., in the years 1390-1 and 1392-3," edited for the Camden Society, by Miss L. Toulmin Smith. At p. 101, we find that money was paid "pro vi floribus domini deauratis," and again, "pro vij floribus domini;" a rather large sum in all, paid to a goldsmith. At p. 342, the editor says: "Flores domini, ornaments of silver-gilt; perhaps representing the Lancaster rose, or they may have been posies (mottoes) wound into a floral shape, or a combination of posy and flower. These ornaments seem to have been sewn on parts of the dress (see p. 163). In 1391-2, we find Hen. Goldbeter paid 'pro 320 fol. de soueine vous de moy' of silver-gilt 'pro i slop [robe] domini;' and in 1397-8 Herman Goldsmith provides a 'coler fact: cum esses

et floribus de soueine vous de moy pendentibus et amail,' *i.e.* enameled."

It is clear that these *flores* of silver-gilt were neither roses nor posies, but flowers of which *soueine vous de moy* was the actual name; precisely as there is to this day a well-known flower called the forget-me-not. Another name for this flower was the abbreviated one *sovenez* (modern F. *souvenez*); and in the curious poem called the Assembly of Ladies, once absurdly attributed to Chaucer, the forget-me-not and the *sovenez* (or remember-me) are mentioned together in l. 61 (see my note). The *Veronica Chamædrys*, or germander speedwell, is still called the *remember-me* in N. Yorkshire, that is to say, in the neighbourhood of Richmond. Forget-me-nots are called *fleurs de ne m'oubliez-mie* in a roundel by Charles of Orleans, where *mie* answers to the modern French *pas*; and Littré tells us that the *myosotis* is popularly called *Ne m'oubliez pas*, or *Souvenez-vous de moi*, or *Plus je vous vois, plus je vous aime*.

It is now easy to construct the whole account synthetically. We see that Henry IV., even before he was king, was in the habit of wearing robes richly ornamented with numerous representations in silver-gilt of his favourite flower, which was either a forget-me-not or a germander, and was denominated by the quaint name of *soueine vous de moy*, or *Remember me*; literally, May it remind you of me. The Old French *soveine* or *soveigne* represents the Latin *subueniat*. These flowers were interspersed with *esses*, or gilt letters formed like an *S*, which doubtless signified the same flower, because its name began with that letter. Hence came his badge of *esses*, which is shown in Mrs Palliser's book as consisting of three such letters closely conjoined; and this further gave rise to the use of the collar of *esses*, in which *S* repeatedly occurs; so that the origin of this collar, which has so much puzzled our antiquaries, is really simple enough.

We now see that the king's motto merely expressed the name of his favourite flower, chosen as a badge; whilst at the same time it called upon his subjects to remember their loyalty. The Beauforts adopted a motto having direct allusion to the king's, in which they answered his appeal as loyal subjects should; so that their *souvent me souvient* was as much as to say—we remember our king, and the duty which we owe him. To this expression of devotion our foundress, like her parents, was glad to adhere. Her character, as we know, was one in which a strong sense of duty had a foremost place.

For ourselves, the motto has a new sense; it is for us to dwell upon the far-sighted benevolence which our foundress exhibited, and to remember with loyal feelings how much she has done for us.

Souvent me Souvient—oft we call to mind

The noble deeds of her whom we revere,

And all th' innumerable ties that bind

Old Christ's men* to the college long held dear.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

* Another MS. records the alternative reading—"Old Johnians."



AN OLD JOHNIAN'S CHRISTMAS DAY IN CEYLON

(As *Planters' Chaplain*.)

DEAR MR EDITOR,

I have several times been asked by authorities at Cambridge to contribute something to *The Eagle* of my experiences as chaplain in our lovely Crown colony, Ceylon. And, as it is nearing Christmas once more, I think I cannot do better than give a sketch of my duties as *Planters' Chaplain* on Christmas-day.

The District, in which I have now been chaplain for eight years, is called Dimbula, is nearly thirty miles long, and in places twelve miles broad; it is in the Hill country, and varies in elevation from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The temperature ranges between 45° and 75° Fahrenheit in the shade; the heat of the sun's rays, however, whilst one is riding on the dusty roads, especially in the long, dry season, is excessive, and I have found it a great safeguard, and also a great addition to my comfort, to wear an orange-flannel lining to my riding-coat, and the same in my sun-hat.

The cart or main roads are as good as, perhaps better than, any roads in the world; are kept up at an enormous expense, chiefly by Government, and are mostly used for the transport of tea, in bullock carts, from the various estates to the nearest railway stations.

The population is very varied; the villages or bazaars teem with a medley of dark-skinned races

(Moors, Afghans, Cinghalese, &c.); hundreds of coolies live on the tea estates, the Europeans being greatly in the minority (about 356 in all); in addition to all these, there are the Burghers, or Eurasians (who take a place between the Europeans and natives); they dress in European clothes, and are, some of them, quite fair-skinned.

The Post Offices (six in number), and the four railway stations, are staffed by these Eurasians, who all speak English, though with a pronounced accent. The bungalows, inhabited by Europeans, are very scattered; they number about 140, and are dotted about high up on the hills, and generally surrounded by a beautiful garden and large trees; the latter, together with often a red roof, giving the bungalow the appearance of an English homestead.

On each of the tea estates there are two or more of these bungalows, the largest for the Superintendent and his family and one or more smaller ones for his assistants, who are generally young bachelors, and many of them Public School men; they are usually very comfortably furnished, and while sitting at tea in the shaded drawing-room one can hardly realize that England, with her civilization, is so far away.

The hundreds of Tamil coolies, who work on the estates, are accommodated in low huts built in long lines, for which reason they are termed 'Cooly hives'; besides these, near the tea factories are the small houses for the tea-maker and conductor, the former superintending chiefly the factory work (the real manufacture of the tea), and the latter having the oversight of the coolies in the field, plucking, manuring, pruning, in fact the whole cultivation of the tea-bush. The Government of Ceylon is very good to the natives, and has provided two excellent hospitals for them in the district: the coolies very often prefer, however, to be treated by their native medicine man, and to anoint their wounds and bruises with dressings of the most filthy descrip-

tion; they seem to object to the airiness and cleanliness of the hospital. I have three churches to serve, one at each end of the district, and the third in the middle of it. I hold services in only two of the three churches on any one Sunday, except on festival days, when I give a service at each church. The parsonage, from which I am about to start my Christmas-day travelling and duty (35 miles and three services), is a large, commodious, and beautifully-situated bungalow, as nearly as possible in the centre of the district; from our front door we look down upon the main river (the Dimbula-Dya), which flows along its very rocky bed some hundreds of feet below the bungalow; it is fed by countless mountain streams, which flow into it from each side of the valley, and, together with the majestic beauty of the Great Western Mountain in the background, rising to about 7000 feet above sea level, the view from the parsonage is very striking.

We often call the Great Western our barometer, for when there is a certainty of rain the summit of the mountain is covered with clouds, which sometimes descend like a thick veil and obscure it entirely from view; often in the evenings during the monsoon, when the rain ceases a short time before sunset, the jungle-covered mountain side is suffused with a beautiful golden glow, which fades away rapidly into grey as the short twilight descends. In the dry season the sunsets are magnificent, and then the Great Western looks as though it were clothed with purple heather, standing up against the golden sky. The river mirrors the glowing tints of the mountain.

The seasons in Ceylon are divided into the S.W. monsoon, from June to October, and the N.E. monsoon, from November to May, the hot months being February, March, and April.

A railway runs from Colombo to Kandy, the ancient capital of Ceylon, a distance of 75 miles, through fine scenery, and from here the railway continues up and up,

winding in and out the mountain ravines, right away to Nuwara Eliya (pronounced 'Neuralia'), the sanatorium of the Island; all this journey can be done in the day, so that a change from the torrid to the temperate zone may be made between sunrise and sunset.

The Christmas season falls at the end of the wet period of the N.E. monsoon, generally just before the long dry season sets in, and there is always great anxiety amongst up-country folk as to whether the festive season will be fine, or whether their numerous tennis, golf, and croquet meets are to be spoilt by the drizzling rain we sometimes have at this time of the year. At 5 o'clock on Christmas morning I am aroused by my head "boy" (native servant); it is dark, as on a winter's morning in old England, but the breaking of day is so rapid that in half-an-hour it is broad daylight. As I dress, with my bedroom windows all open to the soft morning air, I hear the Ceylon robin (a larger bird than the English robin, and with black and white plumage) singing his Christmas carol in our orange trees outside, and am thus reminded somewhat of a Christmas morning at home. After a light breakfast I start away on my bicycle for the church at the far end of the district (8 miles away); the road is mostly uphill, and I arrive in a great heat at about 7.15 a.m. in time to change into a dry shirt before taking the 7.30 service. As I get near the church I see any number of vehicles coming from all directions, two-wheelers, four-wheelers, saddle-horses, bicycles, rickshaws (drawn by coolies), and bullock-hackeries. This church (as also the other two) is very pretty, indeed as pretty as many a village church of similar size at home; it will only seat about 55 people, but at 7.30 a.m. on Christmas-day we have had as many as 65, and 48 communicants. This first Christmas service has to be somewhat abbreviated to allow of my getting on to the next church at 10.30, and consists of shortened matins, sermon, and celebration, besides several Christmas hymns; the singing is entirely

congregational, but very hearty, the American organ being played by a lady member of the congregation. I have just time after the service to exchange Christmas greetings with most of the people before I spin back to the Parsonage; the road now is mostly downhill, and a free-wheel comes in very handy, especially since during eight months of the year the road is kept like a bicycle track. By 9.20 I am back in my bungalow, and have some light refreshment before going on again. Meantime, my horse is ready saddled, and after a change of clothes (all of which has only taken ten minutes) I am off again to the church at the other end of the district, leaving the middle one for the afternoon. This arrangement is necessary, that the three churches may have a Celebration on these Festival days in proper rotation, it being only possible to take two of the three services during the morning. The service at Church No. 2 is at 10.30, and I arrive to find the little building over full, 81, with seats only for 65; however, with extra chairs, all are soon seated, completely blocking the aisle, and a thoroughly hearty, and, I think, earnest Christmas service begins. "Hark! the herald angels sing" opens the service, and in spite of the tropical heat one is instantly reminded of many a Christmas morning in the Old Country. Hundreds of arum and other lilies, with a background of ferns, feathery palms, and bamboo, form our decorations, and the effect is very beautiful. This 10.30 service consists of full matins, with sermon, celebration, and four Christmas hymns. We are not out till 12.15, owing to the number of communicants, and, after many a mutual Christmas greeting, I start away back to the parsonage. The view *en route* to and from this second church is in parts strikingly beautiful, there being two very fine waterfalls, and at one spot a most grandly extensive view of mountain and river in one direction, and in the other the beautiful blue distance of the low country. I am back in my own bungalow at 1.30, and now have my first *meal*, which, however is,

quite a light one, as until the travelling and services are over I feel anything but inclined to eat. At this time on Christmas-day our native servants present us with beautifully arranged button-holes of roses and maidenhair-fern from the garden, and on our first Christmas-day we were much embarrassed by having long garlands of red native flowers placed around our necks at breakfast, a custom which our next "boy," to our relief, did not continue. Our cook presents us with the proverbially heavy iced cake, and native tradesmen send various Christmas Santosums (gifts).

On one occasion we came back from church to find that our servants had decorated the front verandah in native fashion with large plantain-leaves, &c. We were rather taken aback, but, not to hurt their feelings, we admired the decoration, and allowed it to remain up until the evening, when we had it taken down, as it had given our parsonage the appearance of a heathen Saami-house (temple). At 2.15 I am off again, this time in my dog-cart, to the third church, situated in the middle of the district, only two miles up the road from the parsonage; here again I find the church full and all in readiness for the three o'clock service the only Christmas service for this congregation. All goes well and brightly, and soon after four o'clock I am back again at the parsonage, very glad of a cup of tea and a good rest, having been travelling and taking services since 6 a.m. The refreshing cup of tea and welcome rest are somewhat marred by the oppressive feeling of having to sample the various iced cakes sent by grateful tradesmen: our "boy" always carefully brings in everyone of them, his own being placed in the foremost position, surrounded by roses.

After sampling them all we give them to him and the other servants, with the exception of his own, which we must appear to eat to the very last crumb.

His cooking is usually delicious, but this cake, being the *chef d'œuvre* of the year, is made about a fortnight

before Christmas-day, the week immediately preceding being used for the decorations in pink and white icing, which are to him its main feature, the quality of the cake itself being of less moment. No wonder we shrink from the first step. Christian charity can go far, but not so far as to induce us to eat the "boy's" cake. So we press our dogs into service to their great joy at first; but even their endurance begins to give out, as, when New Year's-day comes round, we gaze with a sense of duty done at the last remnants of the Christmas cake.

At our dinner in the evening we try to get up a little enthusiasm over *the* pudding, which we feel bound to have for the sake of old times, but it is rather dreary work with the thought of the thousands of miles between us and those in the Old Country. I cannot close this sketch of one of my typical Christmas-days without mentioning that the Planters are hospitable to a degree, and always heartily welcome their chaplain at church and on his visits from bungalow to bungalow. I might here, in passing, mention that to visit the district satisfactorily means travelling 3,500 miles and making 360 bungalow visits a year.

In conclusion, I may say that in spite of the feeling of being "rushed" all Christmas-day it is a day of great happiness to me.

C. WHITMORE FORD,
Chaplain of Dimbula, Ceylon.

Sept. 29th, 1905.



FUSCO CAROLUS

(After reading *Carthusian Memories*)

VOLVENTI nuper lepidum mihi, Fusce, libellum
obtulit en nomen pagina prima tuum.
protinus exacti revocabam temporis annos,
et plateas Grantae Pembrochiamque domum.
moeina tum stabant artis monumenta vetustae,
mox trucis Hydrodomi* deicienda manu.
ah quoties altae scandebam culmina turris
liminaque incauto vix adeunda grege:
at neque difficiles aditus terrere valebant,
nec titubaturο scala maligna pedi.
sed domus interior sublustrem praebuit umbram,
et tortis hederæ cincta fenestra comis.
strata per ingentem librorum copia mensam
sepiaque et calami signa mathesis erant.
plurima, nam memini, docto sermone, faceto
plurima iucundas attulit hora vices.
ut laetus si versiculi placuere redibam;
ima soloecismi perculit ossa timor.
hei mihi, tunc imberbis erat gena, nescia curæ
pectora, ni tripodis cura subiret, erant.
invida canities capitis mutavit honores,
non tamen immemorem me sinit esse tui.
da veniam—miscet nam tu quoque seria ludis—
si vel adhuc puero quæ placuere placent.

C. STANWELL.

* Sc. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.

Obituary.

AUGUSTUS SAMUEL WILKINS, LITT.D.

(1843-1905.)

By the death of Dr Wilkins the College has lost one of the most loyal and most distinguished of her sons. Augustus Samuel Wilkins, who was born on August 20th, 1843, was of Nonconformist parentage. His father was a Schoolmaster at Brixton, and he was himself educated at the Bishop Stortford Collegiate School. The Head-Master of that time was Mr Joseph Bell, M.A., formerly Scholar of St John's College (B.A. 1846), to whose careful and accurate training he owed much of his future success. On leaving school he went to University College, London, where he attended the able lectures of the Professor of Greek, Henry Malden (1800-1876), and the Professor of Latin, Francis William Newman (1805-1897). At the age of twenty he read an essay on *Early Aryan Civilization* before the Literary and Philosophical Society of University College. He also took a prominent part in the discussions of the Debating Society, and thus obtained the skill that stood him in good stead in his subsequent career in Cambridge.

In April 1864 he was elected to an Exhibition of £50 for three years. The Sizarship added to this was followed by a Proper Sizarship at the end of his first, and a Foundation Scholarship at the end of his second year. He won College Prizes for English Essays in 1865 and 1866, and the Moral Philosophy Prize in 1868. He was elected an Editor of the *Eagle* in 1865, and was afterwards Secretary, a position which he resigned in 1867. The fifth volume of the College Magazine includes seven contributions from his pen,—three in prose, on Henry VIII and on Robert Browning, and four in verse. One of these, a *Romaunt of Normandy*, is an idyll founded on a tour in that part of France taken in the company of J. F. Moulton:—

“My friend and I; he passing skilled to wield
The mystic symbols of Urania's art,
Versed in the wildering laws of x and y ;
I loving more the strains of older days,
The woodland pipings of Theocritus,
Pindar's tempestuous might or regal grace
Of Sophocles, or Plato's visions fair.”*

* *Eagle*, v, 169.

During all the four years of his residence he occupied the set of rooms known as No 3 on the ground floor of Staircase I in the New Court, looking across the stream to the garden of Merton Hall, where one of his sisters lived for a time with Miss Clough, before the founding of Newnham College. On his mantelpiece there was a photograph of his favourite poet, Robert Browning, and of Frederick Denison Maurice, his indebtedness to whom, for 'personal kindness' and 'helpful guidance,' finds expression in the preface to his Essay on 'The Light of the World.' As he was two years older than most of his year, he held a position of influence in the College, which was mainly due to his mental maturity. He was far in advance of his fellow-students in his knowledge of Comparative Philology and Moral Philosophy; and his library was far better furnished than that of most of his contemporaries. I remember noticing on his shelves the two volumes of Pictet's *Origines Indo-Européennes*, and, only the other day, the mention of Pictet in the *Light Blue* gave me the clue that identified my friend as the author of a series of articles signed 'L. St John's Coll.' in the *Light Blue*, and another series bearing the same initial in the *Eagle*. Both of these identifications have been confirmed on the best authority.

He was not only a versatile and ready writer, but he also distinguished himself at the Union as a fluent speaker. In the Lent Term of 1868, while the office of Secretary was held by William (now Sir William) Lee Warner, the Vice-President was another member of the College, J. F. Moulton, the Senior Wrangler of the year, and the President was A. S. Wilkins, who took the Classical Tripos in the same term. It was a strong year; there were three University Scholars in the first four, W. R. Kennedy, the future judge, was senior, and that brilliant scholar, Thomas Moss of St John's, fourth, and next to him was Wilkins. It was a high place for any one to attain, who had come to Cambridge without much previous training in Verse Composition. Both as an Undergraduate and as a Bachelor he won the Members' Prize for the Latin Essay. His skill as a writer of English was attested by his three University Prize Essays, the Hulsean for 1868, the Burney for 1870, and the Hare for 1873. The subject of the first was 'Christian and Pagan Ethics'; that of the second, 'Phoenicia and Israel'; and that of the third, 'National Education in Greece.' All three

were published; the first, which appeared under the title of *The Light of the World*, appealed to a wider audience than the others, and attained a second edition in a few months.

Distinctions such as these would, in ordinary circumstances, have ensured his election to a Fellowship, but, at that time, the Fellowships were still confined to members of the Church of England. Wilkins had been brought up as a Congregationalist, but, during his residence here, he attended the services of the College Chapel, and regarded himself as in communion with the established Church. He contributed to the undergraduates' fund for filling the great West Window in the Chapel with stained glass, and was even a member of the Committee. He also (with some of his friends, who were members of the Church of England) was a teacher at the Jesus Lane Sunday School. But he remained a Congregationalist, dedicating the *Light of the World* 'in grateful and affectionate reverence to the Minister of Claylands Chapel, Kennington,' and dwelling in his preface, in a large-hearted way, on the attraction possessed by his theme for all Christians alike:—'Catholic and Protestant, Anglican and Independent, may at least unite in the confession that light and life can come to them only from faith in the Lord in whom they are one.' His other two Prize-Essays were dedicated to Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, and Thirlwall, Bishop of St Davids.

Thomas Moss had been elected to a Fellowship in 1868; Wilkins, next to him in the Tripos, might easily have been elected in 1869, but for the bar above indicated. This disability was removed by the passing of the 'University Tests Act' in 1871, but, meanwhile, he had married in the previous year. Otherwise he might have been elected in any year between 1871 and 1878. By the time that this second disability had been removed by the Statutes of 1882, he had ceased to be eligible, as more than ten years had passed since his first degree. For the College, it is a matter of regret that his election was thus repeatedly rendered impossible by circumstances beyond its control; but for himself, it is clear that, a few years later, he was more than content with his lot. In a letter addressed to the present writer in 1880, he says:—

I can only say that, though I should have been very glad to have been elected a fellow of St John's before I was married, I have never for a moment regretted that I so soon entered into the 'happy state,' and that every year

makes me more and more feel that the married people are the wise as well as the happy ones.

In 1868, besides completing his course in Cambridge, he took the M.A. degree in the University of London, and was awarded the Gold Medal for Classics. In the same year he prepared a translation of Piderit's German edition of the first book of Cicero, *De Oratore*. This was followed in 1879—1892 by an independent edition of all three books, an enterprise that incidentally led to the preparation of a similar edition of the second of Cicero's greater rhetorical works, the *Orator*, by the present writer. In 1868 Wilkins was appointed Lecturer in Latin at Owens College, Manchester, and began his work in October. Early in that month, while waiting for his books, he ended a letter to me as follows :

I pray you, by all your fellow-feeling for an unhappy wight compelled to begin lectures with little more than half-a-dozen Waverly Novels as his library, and the College library a mile-and-a-half off, do get my boxes sent off at once! Imploringly, yours ever and ever, A. S. Wilkins.

After his first year in Manchester he took a reading-party to Heidelberg, where Mr H. W. Moss, the Headmaster of Shrewsbury, and I met him during our brief visit. I remember he was much interested in having identified the patriarchal Professor Bähr, the editor of Herodotus and Librarian of the University. On his return he entered on the new duties to which he had been promoted as Professor of Latin at Owens College. For eight years he lectured also on Comparative Philology, and, for many more, he undertook the classes in Greek Testament criticism. Meanwhile, in the University of London, he was examiner in Classics in 1884-6, and in Latin in 1887-9 and 1894-9. In these duties, as well as in his work on Cicero, he was much associated with his friend Dr Reid. In the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* he contributed the long and important articles on the Greek and Latin languages; in conjunction with Mr E. B. England he translated G. Curtius' *Princ*

Greek Verb. Apart from his standard edition of Cicero *De Oratore*, his most successful classical works were his compact and lucid commentaries on Cicero's *Speeches against Catiline*, and on Horace's *Epistles*. He also produced compendious primers of *Roman Antiquities* and *Roman Literature*, the first of

which was translated into French. In the third edition of Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities* many of the articles on *Roman Antiquities* *Academy* in its earlier days, and for the *Classical Review* and the *Manchester Guardian*. He was highly successful as a popular lecturer on literary subjects in Manchester, and in the other large towns of Lancashire. He dedicated his edition of the *De Oratore* to the University of St Andrews, which had conferred on him an honorary degree; he received the same distinction at Dublin in 1892; meanwhile he had taken the degree of Litt.D. at Cambridge in 1885.

On my appointment as a College Tutor in 1870 I paid a visit to my friend, and under his advice, several of his most promising pupils entered St John's; among others, Mr Dougan, late Fellow of the College, and now Professor of Latin at Belfast and editor of the *Tusculan Disputations* of Cicero. I was also present as my friend's guest at the laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings of Owens College, when Bishop Fraser and Professor Huxley were the heroes of the day. My duties as External Examiner in Greek at the Victoria University in 1897-1900 happily gave me new opportunities of meeting him and noticing his ever-increasing influence in Manchester. I saw him for the last time in October 1902 at the Tercentenary of the Bodleian, when both of us were among the guests of the University of Oxford. Wilkins remained Professor of Latin, and of Greek Testament criticism, at Owens College until 1903. In that year, after 34 years' tenure of the Latin Professorship, a weakness of the heart compelled him to resign the arduous duties of his office, but, in recognition of the value of his services, he was appointed (with far lighter work) to the new office of Professor of Classical Literature. He continued to take his Greek Testament classes at his own house, and to act as one of the examiners of the University. In 1904 his portrait was painted by the Hon John Collier, and was presented to the University of Manchester by his friends and colleagues. The portrait was unveiled by Dr A. W. Ward, formerly Principal of Owens College and now Master of Peterhouse, who in the course of his speech said of Dr Wilkins that "nowhere was his name esteemed more highly than in his old University," while he was also "one of the most eminent and effective teachers who had been known in the University of Manchester." Dr

Wilkins, who was unable to attend the meeting, wrote a letter in the course of which he said:—

I wish to acknowledge most gratefully the singular kindness of my colleagues and other friends in desiring and securing that my portrait should be placed in the University buildings—buildings, by the way, every stone of which has been laid since my connection with Owens College began.

The beginning and end of his literary life were in perfect harmony with The study of the rhetorical works of Cicero, which had engaged his earliest attention as a classical editor, was fitly crowned in his later years by the complete edition of the text published by the Clarendon Press in 1903; while Greek Education was the theme not only of his Cambridge Essay of 1873, but also of his own contribution to a volume published by the Cambridge Press in 1904, which was followed by a separate work on Roman Education published by the same press in the year of his lamented death. In the even tenor of his literary life, no less than in the unswerving consistency of his character, he has exemplified the law laid down in the *Ars Poetica* of Horace:—

Servetur ad inum

Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.

On May 23 he wrote me a few lines with reference to the invitation which he had just received from the College:—

I am grieved not to be able to come up to the College dinner. We in the provinces find it specially hard to see anything of old friends, and value such chances greatly. But I have hardly left the house during the winter, and my doctors prescribe unremitting care.

The end, alas! was not far distant. At an early hour in the morning of Wednesday the 26th of July he died in North Wales at the little seaside village of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos. He has left a widow, a daughter, and three sons to lament his loss. Of his sons the eldest, after a successful career at Oxford, already holds a high position in the civil service, while the other two have chosen the medical profession. He is buried in the cemetery of Colwyn Bay, about a mile to the south-east of the village where he died. He rests amid the scenes that were familiar to himself during the few short intervals of repose and refreshment that marked the peaceful pauses in an eager and active career of never-failing devotion to his faith and to his duty; to his home and to his friends; to the studies of his choice, and to

all the seats of learning that inspired and retained his loyal and his life-long allegiance.

J. E. SANDYS.

Some selections from the printed tributes to his memory are here appended:—

I.—From *The Times*, 28 July 1905.

We learn with much regret that Dr A. S. Wilkins, Professor of Classical Literature in the University of Manchester, died in North Wales on Wednesday. In him the University, Owens College, and Lancashire generally lose a man who for 35 years was one of the best and most efficient friends of the higher education in that district of England, and one of those who did most to hold up the torch of learning in the midst of a great commercial community. . . . He would have done much more in the literature of scholarship had it not been for the hard practical work that must fall to the lot of men like him, in such a town as Manchester, at periods of great educational development; and, if Dr Wilkins produced no one great classical book of the highest rank, the cause is to be found in the unselfish energy with which he devoted himself, during so many years not only to the work of his chair, but also to the practical needs of Manchester, the Owens College, and the University which grew out of it.

II.—From *The Manchester Guardian*, 27 July 1905.

By the death of Dr A. S. Wilkins the roll of the Professors of the Owens College has been deprived of one of its most distinguished names, and the community, some of whose higher interests he has made his own for more than a generation, has lost enough, for it is but one of duty cheerfully done and a weight of learning modestly worn, with the reputation that it naturally brought with it. But the very simplicity of the record is not without its significance. Hardly had the young scholar gained the highest, or all but the highest, honours which it was in the power of two national Universities to award their students when he became connected as a teacher with what could not then be called more than a provincial college of growing repute. Having been speedily raised to the position of a Professor at Owens,

he devoted his life to its service in that capacity. We have, most of us, forgotten those unjust and unwise days when College Fellowships at Oxford and Cambridge were closed to Nonconformists; and the brilliant young scholar of St John's, Cambridge, thus missed the legitimate reward of his academical labours. He never murmured at a stroke of ill-fortune none the easier to bear because he was one of the last who had to suffer under this hard-dying disqualification. A College Fellowship may in our time not always make a man, even though it may less rarely than in some epochs of the past help to mar him; but it was no secret either to our friend or to us at how serious a disadvantage he was at the outset placed with his competitors in the race by having to forego the encouragement of this kind of start. In any case the loss was our opportunity and Manchester's.

During the long series of years in which Dr Wilkins was connected with the Owens College his abilities as a teacher were by the unanimous consent of his colleagues and, what is more, by successive generations of pupils recognised as unsurpassed, and his devotion to the duties of his chair and to the interests of his students was indefatigable. As a classical scholar he had few rivals in this country, being almost equally distinguished in philology proper, in historical and archæological learning, and in pure scholarship; and his edition of the *De Oratore*, for which he was in more ways than one exceptionally equipped, will ensure him a permanent place on the roll of the foremost Latin scholars of his time. His Greek scholarship was not inferior to his Latin, and it will be remembered that at Owens College he, though Professor of Latin, succeeded the late Dr Greenwood in the Lectureship in Greek New Testament criticism, which was placed on a permanent footing by the munificence of Mr C. J. Heywood. Dr Wilkins was thus able to use for the benefit of others the fruits of studies which had always specially attracted him. For the rest, it was no doubt a disappointment to him that even after the admission to the College-classes of women students, of which legitimate extension of its usefulness he had always been a zealous advocate, the numbers of the students of classics grew less rapidly than those of the students occupied with some other subjects. But the experience made not a shade of difference to his exertions. He was well aware that philological and historical studies, in truth, owe as important a

debt as any other

and that the representatives of the so-called Old Learning have only themselves to blame if they think that the time has come for them to bury their talent. For the rest, the Owens College of Dr Wilkins's days has trained some admirable scholars, both men and women.

In the counsels of the College during the years of anxiety, activity, and ambition through which he saw it pass he always bore a useful and honoured part. If he was not always quite in the front of the fray, his experience, fertility of resource, and absolute unselfishness of spirit were at all times valued by his colleagues, and more especially by the attached friends to whom, as the successive Principals of the College, he invariably lent the most faithful support. If to some he seemed cautious before giving in his adhesion to a new step forward, he was always to be depended upon for loyally furthering a policy upon which his republic had resolved. His written advocacy of some of the most important movements contemplated by the College, which he was often content to publish without his name, at times materially contributed to their success. As a writer he was remarkably prompt as well as judicious; and when full of his subject, which he was wont to be when he had taken it up at all, he was not less effective as a speaker. But his best services to College and University consisted in the thoroughness—the true note in his generation of those who had successfully passed through the highest kind of Cambridge training—with which he addressed himself to the singularly large amount of academical work which fell to his share. Very few of his contemporaries can have equalled the experience which he had acquired as a classical examiner, both in the various universities with which he was connected and in nearly all the chief public schools of the country.

Dr Wilkins's unusual powers of work, coupled with a flexibility of mind which was often the wonder of those unaccustomed to so unusual a combination of rapidity and thoroughness, enabled him to be of much service to education in Manchester outside the College walls. He was for a long time the chairman of the Manchester Independent College, with whose enlightened educational policy he was naturally in active sympathy. On one occasion he temporarily took over the classical work of the sixth form of the Manchester Grammar School, and for many years

his chairmanship of the Council of the High School for Girls was one of the surest guarantees of the successful development of this admirably organised institution. He took a strong interest in primary as well as secondary and higher instruction, and was at one time much pressed to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Manchester School Board, though this request he was perhaps well advised in declining. Many other good and noble causes besides that of education found in him a warm and assiduous friend, for he at least illustrated the fallacy of the assumption that the egoism which has too frequently accompanied humanism is its constant or characteristic mark. He had been brought up under the influences of a large-hearted school of Nonconformist theology, typified by the late Mr. Baldwin Brown, for whom he cherished a regard frequently expressed by him with affectionate warmth; and his nature was not controversial, though he was free from fear when roused, and once crossed swords in defence of the position of Dissenters with no less brilliant a critic than Matthew Arnold himself. For the rest, he was as little inclined to think evil of others as to cease from doing good himself. Probably it was this constant readiness to do his duty which, until the first signs of failure of health set in, gave to him the extraordinary freshness and even youthfulness of mind which reflected itself in his outward bearing. At all events the inspiration which never ceased to come to him from the source of all noble effort enabled him within a space of years which all his friends must think was all too brief to achieve much, and, like a true scholar, to do little that he failed to do well.

Dr Alfred Hopkinson, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Manchester, remembers attending his Latin classes in 1868. "He was certainly a most admirable teacher," the Vice Chancellor said, "and took a very warm personal interest in his students. From that day to this he has been one of my closest friends. Of his absolute devotion to the University and to his colleagues it is impossible to speak too highly. And he was singularly wide in his sympathies—keenly interested not only in the educational work of the College but in the cricket and sports clubs and all the College Societies. He took an active part in all the developments of the College from the old Quay-

street days until his death. Although he was not one to talk about it, he made the greatest sacrifices for his principles. He was a staunch Nonconformist—a Congregationalist and a member of the Governing Body of the Lancashire Independent College. A man of a broad and liberal minded type, his adherence to Nonconformity never wavered, and it cost him much. He was one of those who would have cared very greatly for a fellowship, but that was sacrificed because of his fidelity to his religious principles." Dr Hopkinson spoke of the Professor's devotion to music, to art, and to literature, his fondness for foreign travel, his keen interest in religious and philanthropic movements, and his many social activities. "He was one of the few men who could take part in social life and take his share of the work of administration at the College, and still produce original work of the highest quality. As a scholar, his work is spoken of by every scholar with the greatest

III.—From *The Guardian* (London), 2 August 1905.

Though he remained a convinced Congregationalist to the end of his life, he was singularly free from party spirit or bitterness, and this disappointment (as to his being disqualified for election to a fellowship) in no wise disturbed his friendly relations with the Anglican communion. After gaining many University prizes and acting as President of the Union, he was taken from Cambridge to Manchester, where in 1869 he became professor of Latin at Owens College, an institution which had then outlived the struggles of its early youth and was steadily winning its way to a position among the Universities of Britain. Dr Wilkins's whole subsequent career was bound up with Owens College. He was an admirable Professor of Latin, a clear and stimulating teacher. He was a strenuous upholder of the place of the Universities in education, and found time, despite his vigorous and indefatigable work in the class-room, to make his influence felt on almost every aspect of the life of the college and city. Perhaps his chief characteristic was the inexhaustible energy which threw him into many different lines of activity, and showed itself as much in his zest for foreign travel, his keenness in games and outdoor sports, maintained until his last illness, as in his many forms of academic, literary,

and civic work. He was one of the most prominent of the professors of Owens College, and, though looking with some suspicion both upon the establishment of the federal Victoria University of 1880 and also upon the dissolution of the federal tie and the erection of the independent University of Manchester in 1903, he loyally accepted the wishes of the majority of his colleagues, and threw himself with great heartiness and good temper into the working out of systems with which he had had at first no great measure of sympathy. His natural attachment to the University of London, the scene of his earliest triumphs, and a certain conservatism of temperament, which is sometimes found in prominent Liberals, sufficiently account for this cautious attitude, but it was characteristic of the man that his influence and popularity were in no wise impaired by his disagreement with those with whom he worked.

Though the Owens College made large, and perhaps excessive, demands on the time of its teachers, Wilkins's superabundant energy found leisure for many other occupations. Within the College he was the unwearied champion of the claims of women to equal educational rights with men, and had the satisfaction of seeing what he fought for completely attained many years before his death. He was an even more vigorous champion of the establishment of a theological department in the University, and the recent erection of a faculty of theology in the reconstituted University was a great source of satisfaction to him. As lecturer in Greek Testament criticism, he took a prominent part in the teaching as well as in the organisation of theological studies, and no part of his lecturing gave him greater pleasure than the Greek Testament classes, which he continued to hold in his own house when serious disease prevented him from continuing them at the University. In close connection with his interest in women's education was his important work as chairman for many years of the Council of the Manchester High Schools for Girls; while he also took a prominent place as a member of the committee of the Lancashire Independent College, whose *alumni* received their arts training at Owens. Besides this he represented the University on the governing body of many schools and public institutions—as, for example, the John Rylands Library. He was prominent for many years on the political platform, and took an active part in many educational and philanthropic movements, notably the Univer-

sity Settlement in Ancoats. He was an indefatigable examiner, and examined for many schools and Universities, having a very keen interest in schoolwork of every kind, and many friends among schoolmasters. His literary activity was also very considerable. He contributed countless papers to such works as the *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, and many articles and reviews to the *Manchester Guardian* and other newspapers and periodicals. He wrote many acceptable text-books of wide circulation—editions, grammars, primers of antiquities, and the like. The multifariousness of his occupations stood in the way of much sustained original work, but his fine scholarship, practical wisdom, and extensive literary knowledge gave real value to his editions of classical texts, and he did excellent service in introducing to English readers the results of German investigations in points of scholarship, philology, and ancient history at a time when such work was little known, and when few persons were competent or willing to undertake the tasks upon which he embarked. He was one of the quickest of minds and most rapid of workers; his interests were very wide and his reading great; he was very public-spirited; his spirit seldom flagged, and his good temper and lack of gall gained him many friends. Active as his life had been, he bore the long confinement and rigid restrictions of the last weary years of invalidism with admirable courage, dignity, and cheerfulness. The city and University, for which he did so much for 36 strenuous years, will not readily forget him, and a host of pupils and a wide circle of friends will deplore the loss to education and scholarship caused by his death.

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1871. (1) *Our National Universities*, an Essay in *Ecclesia*, or 'Church Problems considered in a series of Essays,' edited by H. R. Reynolds, series ii. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1871. (2) *The Origin of the English People*, in 'Science Lectures for the People delivered in Manchester, &c.' 1871.
1872. (1) *Ancient and Modern Luxury*, Manchester Statistical Society, 1872. (2) *The Language of the World's Childhood*, Science Lectures at Warrington, 1872 (?).
1874. *Some Historical Results of the Science of Language*, in 'Essays and Addresses,' by Professors and Lecturers of the Owens College. Macmillan, London, 1874.
- 1880-2. Articles on *Greek Language* and *Latin Language* in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ed. 9. Black, Edinburgh.
1884. *The Rise of Latin Literature*, in the Owens College Magazine, 1884.
1888. *The Study of Greek Literature*, a Lecture delivered at the opening of the Session at the Owens College in October, 1888.
1894. *The Western Text of the Greek Testament*, a paper in the *Expositor*, 1894.
1899. *The Organisation of Educational Efforts in Manchester*. Manchester Statistical Society, 1899.
- 1887-1902. IN THE 'CLASSICAL REVIEW.' Notes on (1887) *ceraria* and *toraria* (Plautus), and *ἐπιστημασία* (Cicero). (1891) date of Lucilius. (1900) the Rylands Library, Manchester. Notices of (1887) Stöbile's

and Cima's *Cic. de Oratore*, Arnold's *Second Punic War*, Engelhardt's *Latin Conjugation*, Windisch's *Georg Curtius* (i 263). (1888) Byrnie's *Greek, Latin, and Gothic Roots*, Roberts' *Language of Christ*, Shuckburgh's *Epistles of Horace*. (1889) Gow's *Companion*. (1890) Piderit's *Cic. de Oratore*, Schmidt's *Synonymik*. (1891) Friedrich's *Cic. Opera Rhetorica*, Seyffert's *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*. (1892) Peterson's *Quintilian and Merry's Fragments of Latin Poetry*. (1893) Martha's *Cicero's Brutus*. (1894) Aly's *Roman Literature*, Freese's *Cic. pro Murena*, Lindsay's *Saturnian Metre*, Moor's transl. of *Cic. de Or. i*, Lucian Müller's *Horace*, Spengel's *Rhetores Graeci*, Thiele's *Hermagoras*. (1896) Fisher's transl. of Boissier's *Rome and Pompeii*, Barth's MSS of Statius' *Thebais*. (1898) Arnold and Conway's *Latin Pronunciation*, Middleton and Mills' *Student's Companion*. (1898-9) Pais, *Storia di Roma*. (1899) Jahnke's *Lactantius on Statius*, Keller and Holder's *Horace*. (1901) Old French transl. of *Cic. Rhetorica*, Cima's *Cic. de Or. ed. 2*, Lebreton's *Etudes sur la langue et la grammaire de Cicéron*. (1902) Clark's *Cicero's Orations*; Klotz' *Statius, Achilleis*; Lamare's *History of Latin Literature*.

Reviews in the earlier years of the ACADEMY and in the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

J. F. S.

CHARLES JOHN ELlicOTT,

Bishop of Gloucester.

Another *Eagle* appears, and thus soon have we again to record the loss of one of the distinguished little band of our Honorary Fellows. On Sunday, October 15, at Birchington-on-Sea, full of years, once the youngest but long the senior Prelate on the English bench, died Charles John Ellicott, not indeed in harness, but, after a clerical life of 59 and an episcopate of 42 years (the 31st Bishop of Gloucester and the 47th of Bristol), only seven months out of harness.

Uno ausulo non deficit aller aureus. Bishop Moorhouse worthily succeeds Bishop Ellicott. But Ellicott was, moreover, an eminent Biblical scholar. In that quality, too, may he find a worthy successor on our roll of Honorary Fellows, and the Virgilian saying thus again come true!

C. J. Ellicott was the only son of the Rev C. S. Ellicott, Vicar of Whitwell, Rutland, where he was born on St Mark's day, April 25, 1819. He went to school at Oakham with J. W. Sheringham, a lifelong friend, afterwards Archdeacon of Gloucester (*Eagle* xxv, 326-8), and James Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford. When Gretton, the second master of

Oakham, was appointed Head Master of Stamford, Ellicott and Sheringham followed him there (*ib*). Ellicott, writes his school-fellow and college friend, Mr. J. S. Clarke, 'was far away head of the school, and a favourite pupil.' Entering at St John's under Bushby and Hymers, April 11, 1837, Ellicott 'won the Bell Scholarship in his first term, and of course a College Scholarship.' He was first Members' Prizeman in 1842, and also won the Hulsean Prize in 1843 with an Essay on 'The History and Obligation of the Sabbath.' 'His double Second' (1841), continues Mr Clarke, 'was a disappointment. We thought it a pity that Hymers urged him to work at mathematics, when classics was his strong point.' Ellicott was second in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, and seventeenth *senior optime*. In those days the Chancellor's Medals could only be awarded to those who had gained at least a *senior optime*. In 1841, as only two First Class men fulfilled that condition, some Second Class Men went in for the Medals. A writer in *The Guardian* of October 25 states that Ellicott and another Johnian, Charles Sangster, still Vicar of Darton, Barnsley, a large mining parish, were placed first and second for the Chancellor's Medals. 'But Dr Graham, the Master of Christ's and Vice-Chancellor, afterwards Bishop of Chester, said "No! they have never been given to Second Class men, and they shall not be awarded."' In *The Guardian* for November 8 the same writer states that Mr Sangster remembers receiving a letter from Dr Graham regretting that the Medals could not be awarded.* Certainly no Medals were given that year; nor, except in 1870 and 1871, were they ever bestowed upon Second Class men. But young Ellicott also distinguished himself on the river and at the Union. The Stamford boys with others from the same neighbourhood formed a Boat Club. In the six-oared boat, *Argo*, built for them, Ellicott rowed stroke and Sheringham 3. Carrying these *delectos heroas*, all reading men, the *Argo* rose from the 26th to the 13th place on the river, and on one occasion bumped the second boat of their own College.† At the Union he was member of the Library Committee in 1838, Treasurer in

* Our courteous Registrary 'has no records dealing with the Medals,' but he adds that 'the report was current (long ago) in the University' and 'there is nothing improbable' in it. On the other hand Judge Ellicott says: 'This is new to me.... He (the Bishop) never referred to the subject.'

† Mr. J. S. Clarke is still my informant.

the Lent term of 1839, and in the following term President. In 1838 we find him taking part in a debate on Sergeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill, and in the Lent term leading the affirmative side on the question, "Is Astrology a science worthy of our credit?" (lost by 16 to 8). These various forms of success showed an active and vigorous nature, and were the presage of a strenuous and useful career. In the life of the late Dean Merivale, Ellicott is described as his pupil. Among his contemporaries and friends at College were Atlay, France (both B.A. 1840), Beresford Hope (Members' Prizeman 1841), and E. J. Herbert (B.A. 1840), afterwards Lord Powis, who, by the way, proposed Ellicott for the Presidentship of the Union. After taking his degree Ellicott read with pupils for a year or two. He was elected to a Platt Fellowship in 1845,* was ordained Deacon in 1846 and Priest in 1847 by the Bishop of Ely.† Resigning his Fellowship in 1848 on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Admiral Becher, he became in the same year Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, where he succeeded Trench, and Rector of Pilton in his native county, where he remained till 1858. The population of Pilton is at present 45 and its Pastor's gross income is £80. During these years his children were born, and here the first children of his brain saw the light. In 1851 he published a book on *Analytical Statics*. In 1854 came his Commentary on *Galatians*, being the first of a series the last of which, that on *1 Cor.*, appeared in 1887. The Commentaries on the *Ephesians*, on the *Pastoral Epistles*, on *Philippians*, *Colossians and Philemon*, and that on the *Thessalonians* appeared in the years 1855-1858. While his pastoral work at Pilton thus left him leisure for literary work, a book on 'the spiritual needs of a country parish' (1888) shows that that pastoral work had not suffered neglect, and that its lessons had not been forgotten.

The well-known Commentary of Alford, begun in December 1842, was completed with the exception of *Prolegomena* and finishing touches on February 17th, 1860. The first two volumes had been reviewed by Ellicott in the *Christian Remembrancer* of July 1851 and 1853. The review was, as Ellicott afterwards allowed, 'hostile' in tone, while Alford himself complained of

* He occupied what are now Professor Mayor's rooms, turret stair, 2nd Court (*Eagle* xviii, 583).

† Turton.

it as 'bitter and severe.' In a letter to Mrs Alford, written after the Dean's death (1871), Ellicott, while maintaining his original standpoint, speaks of the "crudities and ungentle comments that disfigured the four articles." "The least justifiable "charge," writes Mrs Alford, "was that of a design to conceal "his obligations to continental scholars." Ellicott's "stand-point," he explains (1871), was "reverence for what is called "the Catholic interpretation; whereas the future Dean entered "fearlessly into the critical field, perhaps even with a slight "bias against what was merely received and patristic. He paid "no greater heed to any interpretation, however time-honoured, "than its simple merits required." Could the attitude of a sound exegete, however, be better described than in the last sentence? But Ellicott soon regretted the tone of his review. "Early in this year" (1855), writes Mrs Alford (*Life*, p. 248), "he received from the Rev C. J. Ellicott a copy of his Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. This present, "warmly acknowledged by my husband at the time, as from "a fellow-labourer, led first to an interview and then to a "friendship which lasted unbroken for sixteen years." In 1858 Ellicott gave up his Rectory. In 1859 he preached the Hulsean lectures on "The Life of Our Lord." which were published in 1860. All these works (with the exception of *1 Cor.*) went through repeated editions (*e.g.* *Ephesians*, 5th ed. 1884; Hulsean Lectures, 6th ed. 1866). Taking a house in Scroope Terrace, he often came in to College to see his friend and contemporary, Archdeacon France (Senior Classic 1840), and to attend Service in Chapel. In 1860 he was elected to the Hulsean Professorship, which he thus held (as it proved for a short time only) along with his King's College appointment. *The Times* of October 16 aptly remarks, "As the names of his five successors "in this Chair are Lightfoot, J. J. S. Perowne, Hort, Ryle, and "Barnes, it is hard to see how any benefaction could have been "put to better use." In 1860 Ellicott had been Prizeman, Lecturer, and was now Professor on that foundation.

On Monday, February 19, 1860, Ellicott left Cambridge at 7 a.m. to give his lectures at King's College and to keep an appointment with Alford. The train is described as a 'fast' one, but our service of trains was not so good in those days. As the train approached Tottenham about 9.20, at a speed of some 35 miles an hour, the tire of a leading

wheel of the engine broke. The engine dashed against the platform and was completely overturned, and the two following carriages were wrecked. As the result, six passengers were killed and many seriously injured, scalds from the escaping steam being added to fractures and contusions. "My father's "injuries," writes Judge Ellicott, "were one leg badly broken "(occasioning a slight limp in after life), the ankle of the "other leg dislocated, injuries to the head, and scalding to the "right arm and hand." Removed from the wreckage, he kept hold of the MS. of a commentary on which he was engaged (or was it the notes of his intended lectures?), while, with the other hand, he drew his Prayer-book from his pocket and read over his dying fellow-passengers, who lay around, the 'Commendatory Prayer.' After receiving aid from a local doctor, Ellicott was sent home in an invalid carriage. The Great Eastern Company marked their sense of the service he had rendered by presenting him with a life-ticket between London and Cambridge. His calm and unselfish conduct probably attracted attention in other and higher quarters. Meanwhile Alford (*Life*, p. 297) had heard the news at King's College, and had made up his mind that the worst would happen. "What "a useful career cut short!" so he wrote in his diary, "so dear "and good a man crushed!" To his daughter he wrote, "Your heart will bleed when you read the enclosed. Oh! is "it not sad that such a life should be sacrificed? The loss to "me will be more than I can describe,—a brother in my life's "labours. I am sure you will weep with and for me; there may "yet be a ray of hope, but I confess I have none. I really have "thought of nothing else." These extracts from a private letter and a private diary have the ring of sincerity about them. He who was thus valued and mourned by the *anima candida* of Henry Alford must have had fine qualities of heart and character as well as of intellect. With true kindness Alford at once saw Ellicott's father and arranged to take his lectures for him till Easter. Ellicott, meanwhile, had cheerily telegraphed to the Railway Company that he was doing well, and humorously remarked to his friends that "his vanity after all did it. He "went up by an earlier train than usual to be photographed for "his pupils" (*Life of Alford*). He was soon about again on crutches, remarking that "every man's health was much in his own power." The accident, it is said, prevented his ever

wearing decanal and episcopal gaiters; but it did not prevent his remaining an active and graceful skater, *teste* Prof Liveing, who often skated with him, from mountaineering with Archbishop Benson and Professor Tyndall, or from riding a tricycle in his old age.

The ticket between London and Cambridge was not to be needed long. In 1861 Ellicott was offered the Deanery of Exeter, but, the revenues being small and the work insufficient for so active a nature,* the Bishop, rather than lose Ellicott, found for him congenial work and gave the munificent sum of £10,000 towards the establishment of a Diocesan Training College,† over which the new Dean was to preside (*The Times*, May 1st, 1861). His successor at King's was Plumtre‡, afterwards Dean of Wells, and at Cambridge Lightfoot, afterwards Bishop of Durham. But his stay was not to be long at Exeter. Those were the days of the 'Shaftesbury bishops.' In both his premierships Palmerston bestowed preferment almost exclusively on the recommendation of that philanthropic but narrow-minded noble. From first to last Palmerston had at his disposal 25 mitres and 10 deaneries. "He at once and from the very first," writes Lord Shaftesbury (*Life III*, 196), "gave me his confidence in these matters, never "but once making an appointment (it was to a canonry) without consulting me in the matter." To the High Church party the "Shaftesbury bishops" were "a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence." Wilberforce called them "Lord Palmerston's wicked appointments." One wise stipulation Palmerston had made, "Those should be selected who would be moderate and "decent in their language towards Nonconformists and civil in "their personal intercourse with them." Still, public opinion, as represented by the press, called for learned men. Of learned men Shaftesbury had no opinion. "The knowledge of "mankind and experience of parochial life are not to be "acquired in musty libraries and easy chairs." To Ellicott, however, Shaftesbury easily resigned himself. "Dr Ellicott's "appointment will be good for the end to which it was made. "First, a Cambridge man was wanted; secondly, some one in

* Phillpotts.

† Called 'a theological college' *Dict. Bi.*

‡ In 1863.

"a high theological position; and, thirdly, my own feeling is "that honour should be done to everyone, whenever occasion "offered, connected with the answers to *Essays and Reviews*" (*ib.* p. 98). In a volume entitled *Aids to Faith* (1861) Ellicott had in fact written the last paper, which dealt with Jowett's Essay on "The Interpretation of Scripture." He was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral on March 25, 1863. The new bishop being one of the most intimate friends of Henry Alford (*Life*, p. 361), the sermon was preached by the latter from St John x. 11. "A bishop," he said, "has almost to bid "farewell to leisure. The great tide of responsibility has flowed "in and filled up all the chinks and intervals of disposable "time."

The mention of *Essays and Reviews* reminds us that the sixties and earlier seventies were a period of storm in the English Church. Restored in 1852 from its enforced inactivity of more than 130 years, Convocation soon found its hands full. In Parliament Lords Ebury and Shaftesbury, from different motives, were eager for Prayer-book and ritual reform, with or without the help of Convocation. The question of the rubrics brought up that of the Athanasian Creed. The *Essays* and the "red-hot tangle" (as someone confusedly called it) of the Colenso controversy were further sources of disquietude. In all these controversies Ellicott was now to bear an active and important part. The year 1863 witnessed the introduction of Lord Ebury's Bill for modifying clerical subscription. All but four of the Bishops opposed it. In 1865, however, a Royal Commission proposed certain changes. A declaration of "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer" was to be no longer required. Convocation was empowered to make certain consequential changes in the Canons (*Life of Tait*, I. pp. 487-495).

Essays and Reviews had appeared in 1860. Archdeacon Denison in 1861 described the book in Convocation as "of all books I ever laid hands upon incomparably the worst." A "synodical condemnation" was in contemplation, when two of the Essayists were prosecuted in the Arches. Sentenced to a year's suspension (1862) they appealed to the Judicial Committee, which in 1864 annulled the decision of the Court below. The matters alleged had been the denial of the inspiration of

Scripture and that of the eternity of future punishment. The former charge was held unproven, and the latter doctrine not 'distinctly declared' by our Church. Protests against the judgment were signed by 11,000 clergy and 137,000 of the laity, and the volume was synodically condemned by both Houses. Only two Bishops, London and St David's, opposed. Ellicott, it appears, was with the majority.

In 1862 Colenso, since 1853 Bishop of Natal, put forth a work on the Pentateuch and Joshua, in which he proclaimed the unhistorical character of much of the earlier books of the Bible. Most of the Bishops inhibited their colleague, now in England, and invited him to resign his office. But before Convocation took further action, Bishop Gray of Capetown had cited his suffragan, and on his non-appearance had deprived him. Colenso appealed to the Queen in Council, and on March 20, 1865, the judgment was pronounced null and void. On Colenso's returning to his diocese, Gray pronounced and "promulged" a sentence of "the greater excommunication." Dr Gray now put it to Convocation "whether the Church of "England held communion with Dr Colenso or with the orthodox "Bishops" who had excommunicated him. Wilberforce, supported by Ellicott, proposed (June 28, 1866) a declaration of non-communion with Colenso, and of communion with the 'orthodox Bishops.' The latter part of the declaration, however, was alone adopted. It was further resolved that "if it should be decided that a new Bishop be consecrated, a godly and well-learned man should be chosen," etc.

Dissatisfied with these 'non-committal' pronouncements, Capetown appeared at the first Lambeth Conference in Sept. 1867 and proposed that the conference should adopt the resolution of Convocation with regard to the appointment of a new Bishop, but in so doing omitted the hypothetical clause. "Our admirable secretary" (Ellicott), however, as Bishop Tait calls him (*Life* i, 380), insisted that the resolution should be put with that clause. Yet Capetown publicly stated in the closing *conversazione* that the Synod had approved of the appointment of a new Bishop. This statement Tait at once corrected in the daily press. Such were the inconveniences of holding a Pan-Anglican Synod with closed doors!

An extract from a contemporary letter of Colenso's (July 3, 1864) will interest: "I came out of the Athenæum

“the other day and saw an old College friend, Bishop Ellicott, with whom we had stayed a night at his Deanery at Exeter, shortly after landing, upon which occasion I discussed with him all the principal parts of my work on the Pentateuch. Though not agreeing with all my views, yet he made no serious objection to them.* But as soon as he got upon the Bench, he issued a bull of inhibition as long and unmeaning as any of them. There he now was, on horseback, at the door of the Athenæum. On seeing me he nodded, and I went up and shook hands with him, upon which he said: ‘Upon my word: you don’t seem much the worse for all the storms and tempests that have gone over you!’”

This was at least genially spoken. By most of his episcopal brethren at home Colenso was “cut.” In 1869 he wished to attend the opening of our new chapel, but was dissuaded by the Master. “I suppose that either Mr Reyner, or Bishop Browne, or Bishop Ellicott, or others of the same class had expressed their determination not to attend if I did” (Mullinger’s *History of St John’s College*, p. 285).

In 1867 Ellicott became a member of the Royal Commission on ritual and the rubrics. Four reports were issued in 1867-70. The first two dealt with vestments and the like, the third contained a new lectionary, while the fourth was concerned with the Athanasian Creed. The commissioners “deemed it expedient to restrain in the public services all variations in respect of vesture.” “Bishop of Gloucester,” wrote Wilberforce (*Life* iii, 216), “as always now, hot and intemperate in trying to force on condemnation of chasuble. I said the Church of England was the Church of liberty. The Bishop of Gloucester, ‘Let them go to Rome; why not? A very good communion; next best to ours.’” As to the *Quicumque*, they proposed to append to it an explanatory rubric. The leading Cambridge Divinity Professors had given their voice against the continued use of the Creed; their Oxford colleagues had spoken in the contrary sense, and two of them, Pusey and Liddon, had even threatened to withdraw from the ministry of the Church should any change be made. A committee of Bishops, of whom Ellicott was one, was now formed to consider, with the help of the Professors, the question of re-translation. On February 7th, 1872, the Bishop of Gloucester “read an improved version of the Creed”

* Colenso misunderstood, I think. Ellicott’s “gentle way.”

and “four great speeches” were delivered in Convocation, one by Ellicott, “which presented the whole case with masterly clearness” (*Life of Tait*, ii. 140). Ellicott “pleaded for the delay of another year, during which the re-translation and history of the Creed might be still more exhaustively considered” (*ib.*) The changes already proposed by his committee, e.g. “whosoever willeth to” for “whosoever will,” and “infinite” for “incomprehensible” in no way touched the main objections felt to the Creed. The odd proposal, recently made, to translate *salvus* “safe,” does not seem to have occurred to any one. In the end, notwithstanding the logic of a Magee and the vehemence of a Stanley, nothing was done but to draw up another and somewhat wordy explanatory rubric.

In 1868 Bishop Tait of London had been raised to the Primacy. Two notices that have appeared of Ellicott state, on the alleged authority of Bishop Wilberforce, that Disraeli strongly pressed Ellicott and left the royal presence in high dudgeon when he failed to gain his point. But in Wilberforce’s diary (November 13) we read, “The Duke (of Marlborough) told me of Disraeli’s excitement when ‘he came out of the royal closet. Some struggle about the Primacy. Lord Malmesbury also said that, when he spoke to Disraeli, he said, ‘Don’t bring any more bothers before me; I have enough already to drive a man mad.’ My belief is that the Queen pressed Tait, and against possibly *Ely* or some such appointment.”*

In 1869 Mr Gladstone brought in and carried his Irish Church Bill. The Bishops were divided. Magee, who made the most powerful speech against the Bill, writes (May 26) “Gloucester (and six others) will vote against it at every stage” (*Life*, i. 225).

In 1873 a report of a Committee of the Upper House on confession was drawn up. “It was mine and Gloucester and Bristol’s,” writes Magee (*Life*, p. 296) “vice one of S. Winton’s, which his death enabled us to carry.” This important declaration (see *Life of Magee*, i. 290 and *Life of Tait*, ii. 169) received the assent of all the Bishops, and at the Lambeth Conference of 1878, when Ellicott was again Secretary, its principal sentences were “adopted without a dissentient voice”

* Judge Ellicott, however, writes: “I can only speak from rumour. I have always heard it asserted, and never denied, that, if Disraeli had had his way, my father would have gone to Canterbury.”

(*Life of Tait*, ii. 170). One sentence may be quoted as its key-note: "the Church of England knows no such words as 'sacramental confession.'"

From these disputes we turn to what Ellicott regarded doubtless as the great work of his life, his part in "the greatest spiritual movement that has taken place since the Reformation" (*Addresses on the Revised Version* 1901, p. 126). In the Preface to his *Pastoral Epistles* (1856) he had advocated "revision" as against (a) a new translation, (b) resting content with 1611. Not deeming the time ripe for an authoritative revision, he thought "the best plan to be this: to encourage small bands of scholars to make independent efforts on separate Books." In 1857 "five clergymen," Alford and Ellicott among them, published a revision of St John's Gospel. Similar revisions of other Books followed. In 1869 Alford published a revised version of the whole New Testament. February 10th, 1870, Wilberforce, seconded by Ellicott, proposed in Convocation a committee to consider the desirableness of a revision. Of this committee Ellicott was one. May 3 and 5 both Houses resolved that Convocation should nominate for the purpose a body of its own members with power to invite the cooperation of any eminent for scholarship, to "whatever nation or religious body they may belong" (*ib.*). Dr Pusey and Lord Shaftesbury alike regretted and even denounced the whole scheme; and the Northern Convocation stood aloof. Apart from this, the undertaking was nearly wrecked by the 'cooperation' clause. The seven revisers named by Convocation* invited twenty-one scholars to join them. Among them was a Unitarian, the Rev G. Vance Smith. At Westcott's instance, and with Stanley's consent, the Revisers partook of the Holy Communion in Westminster Abbey. "June 22nd. Long day at Revision" (Alford's diary, *Life*, p. 446). "All denominations knelt round the tomb of Edward VI" (?—Ellicott says, Henry VII); "a most striking sight, and one to be thankful for! Such a meeting round Edward VI's tomb was a sight England had never seen before. Began our revision. Went on right well. All dined at Bishop Ellicott's." "The storm that ensued was so violent that the Revision was almost wrecked at the outset" (*Life of Westcott*, i. p. 394). The incident was dubbed "The Westminster

* For the N. T.

Scandal" (*Life of Pusey*, iv. p. 231). With almost incredible weakness and inconsistency the Upper House of Convocation now passed a resolution "that it is the judgment of this House "that no person who denies the Godhead of our Lord ought "to be invited to join either Company; and that any such "person now in either Company should cease to act thereupon" (*ib.* i. p. 392). In this the Bishop of Gloucester evidently had no share. Westcott speaks of "Ellicott's vigorous defence of the communion" (*Life*, i. p. 393). "If," wrote Westcott, "the "Company accept the dictation of Convocation, my work must "end." Both Companies appear to have declared their independence of Convocation. The work now proceeded. Ellicott has given in the *Addresses* a most interesting account of the history and methods of the Revision. He speaks of Alford's regularity "from the first day to* the last sad morning when he gently and resignedly gathered his books together and told us that the doctors had forbidden the continuance of the work" (*Life*, p. 504). Alford died January 12, 1871. The meetings were in the Jerusalem Chamber and extended over ten years. They numbered 407. Of these Ellicott attended as many as 405, Scrivener 399, Hort 362, Westcott 304 (*ib.* p. 35). The Revisers gave their services. The University Presses, who were to have the copyright, defrayed the expenses. At the outset the chairman took steps for obtaining the co-operation of American scholars, of whom thirty were soon enlisted. Bishop Charles Wordsworth writes, "Our chairman had many excellent qualities for his "post, but he was much to blame for not reminding us that by "introducing so many minute and unexpected alterations we "were exceeding the terms of our commission; and not only for "not reminding us of the fact, but for not preventing it, as "I think he might and ought to have done. He felt he was "only carrying out the wishes of the majority. *Non hæc in "fœdera veni.*" After the completion of the Gospels, C. Wordsworth wished to withdraw, but Scrivener persuaded him to remain. He complains, moreover, "of the jests which some members of the company allowed themselves," but adds that the "Nonconformist members always set an example of gravity" (*Episcopate of C. Wordsworth*, p. 217). Was the Right Reverend Chairman among the offenders? The charge of undue defer-

* December 16, 1870.

ence to the textual views of Westcott and Hort is fairly dealt with. The almost impossible readings of W. and H. at 1 Thess. ii. 7, v. 4, and 1 Cor. xiii. 3 are rejected by the Revisers, as by Ellicott himself. With regard to the renderings, "faithfulness was the central aim of the Revisers" (p. 98). Westcott "would gladly have given ten years of his life to bring to the heart of Englishmen" the force of the 'into' for 'in' of Mat. xxviii. 19, and of the 'in' for 'through' of Rom. vi. 23 (*Life*, p. 129). As an instance of their accuracy Ellicott says, "we sent our sheets (of Acts xxvii.) to the Admiralty, and "asked the First Sea Lord (whom some of us knew) kindly to "tell us if the expressions we had adopted were nautically correct" (p. 31). That competent authority, it seems, did not find anything amiss. It is, however, hard to see how "faithfulness" required the replacement, in the same chapter, of the familiar "the shipmen deemed" by the prosaic "the sailors surmised." Unfortunately there was no great man of letters and no great master of English upon the Company. J. H. Newman had declined to join it, and Alford, a graceful minor poet, was gone. In *Magee's Life* (II, 83) we read, "Long subsequently "they (*i.e.* John Bright and the Bishop) agreed in their discontent with the English (not the scholarship) of the Revised Version of the New Testament; and the Bishop often said "that it would have been much better if John Bright had been "one of the Revisers. They ought to have had some colleague "like him who did not know Greek, but would judge the translation solely from the standpoint of pure English." The opinion of such a colleague would have been more valuable than even that of a First Sea Lord. Would it be possible, even now, to submit the Revised Version to some such further revision?*

To Ellicott, as chairman, it fell to present to Convocation in 1881 the New Testament, in 1896 the Apocrypha, in 1899 the references and "in them the very last part of the work" (*op. cit.* pp. 5, 47, 43). Should a statue of Ellicott ever be set up in

* Theologians' English is apt to suffer from their having to read so much bad Greek, bad (*i.e.* German Professors') German, and one another. Professor Driver is capable of making the Psalmist say, "Thy club and Thy staff comfort me." Even Lowth gives us, "Speak ye animating words to Jerusalem" (A.V. "comfortably"). In Ps. xc. 1 Cheyne (1888) for 'refuge' gave 'asylum.'

his old cathedral, the figure should be holding these volumes to which he devoted so much of three decades of his life. In ch. v of the work so often cited Ellicott strongly urges "the public use of the Version." As a step towards this in these *Addresses*, which formed part of his Visitation Charge for 1901, he recommends that a month be set apart in the diocese, sermons being preached on each of its four Sundays upon different aspects of the Revision.

But other literary work had gone on meanwhile. His older commentaries on the Pauline Epistles were passing through repeated editions. 1 Cor. appeared in 1887, a copy being sent to Cardinal Manning. "There is not much in it that will jar" (wrote Ellicott). "Interpreters are rarely polemical, if true to "their calling" (*Life*, II, 707). In 1879, with the help of such scholars as Plumptre and Sanday, he began to edit for Messrs Cassell "The Old and New Testaments for English Readers," and the same abridged "for the use of schools."* His own commentaries, one and all, are described as "grammatical and critical." Introductions are wanting, or are brief. *Excursus* are not found. A new translation is in each case appended. The notes are minute and careful. "A freer admixture of history, broader generalisations, and more suggestive reflexions such as some might desire" are avoided. "The grammatical force and logical connexion of the original" are the editor's main preoccupation. It is said that Ellicott's commentaries have been removed from their old place in the Reading Room of the British Museum. Yet, besides the occasional superiority of his readings† above referred to, at 1 Cor. vii. 21 and Gal. v. 12 he shews, as it seems to me, far greater insight as an exegete than Lightfoot.‡ The last commentary (1 Cor.), as most of the earlier ones, ends with the words *τριάς μονὰς, ἐλέησον*.

In 1891 appeared *Lux Mundi*. "Have you read *Lux Mundi*?" wrote Magee (*Life*, II, p. 286). "If you have not, "beg, borrow, buy, or steal it; and, if you borrow, forget to "return it." However different in tone from parts of the *Essays and Reviews* and of the *Pentateuch and Book of Joshua* of a generation earlier, it cannot be denied that "the same great

* The Introductions reprinted 1893.

† *i.e.* to those of WH.

‡ *Col.* p. 324.

controversy," as Ellicott expresses it, is "evoked" in it as in them, that of the historicity and authorship of (portions of) the Old Testament. In his *Christus Comprobator* (4th edit. 1892) he maintains that the use made by our Lord of those scriptures is a sufficient guarantee of the one and the other. The argument is a weapon that calls for wary handling, but the contention appears sound that the "analytical view," as he calls it, of the Old Testament, "if thoroughly accepted, must involve fresh views not only of history, but of doctrine." This is no place to enter into the merits of the controversy; I note only Ellicott's care to keep himself abreast of the literature of the subject (Kuenen and Wellhausen are familiar to him), the scrupulous fairness with which he quotes those whom he is criticising, the able management of the argument, and the grave and courteous tone maintained throughout. Once only there is a trace of pleasantry, where he speaks of Professor Sanday's metaphor of a "landing-place at the foot of an inclined plane."

Several of Ellicott's charges to his clergy, like the two just referred to, were published by the S.P.C.K. as having an interest for a wider public, and passed through several editions. In regard to matters of doctrine, his counsel to his diocesans and to his readers generally is *stare super antiquas vias* (*Christus Comprobator*, p. 213); in matters of ritual and discipline he enjoins, "a loyal adherence to the Prayer-book, subject to the guidance and direction of the Bishop" (*Present Troubles*, 1899, p. 28). These views he describes as "those of the Constitutional Party, men deeply attached to the Reformation and firmly loyal to all its principles and settlements, but no less revering the primitive and apostolical aspects of the great historical Church. As the High Church Party has now, unhappily, been stretched to include men whom the loyal High Churchmen of former days would have promptly disowned and repudiated, some fresh name has become necessary to designate that large Party of the Centre" (*Present Dangers*, 1876, VII).

Yet Ellicott was a Church Reformer. In 1878, while maintaining that in a National Church the "laity must at least be consenting parties to any change in her services" (*Church Reform*, p. 13), he yet seems to have looked askance at the proposal "to admit laymen into Convocation" (*Present Dangers*,

p. 115); but in 1899 he writes, "The feeling that greater power ought to be given to the Church, *alike to clergy and laity*, to carry out self-government has very strikingly increased." Magee writes (1886), "On Tuesday last in Convocation, Gloucester and Bristol brought in Church Reform with special reference to recent memorials." "Gloucester and Bristol and I came here to draft a Report on Church Reform. We agreed on the heads and he put them into shape" (*Magee's Life*, II, p. 224).*

In 1885 a House of Laymen was inaugurated by the vote of both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury (*ib.*). Speaking of the first meeting of the House in 1886, Magee says, "It was really a bit, and may prove an important bit, of Church History."†

For many years Ellicott was in the habit of addressing his Reports on Diocesan Progress alike to clergy and laity.

In 1880 we find him acting with Magee in regard to the Burials Act. That, along with these matters of passing interest, the deepest subjects occupied his mind during all these years is shown by his *Six Addresses on the Being of God* (1880).

An eighteenth century Bishop of Gloucester (Warburton) complained of the remoteness of his diocese from London as "taking him from his duties" (*Life*, by Hurd). But Ellicott, amid the pressure of the work now described, was as active in his diocese as in Convocation or the Jerusalem Chamber. By 1864 he had "tabulated the state of affairs in his diocese" (*Times*, Oct. 16). "Forty years ago there were still 20 churches under his charge which had one service on Sundays and none in the week, while over 60 incumbents contented themselves with administering the Holy Communion only four times a year. It was partly due to his wise guidance, and partly to a spread of clerical conscientiousness that he could report ten years later (1874) that church work had doubled in both his archdeaconries, and that the one service churches had entirely disappeared from the black list" (*Times*).

In 1867, having been intrusted with £5000 for missionary

* They gave Bishops greater power to refuse to institute or to deprive; reduced inequalities of endowment; enlarged Convocation; gave the laity more scope, etc.

† Ellicott desired to give the Laymen a *consultative* voice in matters of faith and discipline; but this was refused by the Lower House (*Guardian*, May 6, 1885).

purposes, he appealed to the people of Bristol, among whom a Church Aid Society soon came into being for the extension of Church work in that city. By 1890, £36,275 had been raised in Bristol for that purpose. About the same time a Theological College was founded at Gloucester, in the management of which the Bishop always took an active part. The Diocesan Choral Union, from a small beginning at Sodbury, grew till its Choir numbered 800 voices. A Bishop enthroned in two ancient cathedrals will have much to do with architects and builders. In Bristol £85,000 were raised during Ellicott's episcopate for the restoration of its "truncated and naveless cathedral." At Gloucester Ellicott's old friend, Archdeacon Sheringham, alone had raised £6000 towards the restoration of the Lady Chapel and the roof of the Cathedral (*Eagle* xxv. p. 328).

In 1897 the two sees, united in 1836, were again severed. Generous help was given by Archdeacon Norris. Ellicott himself surrendered £900 of his income, and the growth of a general fund was only retarded by the knowledge that, when the last penny was subscribed, the wise and kind rule of a well-beloved Bishop would terminate (*Bristol Times*, October 17). From the address presented to Ellicott at the "leave-taking" in the Chapter House of Bristol, June 4, 1897, I will only quote these words, "Nearly all the clergy have been entrusted with 'the care of souls by your lordship, and there are also very 'many whom you yourself have admitted by the imposition of 'hands to the office and work of priests and deacons in the 'Church of God.' The personal affection, gratitude, and appreciation expressed by those who knew him so well are a testimony that cannot be gainsaid to his worth as a pastor and a pattern to the flock. As a memorial of Ellicott's 34 years' connection with Bristol, a rededication from the designs of J. L. Pearson was erected in the Cathedral and dedicated October 19, 1899, by the Archbishop of York (*Guardian*). "To be remembered," said Ellicott, "and in this Cathedral where, during the 34 years of my episcopate, nearly every addition was dedicated by me, does indeed call out in me a gratitude which will be as lasting as life."

On March 25, 1903, the fortieth anniversary of his consecration, a Latin address from the pen of Dr Sandys was presented to Ellicott in the Chapter House of Gloucester by

Mr W. F. Hicks Beach. The address recalls the fact that "you have been more than once elected Fellow of your College"; and in affectionate recognition of what the Bishop had been to his diocese the address falls in no way behind the Bristol address of 1897.

The present Archbishop of Canterbury telegraphed, "Our glad and grateful congratulations on the fulfilment of so many years of strenuous and faithful service to the Church and Realm."

In October last it was announced that Bishop Ellicott had sent in his resignation of the See, to take effect on Lady Day 1905, being the forty-second anniversary of his Consecration.

I now add a few glimpses of the Bishop, chiefly from the sources already drawn upon.

The Y.M.C.A.

"Those who have been accustomed to regard him as a stiff churchman will be interested to know that he more than once addressed meetings of a London branch of the Y.M.C.A., giving a scholarly and sympathetic exposition of some portion of Scripture. He enjoyed the opportunity none the less because, as he would explain, with a twinkle in his eye, 'You know, I'm not sure that I could do this in Gloucester'" (*Times*, October 16).

Metaphysical Society.

Ellicott was a member of this, or at least attended some of its meetings. Magee thus describes one of their dinners (February 13, 1873): "Had the dishes been as various (as the guests) we should have had severe dyspepsia, all of us. Archbishop Manning in the chair was flanked by two Protestant Bishops, right and left, Gloucester and Bristol and myself; then came Dalgairns; Ward, earliest of converts to Rome; then Greg, author of 'the Creed of Christendom'...lastly Ruskin, who read after dinner a paper on miracles! which we discussed for one hour and a half. A greater gathering of remarkable men than could easily be met with...We only wanted a Jew and a Mahometan to make our religious museum complete" (*Life*, II. p. 284).

On "Hyperion."

"Merivale's old pupil, Dean Ellicott, wrote (1862): 'The most terse and idiomatic Latin versification that has probably

ever appeared from an English pen. I never much cared for Keats till now'" (Merivale's *Autobiography*, p. 237).

On the "Quicunque."

"We are going to have a great shindy in Convocation about the Athanasian Creed, the Bishop of Gloucester promising a new translation of the Latin which is to make everybody comfortable here and hereafter too, I believe. I fear he has set himself to make bricks without straw" (*ib.* February 4, 1872).

Mountaineering.

For some years Ellicott took his holidays at the Bel-alp. "On one occasion the late Bishop, Archbishop Benson, and John Tyndall were roped together on an expedition" (*Guardian*, Oct. 18). This was on August 21, 1890 (*Life of Benson* II. 311). And one can fancy the Bishop saying, with a twinkle in his eye, "you know, I'm not sure that I could do this in Gloucester." The Archbishop speaks too of "a long discourse (of Tyndall) with Gloucester and Bristol" on the same occasion (*ib.*).

Conversation.

"Bishop Ellicott came up to town with us, May 6, 1895, a clever old man and a scholar, and seems beloved by his respected diocesans. He never ceased talking for a moment entertainingly" (*Life of Benson* II. p. 637).

In Chapel.

"Ellicott was one of the five Bishops, three of whom were Johnians (himself, Atlay, and Selwyn, the preacher), who were present at the opening of our new Chapel, May 12, 1869. Ellicott read the Offertory Sentences" (*Eagle* VI. p. 360).

In Hall.

May 6, 1894 Ellicott was admitted an Honorary Fellow. The Master proposed his health, and the Bishop, who was last a Fellow in 1848, replied somewhat as follows: "In rising to thank you all for drinking my health, I feel like a well-known character in fiction who got into queer company (laughter) and thoroughly enjoyed himself (more laughter), and then went to sleep for a very long time, only waking up to find new faces all around him, and the few old familiar faces a good deal changed. I allude to Rip van Winkle."

Tact.

"Gloucester and Bristol proved himself handy, dexterous, and good-tempered as ever." *Life of Magee* II. p. 223 (Feb. 17, 1886).

Humour.

Of himself Magee writes: "Your unworthy brother of Peterborough, bitter and sarcastic and occasionally jocose, *more suo vel suadente diabolo*" (*ib.*). But Ellicott's good humour and kindly pleasantry must have made him easy to work with, as they doubtless lightened his own load of work.

Nonconformists.

Lord Palmerston wanted Bishops who could be "moderate and decent in their language towards Nonconformists" (see above). "Dr Ellicott (wrote the *Bristol Times*, in 1897) has endeared himself to all by the manner in which he has performed his many duties. Nonconformists have confessed themselves to be indebted to him for his cooperation in all good work for the furtherance of religion and the good of the community, and some of them have admitted their obligations to him for the scholarship which has enabled him to throw light upon subjects which form common ground for all Christians."

The late Dr Moulton dedicated to him his translation of *Winer* "in expression of his reverence, esteem, and gratitude."

Vestments.

In his Charge of 1899 Ellicott allows the *permissibility* (subject to the Bishop's approval) of a distinctive dress at Holy Communion in daughter as in mother Churches. But a Bishop who never wore gaiters is not likely to have cared very much for questions of this kind. At the leave-taking in 1897 Ellicott explained "how it came about that his friends in Bristol had come to present him with a mitre, cope, and pastoral staff. If there was anything wrong about it they must forgive him, for *he had done what he could to stop it!*" (*Bristol Times*, October 17).

"Bishop Ellicott wore the cope and mitre *very reluctantly* in Procession from the Chapter-house on Christmas Day, 1891, but he removed the mitre on entering the Cathedral, and refused to wear it inside the building" (*The Guardian*, Oct. 18).

"I believe," writes Judge Ellicott, "he once and once only wore the vestments presented to Bristol Cathedral. He had no love, I think I may say, for vestments."

The Lambeth Conferences.

Ellicott was Secretary in 1867, 1878, 1888, and Registrar in 1897. "He was the only English Prelate who attended all four" (*Bristol Times*).

"In 1888 the secretarial work was for the third time undertaken by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who was assisted by the Dean of Windsor (now Archbishop of Canterbury)." *The Lambeth Conferences* by R. T. Davidson, p. 43.

The leave-taking of 1897.

"We parted company with good Bishop Ellicott with not a few and genuine regrets" (Dean Pigou, *Phases of my Life*, p. 379).

Manner of life.

"All who knew him were struck by his simplicity of life" (*Times*, October 18).

"Always abstemious, he became a teetotaler, without, we believe, ever signing the pledge. He said, 'As I may encourage some, I drop alcohol altogether'" (*Bristol Times*, October 17).

Studies.

He carefully read the newer lights on his favourite subjects, e.g. Blass and Deissman (*Addresses on the R.V.*, 1901, pp. 110, 112).

His knowledge of Kuenen and Wellhausen has been already referred to.

Music.

Judge Ellicott writes: "As a young man he used to play the flute a little, and I have heard him speak of having sung in catches as an undergraduate.

"In Gloucester Cathedral he could keep to the note he started upon, but that note was not always rightly related to the keynote of organ and choir."

The musical abilities of Mrs Ellicott and Miss Ellicott as singers, and of Miss Ellicott as a composer also, are well-known.

Medicine.

"Dr Ellicott took a great interest in medicine and surgery, and was well-read in both" (*Guardian*).

"My father was a firm believer in vaccination" (Judge Ellicott).

Last thoughts on the last things.

In the Charge of 1885 he wrote: "...that most vital and most momentous truth that, when human history closes, there will be a separation of the good and the evil, and that this separation will be final and eternal.

"Final and eternal! Yes; we have now in this last truth arrived at that doctrine with which modern thought is, latently or openly, in the most clear antagonism" (*Are we to modify Fundamental Doctrine?* p. 61).

But in his last Charge, 1903, he says: "we must plainly admit that in many particulars the teaching of our own time cannot possibly be regarded as identical with that of the past, especially in reference to the future and the doctrine of the last things. The conception of the Fatherhood of God has silently introduced modifications in the tone and trend of current persuasions in regard to life here and hereafter which it is impossible for us to explain away or deny. They rest on deeper study of God's Holy Word, and especially on the illumination of the Holy Ghost, which thousands and ten thousands believe, and rightly believe, is now vouchsafed to the Church in fuller measure than it has ever been since the promised and realised illumination of the Pentecost" (*Guardian*, October 28, 1903).

Ellicott was not without his limitations. With the vast movement of religious thought in his time he went but a few steps.* The comparatively early death of Alford may, in this way also, have been a serious loss to him. But what each man brings is "accepted according as a man hath and not according as he hath not." *Fecit quod potuit*. Of whom can more be said and of whom more truly? Alford warned him that as Bishop he would have little or no leisure. I doubt whether he greatly regretted it. He was essentially a working-man. The extent and variety of his output are amazing; its quality in many ways

* Yet one great step he took (see *Last Thoughts*).

excellent. His intellect was logical and exact, his style clear and incisive. Active and strenuous throughout life, his sense of humour doubtless lightened his burden. Like his old ally Magee, he was "jocose," but not, like him, *suadente diabolo*; his humour was never, I think, "bitter and sarcastic." He could admit a mistake, and make amends for an injustice. His possession of fine qualities of heart and character is sufficiently evidenced by his sixteen years' friendship with Henry Alford. The warm expressions of both clergy and laity at the leave-taking and in 1903 attest that he had indeed made himself beloved as a pastor and esteemed as a pattern of the flock. At the end of his Commentaries he was wont to write *ἐλέησον*. Perhaps it was the last word, or the last thought, of his life. We cannot doubt of his Master's answer, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

The Bishop's father and grandfather were Rutlandshire clergymen, beneficed at Whitwell and Exton respectively. The grandfather of the latter was John Ellicott, "clockmaker to the King" (George III). John Ellicott, 1706—1772, "gained a great reputation by the beauty and excellence of his workmanship." He was also an eminent man of science. He invented an improved pyrometer in 1736, and was made F.R.S. in 1738. He also invented a "compensated pendulum," and observed the transit of Venus in 1761. He was a Nonconformist. The facts as to John Ellicott are given in the *Dictionary of Biography*. For the knowledge of the Bishop's descent from him I am indebted to the Bishop's only son, Judge Ellicott.

W. A. C.

THE REV CANON F. C. WOODHOUSE M.A.

Canon Woodhouse was born at Kilburn on November 26th, 1827, and was the third surviving son of Mr. George Edward Woodhouse and his wife Joanna, née Illingworth, formerly of Bradford in Yorkshire.

His father retired from business in London at the age of forty, and lived with his family at Bishop Steighton in Devonshire for three years, and then removed to Mount Radford

in Exeter for eleven years, where Frederick with his elder brother Alfred and younger William were educated at Mount Radford School. Whilst at school he showed plenty of ability, and usually returned for the holidays with a full share of School prizes.

In 1847 he entered St John's College and was contented to take an ordinary degree in 1850. No doubt his engagement to Miss Susannah Chorley, the only daughter of a medical man, had a good deal to do with it. He married, after his ordination by the Bishop of Chichester to the curacy of Shoreham in Sussex, in 1850.

After taking his degree his taste for literature first showed itself, and he published a small pamphlet on the old College Chapel. He was ordained priest in 1851, and proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1853. He remained in his first curacy until 1856 when he was appointed as Minister of Clayton, Lancashire. In 1858 he was selected out of over one hundred applicants for the handsome new Church of St Mary's, Hulme, by the patron, Earl Egerton of Tatton. Here he soon made his mark as a preacher, and frequently preached courses of sermons in the Cathedral and neighbouring Churches. His parish was thoroughly organized, and the interior of the Church was by degrees handsomely decorated with the gifts of parishioners. One thing will show his care for the people, the Verger had strict orders to get the name and address of any stranger attending the services, that the Clergy might call upon him. The monthly Magazine, rare in those days, kept the people informed of his wishes. He used to lecture on some old Church Saint at the Working Men's Club and elsewhere, and his lectures were much appreciated. In 1879 he wrote his first book for the Home Library Series called "The Military Religious Orders of the middle ages," which the S.P.C.K. purchased for £70 and published. His work involved a great deal of research at the British Museum, and he always spoke of the courtesy and attention of the staff there.

However, it was his next work, "The life of the Soul in the World," which brought his name before the public. This, too, was published by the S.P.C.K. In it he picked the heart out of the old devotional books, and placed their teaching in a practical, attractive form before his readers. He told the writer of this memoir that he found very little help in modern com-

mentaries, and that he drew largely from the pithy and suggestive comments on the Gospels in "Bengel's Gnomon."

It was preceded by "A manual for Lent"; and quickly followed by "A manual for Advent"; "A manual for Holy days," and "A manual for Sundays." His other works were: "Thoughts for the Times," 2 vols.; "Monasticism, Ancient and Modern," 1896; and last of all, "Thoughts by the way," in which is incorporated a previous little book called "Spiritual lessons taught by Dumb Animals." These last five works were the outcome of the welcome change from the thousands in St Mary's, Hulme, to the hundreds in Holy Trinity, Folkestone, to which living he was appointed by Earl Radnor in 1885. He succeeded to a parish with thirty in the morning congregation, and left it with eight hundred. What he did for the interior of St Mary's he also accomplished for Holy Trinity, and enriched the Church from the Sacrament throughout with costly gifts both of himself and wife, and those of the parishioners, and has left it one of the most beautiful Churches in the neighbourhood. In 1888 he lost his first wife, who had been an ideal parson's wife, by whom he had two sons, who still survive. In 1890 he married Miss Mary Worrall, of Whalley Range, Manchester, as his second wife, and her liberality enabled him to exercise the generosity and kindness which marked his office as Rural Dean of Elham. In 1900 Archbishop Temple appointed him an honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, an honour which, although long delayed, was none the less welcome.

In 1903 he attended the Johnian Dinner; he often said how much he appreciated the College's hospitality. He died on September 27th, 1905, from syncope, after having preached on the previous Sunday morning. He died as he wished in harness. His appearance was striking, as he stood over six feet in height, and had handsome features. His voice was clear and powerful and his preaching commanded attention, even if you did not agree with his remarks. He was apt to take a pessimistic view of life, and considered England's best days were over. This no doubt partly arose from the Church's neglect of one of her sons, who in his generation had done more than most of his contemporaries through his writings for the spiritual life of many.

There was, too, another side to his character, and he fully appreciated a good joke, and in his younger days enjoyed walking tours in France and elsewhere; latterly he travelled

abroad a great deal, and every year found him in Italy and Rome amongst the haunts where every well-read man delights to wander and dream of the "dear, dead days beyond recall."

The real goodness of the man was known to a few, and amongst them may be reckoned the devotion of his curate at Folkestone, the Rev E. J. Hampson, who said in his sermon after his death, "He laboured and spent himself till this Church is what we see to-day; and you are reaping the benefit of his unselfish devotion.

R. I. W.

THE REV CANON HENRY FRANCIS BATHER M.A.

(Canon of Hereford, until lately Archdeacon of Ludlow, died at Hereford, on Sunday, September 10th).

The Bathers, of whom there are several branches, are a well-known Shropshire family. Their head is lord of the manor and patron of the living of Meole Brace, about a mile from Shrewsbury. In the early years of the last century a former Archdeacon Bather, one of the best known and most influential clergymen in the Midland Counties, was Vicar of Meole Brace and lord of the manor. Henry Francis Bather was his nephew, son of Mr John Bather, Recorder of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1832, the youngest of a large family; his mother being the sister of Sir George Gipps, R.E., Governor of New South Wales. He was educated at Marlborough; and on leaving school in 1848 became an ensign in the service of the East India Company. His elder brother Edward was then Vicar of Meole Brace; and on his early death in 1851, Henry determined to take orders. He did not dislike the service, and always spoke with pleasure of his two years in India; and no doubt the wider experience so gained was of service to him afterwards, but he felt that his true vocation was a different one. He came up to this College in October 1851, his College Tutor being Dr Hymers. He was devoted to the River, and became a good though not a very powerful oar. The present writer well remembers him in those days, and the contrast between the somewhat bushy black hair and whiskers and the scanty white locks of the last years. He rowed number 3 in the First Lady Margaret

boat in the May races 1853, and the Lent races 1854: for in those days the same divisions rowed both in the Lent and May races. He was elected First Captain of the Lady Margaret in May, 1854, but was unable to row that term, owing to a strain. He took an ordinary degree in 1855, and was ordained deacon the same year, and Priest in 1856 by Dr Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, as curate to the Rev J. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley, Staffordshire. In 1858 he was presented by his brother, the late Mr. John Bather, of this College, second classic in 1841, to the Vicarage of Meole Brace. Subsequently he became also Rector of Sutton, an almost nominal charge, of which the income was £11 per annum. Meole Brace was then a purely country village, but the Parish extended almost into Shrewsbury, and building, which has now largely increased the population and quite altered its character, was beginning. The new buildings of Shrewsbury School, on Kingsland, are in the Parish. The Church soon became quite inadequate. It was a remarkable structure dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century, with a ground plan of five equal squares in the form of a cross, built of brick, with a small bell turret on the West square. It was necessary to enlarge it, and Bather, not seeing his way to any large funds, obtained plans for this purpose. But he found unexpected support; and when an offer arrived from an old parishioner in America of a very large sum on condition that a new Church was built, a new site was selected adjoining the old building. The present very beautiful Church was completed in 1870 at a cost of between £7000 and £8000. A local architect was employed, but the design both in general plan and detail was largely due to the Vicar himself.

Bather was Rural Dean of Pontesbury from 1883-1892; and in 1891 he was appointed by Bishop Atlay to a residential canonry in Hereford, and to the Archdeaconry of Ludlow. For some time he remained Vicar of Meole Brace; but with advancing years and a growing parish he began to feel that the work of the Archdeaconry, which he took in a very serious manner, would suffer; and in 1897 he resigned the living and removed to Hereford. He still, however, kept up a close connection with his old Parish, where he was succeeded by his nephew, and where it is not too much to say that he was greatly and universally loved.

Bather entered upon his work as Archdeacon, as has been said in a very serious way; and he soon took a high place in the respect and confidence—and I may say the love—of both Clergy and Laity. His interest in the Churchwardens was somewhat unusual, and he came to be called, to his delight, "The Churchwardens' Archdeacon." The Key-note of his method was struck in his primary charge in 1892. Speaking of the waning legal powers of his office in these latter years he says: "The spirit of the age is not in favour of thrusting into prominence the strictly legal side of an Archdeacon's functions. If received as an adviser, if welcomed as a friendly Critic, if allowed to import in an informal way such practical teachings of experience as even the most unskilled holder of the office must necessarily gather in time by going about from place to place and from Church to Church; if thus he is received he may hope to do some good within the sphere allotted to him."

The path so marked out he followed with great success: genial and unassuming in manner, always ready to help in any good work, and to give wise counsel, on his resignation, in a farewell address presented to him last June signed by every Churchwarden in the Archdeaconry, they refer to his "conspicuous ability, keen discernment and self-sacrificing devotion"; to "the wise and lucid words of counsel and instruction embodied in his visitation charges;" to his "extensive and accurate knowledge of all matters connected with elementary education;" to his "hard work, uniform courtesy, skilful guidance and generous hospitality." "We shall miss" they say, "your genial and gracious presence from our midst"; an address from his clergy was in similar terms.

These are not words of idle compliment; they shew him as he was. In the words of his successor in the Archdeaconry: "It was the *man* we loved." Somewhat shy among strangers, and undemonstrative, he was a steady and dependable friend, always ready with counsel and help in any difficulty or trouble.

He was a remarkable preacher. One hardly ever heard a sermon which did not contain some original turn of thought; and yet, preached as they were in a village Church, they were so simple and clear that the humblest cottager might profit by them. Nor were those preached in Hereford Cathedral as Canon less remarkable.

In a singularly happy appreciation of Canon Bather in a

sermon in Hereford Cathedral, Dr Moss of Shrewsbury used the following words:—"Canon Bather's nature was one in which many rare gifts were happily united. He was at the same time imaginative and practical. He possessed that grasp of affairs, that instinctive discernment of the means best adapted for the attainment of any particular end, that punctiliousness and precision in the discharge of duty, which we are disposed to associate with the capable man of business. At the same time he responded—I might almost say with every fibre of his being—to the appeal of the beautiful or sublime in nature or art or poetry; he loved the profound or subtle in philosophic speculation, he insisted on thinking out problems for himself, bringing to bear on them that calm, sober, judicial temper, which was one of his most striking characteristics, and steadily refusing either to echo the shibboleths, or to bow with slavish submission to the idols of the crowd. If he had chosen a purely literary career, I believe that he would have gone far. Whatever subject he discussed—the meaning of a hard passage in Browning, the exact bearing of some political issue of the day, the value of a recent theological essay—what you will—he seldom failed to throw new light upon it, he always, even when he did not convince, supplied food for thought" That well describes the man. And as one might expect, while he took very earnest view of the sacramental side of religion, he approached what is called the Higher Criticism with a very open mind; and he recognised that if in some ways there might be a loss, it was far outweighed by the gain. In literary matters his taste was chiefly for poetry, of which he had a considerable knowledge; and he read aloud well. He was not given to quoting it in his sermons, but there was often a good deal in the thoughts. He was, moreover, happy in possessing a strong sense of humour. He was always, or at least for the last 40 years, a delicate man,—never equal to a full day's work. But he was keen about games and never lost his love for a boat, and to the last he was sometimes seen in a Lady Margaret Blazer. As a croquet player he was first rate. He married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley, who survives him. There were no children. He was buried at Meole Brace on the site of the Altar of his old Church.

G. B. A.

FRANCIS ALFRED WHITE.

F. A. White was born in Dublin, June 18, 1881. He was a descendant of the Kilbyrne branch of the Whytes—a family which had been long established in Ireland, and he inherited on both sides an instinct for the profession of arms. His paternal grandfather was General White C.B. of Swanage, and his grandfather on his mother's side was General Baynes of Woolbrook, Sidmouth.

Notwithstanding the intermittent character of his early education, for he passed from schools in Ireland to schools in England, and thence for three years to Buenos Ayres, his tastes were in many subjects those of a student, and at one time the idea of entering professional or public life attracted him almost as much as a military career. He decided, however, to follow in the footsteps of those who had gone before him, and on January 2, 1901, he was gazetted 2nd lieutenant in the 4th Suffolk Regiment. In the following April he passed for promotion, and not long afterwards sailed for South Africa. He served with the East Lancashire Regiment there from October 5, 1901, to February 28, 1902, being then transferred to the Army Service Corps. On May 7, 1902, he was gazetted lieutenant. On July 26 he left South Africa, and on May 9, 1903, he resigned his commission, having decided definitely to abandon the military profession in favour of public or professional life. With this view he entered the College in October 1903, and began reading for the recently established Economics Tripos. He took Part I. in June 1905, and was placed in the Second Division of the Second Class—a place which certainly failed to satisfy the hopes of his friends concerning him, and probably did less than justice to his real capacities. A campaign in South Africa was not a good preparation for a Cambridge Tripos, and his return from active to intellectual pursuits placed him from the examination point of view some way behind those who had had a less varied and less disturbing experience of life. His mental energy and keenness might have brought him to the front again later on, but he needed time to *find* himself as a student.

White was in residence for part of the Long Vacation, but early in August he returned to his home at Ipswich. He was a keen and experienced yachtsman, being a member of the Orwell



F. A. WHITE.

Corinthian Yacht Club as well as of the Cruising Club at Cambridge; and he had his own racing yacht upon the Orwell. On Monday, August 7, a gusty day with squalls from the S.S.W., he went for a cruise down the river, accompanied by three of his friends. All went well with the boat until it was opposite the Cat House Buoy, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ipswich, in a reach of the river where accidents have occurred before, owing to the sudden squalls which come down in windy weather from the wooded banks at Wolverstone. The yacht was beating down the river against a strong flood-tide, when, without warning, a gust came down the opening between the trees, and threw her over on to her beam ends, when she filled with water and sank like a stone. Two of the occupants of the boat managed to keep afloat until they were picked up, but White, though an excellent swimmer, lost his life in trying to save one of the boys.

He was laid to rest in Chelmondiston Churchyard, not far from the scene of the accident, and within sight and sound of the river on which he had spent so many happy hours. His memory will be cherished among us as that of one who served his country in his day and generation, and yielded up a life which the war had spared, in answer to the call which bade him think not of himself but of another.

A poem revealing his love for the river, which was so fatal to him, was found among his papers after his death, and is printed on another page.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER 1905.

THE fourth of the dinners given by the Master and Fellows to members of the College on the Boards was held this year on June 22. On this occasion members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years were invited: (i) 1863-68; (ii) 1883-87; (iii) 1894-98.

The following is a list of those present at the dinner, with the dates of their first degrees. Those resident in the University have an asterisk.

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| *THE MASTER, 1862 | *Mr J. J. Lister, 1880 |
| *THE PRESIDENT, 1848 | *Prof. G. D. Liveing, 1850 |
| Mr F. J. Adkins, 1896 | *Prof. A. Macalister, 1883 |
| Mr H. M. Adler, 1897 | *Dr D. MacAlister, 1877 |
| Dr E. C. Andrews, 1884 | Mr J. B. Marsh, 1884 |
| Mr W. F. Aston, 1895 | *Mr P. H. Mason, 1849 |
| Dr H. H. B. Ayles, 1885 | Mr J. Massie, 1866 |
| Mr G. G. Baily, 1895 | Mr G. F. Mattinson, 1884 |
| *Dr H. F. Baker, 1887 | Mr R. H. Meyricke, 1865 |
| Canon H. T. E. Barlow, 1885 | Preb H. W. Moss, 1864 |
| *Mr W. Bateson, 1883 | Mr D. W. Mountfield, 1883 |
| Mr E. Beaumont, 1867 | *Mr J. B. Mullinger, 1866 |
| *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891 | Canon H. Newton, 1864 |
| *Mr H. S. Branscombe, 1885 | Mr H. R. Norris, 1887 |
| Mr E. Bray, 1867 | Mr R. G. Nothwanger, 1898 |
| Mr W. H. Bray, 1866 | Mr A. N. Obbard, 1868 |
| Mr C. S. H. Breerton, 1886 | Mr H. L. Pass, 1898 |
| Mr T. A. Brock, 1895 | Mr J. B. Pearson, 1855 |
| Mr T. W. Brogden, 1867 | Mr E. L. Pearson, 1868 |
| Mr G. E. D. Brown, 1887 | Mr J. Percival, 1887 |
| Mr J. W. Burrow, 1866 | *Mr C. C. Plowright |
| *Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 1885 | Mr H. F. Pooley, 1863 |
| Mr A. G. Cane, 1867 | Mr A. J. Poynder, 1883 |
| Mr J. Collin, 1887 | Mr M. H. Quayle, 1864 |
| Mr B. M. Cook, 1898 | Mr S. A. S. Ram, 1886 |
| Mr S. W. Cope, 1865 | Mr E. J. Rapson, 1884 |
| Mr C. C. Cotterill, 1866 | *Mr W. H. R. Rivers, 1898 |

- Preb. W. Covington, 1866
 *Mr W. A. Cox, 1867
 Mr R. D. Cumberland-Jones, 1886
 Mr A. J. David, 1884
 Mr H. N. Devenish, 1896
 Mr H. C. Dodson, 1884
 Mr S. E. Dore, 1894
 Dr J. H. Drysdale, 1884
 *Mr F. Dyson, 1877
 Mr C. Eisee, 1898
 Mr G. T. M. Evans, 1897
 Mr A. J. Finch, 1868
 Mr J. Fitzherbert, 1865
 Mr J. R. Foster, 189
 Dr J. R. Garrood, 1895
 Mr E. H. Genge, 1866
 *Mr C. E. Graves, 1862
 Mr P. Greeves, 1896
 Mr H. A. Hall, 1884
 Mr F. Hammond, 1883
 Mr J. M. Hardwich, 1895
 *Mr A. Harker, 1882
 Mr N. B. Harman, 1897
 *Mr J. H. A. Hart, 1898
 Mr J. H. Hessels, 1884
 Mr E. Hill, 1866
 Mr F. W. Hill, 1886
 Mr M. Hornibrook, 1898
 Mr E. B. P'Anson, 1866
 Mr O. Inchley, 1895
 Canon H. D. Jones, 1865
 Mr W. K. Kefford, 1897
 Mr P. H. Kempthorne, 1866
 Mr D. M. Kerly, 1884
 Dr J. Kerr, 1884
 Mr P. Lake, 1887
 Dr J. W. Rob, 1898
 Dr H. D. Rolleston, 1886
 *Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897
 Mr W. N. Roseveare, 1885
 Mr E. J. S. Rudd, 1863
 *Dr J. E. Sandys, 1867
 Mr E. Sandys-Reed, 1865
 Mr P. W. G. Sargent, 1894
 *Mr R. F. Scott, 1875
 Mr J. P. Seabrook, 1867
 Mr A. C. Seward, 1886
 *Dr L. E. Shore, 1885
 *Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889
 Mr J. Snowdon, 1863
 Mr W. H. Hornby Steer, 1885
 Mr S. W. Stevens, 1884
 Mr W. J. Stobart, 1864
 Mr F. S. Stook-Vaughan, 1867
 Mr H. W. Street, 1866
 *Dr J. R. Tanner, 1883
 Mr T. B. Tatham, 1886
 Mr P. C. Taylor, 1896
 Mr C. E. Thorpe, 1867
 Mr P. E. Tooth, 1887
 *Mr R. Turner
 Mr. G. S. Turpin, 1887
 Dr J. A. Voelcker, 1894
 Mr D. Walker, 1885
 *Mr J. T. Waid, 1876
 Mr E. J. Warmington, 1863
 Mr C. Warren, 1866
 *Canon F. Watson, 1868
 Mr G. S. West, 1898
 *Mr J. W. Whye, 1905
 Mr W. N. Willis, 1887
 Mr H. J. Wiseman, 1865

The Toast list was as follows: "The King," proposed by the Master; "The Guests," proposed by Mr. W. Bateson, responded to by Mr. T. W. Brogden; "The College," proposed by Prebendary Moss, responded to by Dr Tanner.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1905.

The list of "Birthday Honours" issued on November 9 included the advancement to an Earldom of Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878). Lord Windsor, who is Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, is at present President of his Majesty's Office of Works, and has held other public appointments.

The Bishopric of Melbourne has now become the Metropolitan See of Victoria, Australia, with the title of Archbishop. The first holder of the title is the Most Reverend Dr Henry Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874).

On July 6 last it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve of the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes K.C.V.O. (formerly Fellow Commoner of the College) to be Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe.

On July 6 it was announced that the King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, had been pleased to appoint Mr Laurence Morton Brown, Barrister-at-Law (B.A. 1875) to be Stipendiary Magistrate of Birmingham, in the place of Mr Thomas Milnes Colmore, resigned.

On the 14th of August last it was announced that the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had appointed Mr. Octavius Leigh Clare (B.A. 1864), of the Inner Temple, M.P. for the Eccles Division of Lancashire, to be Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in the room of Sir Samuel Hall, K.C., resigned.

At a meeting of the Court of Governors of the newly-constituted University of Sheffield, held on June 27, the Right Reverend Dr J. N. Quirk, Bishop of Sheffield, was elected a member of the Council of the University.

At a Convocation of the University of Durham, held on June 27, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, *honoris causa*, was conferred on Dr Donald MacAlister, Fellow of the College; and the degree of Doctor of Science on Mr T. H. Havelock, Fellow of the College.

Mr E. W. Middlemast (B.A. 1886) was in July last nominated by the Governor to be an ordinary Fellow of Madras University.

Mr Gilbert Slater (B.A. 1885) has been elected Mayor of Woolwich. Mr Slater is a Doctor of Science of London University, and has resided at the Passmore Edwards Settlement and Toynbee Hall. Nine years ago he joined the staff of the Woolwich Polytechnic.

A committee has been appointed to inquire into the expenditure on public education in England and Wales from Exchequer grants, local rates, and other sources, with a view to ascertaining the various causes for the existing diversity in the amount of rates levied for education by local authorities, and the varying relation which this amount bears to the total local rates in each area. Mr W. Blain (B.A. 1884), of the Treasury, has been appointed a member of the Commission.

The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have accepted as a gift from Mr Francis Draper a small terra-cotta bust of the Rev Rowland Hill (B.A. 1769), the well-known divine and preacher at the Surrey Chapel.

Two excellent photographs of distinguished members of the College have recently been added to the collection in the smaller Combination Room; one being that of Mr Clarence Esmé Stuart (see *Eagle*, xxiv, 230), presented by his nephew, the Rev O. Ridley, and the other that of our late Honorary Fellow, Dr Gifford (see *Eagle*, xxvi, 372), presented by Mrs Gifford; the latter is the last portrait taken of that eminent scholar and divine. Each portrait has an autograph.

The Rev F. Dyson (B.A. 1877) was on September 30 admitted to the office of Senior Proctor for the year 1905-1906; a few days afterwards, owing to ill-health, Mr Dyson had to resign the office, which under the Statutes of the University lapsed to Trinity Hall.

In the centenary year of the battle of Trafalgar it is well to recall the fact that the Chaplain of the *Victory* was a member of the College. The Rev Alexander John Scott (B.A. 1790), while he held that post being also private secretary and interpreter to Lord Nelson. Alexander John Scott was the son of Robert Scott, a lieutenant R.N., who retired on half-pay and engaged in ship-building and foreign trade; his mother was a Miss Jane Comyn, related to the family of Vatghlan, of Golden Grove.

A. J. Scott was born 23 July 1768 and was baptized at St Mary's, Rotherhithe, 11 August 1768. After being a short time at a school at Alton, he was nominated by King George III to the Charterhouse. He was admitted to St John's 10 March 1786, his first day of residence being 5 May 1786. He was admitted a scholar on Mr Platt's foundation 3 November 1789, and took his degree (without honours) in the Lent Term of

1790. He was ordained Deacon 30 November 1791 by the Bishop of Chichester, and Priest in the following year. In the spring of 1793 he sailed as chaplain in the *Berwick* with his father's friend, Sir John Collins. From that time till the battle of Trafalgar he served nearly continuously as a Naval Chaplain. He had a great talent for acquiring languages, and this, with a natural turn for diplomacy, made him widely known in the Fleet. Through Sir John Collins he made the acquaintance of Captain Horatio Nelson of the *Agamemnon*. In 1795 he became chaplain to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to whom, at the battle of Copenhagen, he was chaplain on the *Royal George*, and interpreter and translator to the expedition. Lord Nelson employed Scott to draw up the articles of the celebrated Convention of Copenhagen, the arrangement of which required the most delicate management. For this he received no official acknowledgment, for his warrant as interpreter and translator was signed by the Commander-in-Chief, without authority from the Admiralty. What Lord Nelson thought of his services may be gathered from the following testimonial:

"These are to certify that the Rev Mr Scott was employed by me in arrangement of the Convention at Copenhagen, and Mr Scott upon every occasion shewed his readiness and ability in translating French and German papers, and as he has suffered by being employed in the public service by Sir J. T. Duckworth, I really think him a very proper object for the consideration of Government.

"I have such a high opinion of Mr Scott's ability and honour that, if he is well enough, I should feel happy, on being appointed to a foreign command, to have him as my foreign secretary, and to be confidentially employed with business to foreign ministers.

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

Scott became chaplain on the *Victory* in 1803, and remained with Lord Nelson till the final scene. He returned with Lord Nelson's body to England and sat up with it every night for more than a week whilst it lay in state at Greenwich.

He then retired from the service. He was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge 5 February 1806. For this he had to reside a Term at Cambridge. He created so favourable an impression of his knowledge and theological erudition that the University petitioned the King for a Mandate to dispense with the interval of twelve years which at that time had to elapse between the M.A. and D.D. degrees. This corresponds to our present practice of conferring a D.D. degree *Honoris Causa*. By kind permission of the Vice-Chancellor and Registry we are enabled to print this Mandate, which is as follows:

GEORGE P.

Trusty and welbeloved we greet you well. Whereas Our

Vice Chancellor and several other Heads of Colleges in Our University of Cambridge have certified to Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of Our said University, that Alexander John Scott, Inspector (*sic.* really Inceptor) in Arts of Saint John's College is a person of good learning and morals, and properly qualified for the Degree of Doctor in Divinity; which he is now desirous of obtaining; but having been for several years past employed in our service, and thereby hindered 'till lately from proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts he cannot be admitted to the said Degree of Doctor in Divinity without our Most Gracious Letters Mandatory, dispensing with Our Statutes in his behalf: And the said Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton, having certified to Us, that Our granting such Letters Mandatory in favour of the said Alexander John Scott that he may be Doctor in Divinity, will be no way prejudicial, either to the University in general, or to any College in particular, We have thought fit in the most effectual manner to recommend the said Alexander John Scott to you for the Degree of Doctor of Divinity aforesaid, Willing and Requiring you upon the receipt hereof to confer the same upon him with all Rights and Privileges thereunto belonging, he paying the accustomed Fees, and performing the usual Exercises, or giving sufficient caution for the performance of the same, and so not doubting of your ready compliance therein We bid you heartily farewell. Given at Our Court at Saint James's the fifth day of March 1806. In the forty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command
SPENCER.

Endorsed: Alexr John Scott to be Doctor in Divinity.

Jam Admissionem quam Orationem obtinuit 21 Mart. 1806.

Dr Scott's signature in the Subscription Book is as follows:
Alexander John Scott, D.D. Coll. Johns, March 19, 1806.

Dr Scott had obtained the Vicarage of Southminster in Essex from the Governors of the Charterhouse. He obtained the Vicarage of Catterick in Yorkshire in 1817, and held both until his death at Ecclesfield 24 July 1840. His youngest daughter Margaret married Dr Alfred Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield, and his grand-daughter Juliana Horatia Gatty, afterwards the wife of Major Alexander Ewing, is well-known for her short stories.

A bust of the late Mr S. Arthur Strong (B.A. 1884), Librarian to the House of Lords, was presented to University College, London, on the 6th of July last. The bust, which is the work of Countess Feodora Gleichen, is recognized by Mr Strong's friends to be an admirable and artistic likeness. The presentation was made at a meeting of the subscribers and others and was largely attended.

Lord Burghclere, in making the presentation, said that they were met that afternoon to commemorate a great scholar, a deep thinker, and, to many present, a personal friend. It might be said that the modern mind was somewhat impatient of men who did not produce, and Strong wrote comparatively little; but he was a striking latter-day example of that type of old-world student who preferred the arduous pursuit of learning to any facile manufacture of its outcome. Like Leonardo da Vinci, Ménage, and Casaubon, he hoarded more knowledge than he could ever hope to employ. His mind bore a strange resemblance to that of some scholar of the 16th century; and his very features recalled the keen profile of Erasmus, with which the genius of Holbein had made them familiar. His connexion with Chatsworth was known to all present. The library there, pleasantly haunted by the gracious spirit of that beautiful Whig Duchess whom Strong warmly admired, must have been a congenial haven for meditation or for toil, while the archives, the ancient traditions, the art treasures, the bygone portraits of an historic race, must have appealed to his quick imagination, not only for their beauty and worth, but because above all they were the abiding assets of the history of our country. Nor could the book-lover forget that Strong rescued from some forgotten corner at Chatsworth a postscript to *Vanity Fair* written by Thackeray himself. He had been taken from them in comparative youth; but let no man say that such a life had been lived in vain, for in an age of bustle and advertisement Arthur Strong, in the seclusion of his study, had set before them a high ideal of learning for learning's sake alone, which remained as an example, and may be a rebuke, to a generation all too solicitous of the splendours of immediate fame.

Lord Reay replied briefly, and said that he accepted the bust, of which they all recognized the high artistic merit, with sincere gratitude. On the Board of Oriental Studies of the University of London Strong took a leading part in laying the foundations of an Oriental school, and he had a clear notion of the need of our Empire for such a school. They knew the stern discipline which guided Strong and was the test he applied to scholarship. His life was devoted to high ideals, and the students of that institution could not have a better example set before them than that which he had left behind.

At the annual election of Fellows, held on November 6, the following were chosen to be Fellows of the College:

(1) John William Hey Atkins (B.A. 1901), formerly Foundation Scholar of the College, First Class in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos, 1901; Lecturer in English at the Victoria University, Manchester. Mr. Atkins submitted a dissertation entitled: *Studies on the "Owl and Nightingale," an English Poem of the Early Thirteenth Century.*

(2) Frank Horton (B.A. 1903), Advanced Student of the College; obtained his degree for Research in Physics, 1903; Allen Student 1904; D.Sc. London and Mackinnon Student of the Royal Society. Mr Horton submitted dissertations entitled: (i) *The effects of changes of temperature on the modulus of torsional rigidity of metal wires*; (ii) *The modulus of torsional rigidity of quartz fibres and its temperature coefficients*; (iii) *The electrical conductivity of metallic oxides*, and (iv) *Some experiments relating to the conduction of electricity*.

The Right Reverend James Moorhouse, D.D. (B.A. 1853), formerly Bishop of Manchester, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the College. Dr Moorhouse was Bishop of Melbourne from 1876 to 1886.

Mr William Rogers Fisher (B.A. 1867) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Forestry at Oxford. Mr Fisher was appointed an Assistant Conservator in the Indian Forest Service 28 September 1872; he became deputy director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, in April 1881, and Conservator and Director of the School in March 1885. He became Assistant Professor of Forestry at Cooper's Hill in November 1890. He edited "The Indian Forester," and is author of a translation of the "Aménagement des Forêts."

On the occasion of the installation of Mr Andrew Carnegie as Lord Rector of the University of St Andrew's, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Hon. Lord Low (B.A. 1868), Senator of the College of Justice of Scotland.

Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1875), of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, his Majesty's Coroner for the City of London and Southwark, has been placed by the Lord Chancellor on the Commission of the Peace for the County of London.

Canon J. M. Wilson having resigned his office as Governor of Sedbergh School, the College has appointed Dr Donald MacAlister to succeed him.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, held on November 30, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the coming session: *Secretary*, Professor J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); Members of the Council, Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), Mr G. B. Mathews (B.A. 1884).

At the annual general meeting of the Cambridge Philo-sophical Society held on Monday 30 October, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the coming Session: *Vice-President*, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887); Members of the Council, Professor J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891), and Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882).

At the annual general meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on Thursday, November 9, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the coming Session: *Treasurer*, Professor J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); *Secretary*, Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885); Members of the Council, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887), and Major P. A. MacMahon (Sc.D. 1904).

In June last Mr Cox ceased to be a Lecturer in Divinity, a post he had held since June 1885. He had previously lectured, without the *Status* of a Lecturer, from the beginning of 1882.

Mr J. Bass Mullinger (B.A. 1866) has retired from the office of Librarian to the College after twenty-two years' service. The College Council have recorded their special sense of the value of Mr Mullinger's services to the Library.

Mr J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Librarian.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford, the Rev Canon J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, and at Hatfield, the Rev G. R. Bullock Webster (B.A. 1880), Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

The "Electoral Roll" of the University for the year 1905-6 contains 650 names, of these 76 are members of St John's.

Dr S. Corbett (Mus. Doc. 1879) has been appointed Organist and Choirmaster at St Andrew's Church, Nottingham. Dr Corbett, who has been blind since he was six months old, is a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists, and a Licentiate of Trinity College, London; he has often given organ recitals at the Crystal Palace, and has filled appointments at Bridgenorth, Derby, Bournemouth, and Nantwich.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, on October 15; Mr C. Stanwell, Vicar of Ipsden, November 5; by the Lord Bishop of Ely (Dr Chase) on November 19; and by Dr Bonney, on December 3.

Mr C. S. H. Brereton (B.A. 1886), L.-és-L. Officier d'Académie, has been appointed an Inspector in Modern Languages under the London County Council.

The Rev P. R. Cleave (B.A. 1887), who has been Headmaster of Beach Lawn Preparatory School, Leamington, since 1902, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, to be Headmaster of Llandaff Cathedral School.

The Rev F. A. Hibbert (B.A. 1889), who has been Headmaster of St Cuthbert's College, Worksop, since 1899, was in Staffordshire.

On June 15 last the Rev St John Basil Wynne-Willson (B.A. 1890), one of the Assistant Masters of Rugby School, was elected Headmaster of Haileybury College, in succession to Canon Lyttleton, appointed Headmaster of Eton College.

Mr H. D. Evans (B.A. 1895), formerly Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitioner of the College, has opened a private School for boys, El Rancho Bonito, in Mesa, in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, U.S.A. Mr Evans was for some time an Assistant Master at Elsted, and has since had considerable experience in preparing pupils for entrance into Harvard, Yale, and other American Colleges.

Mr J. E. Boyt (B.A. 1898), formerly Scholar of the College, and lately an Assistant Master, Bedford Grammar School, has been appointed Headmaster of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Stourbridge.

Mr D. R. Harris (B.A. 1898), Lecturer on Education and Master of Method, London Day Training College, has been appointed Principal of the Bangor Normal College.

Ds F. M. Keyworth (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a Mastership at the Free School, Penang.

Ds J. F. Spink (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership at Weymouth College.

Ds P. S. Barlow (B.A. 1905), research student of the College, has received an appointment under the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

Ds C. C. Carter (B.A. 1905) has been appointed Second Master at the Emmanuel School, Liverpool.

Ds C. A. Cummins (B.A. 1905) has received an appointment in the Education Department of Southern Nigeria.

Ds H. W. Harris (B.A. 1905), one of our Editors, has been appointed to a Mastership at The Leys School, Cambridge.

Ds B. T. Watts (B.A. 1905) has been appointed to a post in the General Survey of Egypt.

Mr L. Lewton Brain (B. A. 1898) has been appointed Assistant Director of the division of Vegetable Pathology and Physiology of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at Honolulu.

From the Report of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate for 1904-5 we learn that the Rev J. R. Courtenay Gale (B.A. 1880) has been appointed a Lecturer to the Syndicate. Sessional courses of lectures were given at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry* during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms by Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887); and at University College, Sheffield, on

Shakespeare in the Michaelmas Term, and on *Wordsworth, Coleridge and Tennyson* during the Lent Term, by Mr G. C. Moore Smith (B.A. 1881). Terminal courses were given by Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) on *The History of the English Novel in the Nineteenth Century* at Darlington, on *Shakespeare* at Sunderland, and on *Gothic Architecture* at Scarborough in the Michaelmas Term, and on *The Beginning of Gothic Architecture in England* at Newcastle in the Lent Term; by Mr E. E. Foxwell (B.A. 1875) on *Japan and the Far East*, at Colchester and Norwich in the Michaelmas Term. Short Courses were given by Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) on *Victorian Poets and Novelists*, at Bridlington in the Michaelmas Term, and at Kelso in the Lent Term, on *The History of English Architecture* at Kelso, and on *Short Studies in Nineteenth Century Novels* at Barrow in Furness in the Lent Term; by Mr E. A. Brnians (B.A. 1902) on *The Age of Richelieu*, at Harpenden in the Michaelmas Term; by the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) on *The Napoleonic Era*, at Lichfield in the Lent Term; by Mr E. E. Foxwell (B.A. 1875) on *Some Aspects of Japanese Life*, at Yarmouth and Kings Lynn in the Lent Term.

The list of those placed in the Civil Service Competition of 1905 for the Home, Indian, and Colonial Services was issued in September. The list is more than usually interesting because St John's men have secured more places (eight) than any other College at Oxford or Cambridge. Again it has interest because it is the last to be held under the conditions of an unlimited number of possible subjects; for the future candidates will not be permitted to offer more subjects than will produce a total maximum of 6000 marks. This stipulation, it is expected, will be for the benefit of men possessed of real knowledge in a definite subject, or group of subjects. Candidates will no longer be haunted by the fear that steady work for their Tripos will injure them as mark-earning machines in the Competition, and the results in future are likely to correspond much more closely with the distinctions won in the Triposes than hitherto.

The list issued by the Commissioners contained 65 names; the names of the members of St John's with their places are as follows:

- 7 J. N. Beckett (B.A. 1904).
- 19 S. B. Dhavle (B.A. 1904).
- 22 H. D. Wakeley (B.A. 1904).
- 23 Birandranath De.
- 28 J. Nissim (B.A. 1904).
- 33 L. J. P. Jolly (B.A. 1904).
- 42 M. G. B. Reece (B.A. 1904).
- 64 S. Horowitz (B.A. 1903).

We understand that Mr Beckett and Mr Wakeley will obtain places in the Home Civil Service; Messrs Dhavle, De, Nissim, Jolly, and Reece are assigned to the Indian Civil Service.

To take the Candidates in order. Mr Beckett comes from Monmouth School, he was fourth wrangler in 1904 and took a second class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1905; among the Candidates he was bracketted with Marrack, of Trinity (a Senior Wrangler) for the highest aggregate marks in Mathematics, being first in Pure and Applied Mathematics. Mr Dhavle comes from Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Elphinstone College, Bombay; he was first Junior Optime in 1904, and has since studied for one year as an external student of Trinity College, Dublin; he was first of all the Candidates in Sanscrit, and second in English Law. Mr Wakeley comes from St Olave's School, Southwark; he was in Division i, Class i, of Part I of the Classical Tripos of 1903, and obtained a Powis Medal. Mr Birandranath De comes from Midnapore. Mr Nissim comes from Elphinstone College, Bombay, he was first in the Law Tripos, Part I, 1903, and also took a First Class in the Historical Tripos, Part II, 1904: among the Candidates he enjoyed the double distinction of being first in Roman Law and first in English Law. Mr Jolly comes from Framlingham College; he took a First Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1903, and a Second Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II, 1904; among the Candidates he was bracketted first in Botany, and was second in Chemistry. Mr Reece comes from Felsted School; he took a Second Class in the Historical Tripos, Part I, 1903, and in Part II in 1904; he obtained his "Half-Blue" for Boxing, he had some special tuition at "Wren's." With the exception of Mr Dhavle and Mr Reece the Candidates had no special tuition outside Cambridge.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on Wednesday, July 5: J. G. Burn (B.A. 1892) and D. Kingdon (B.A. 1905).

Mr Grey Hazlerigg (B.A. 1900) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society, held on the 19th and 20th of June last.

Sir De tenant-Governor of the Pnnjab and its dependencies, has been appointed to act as Chairman of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

Mr. W. Raw (B.A. 1894) I.C.S., officiating magistrate and collector, Agra, has been appointed Settlement Officer, Hamilpore, United Provinces of Agra and Oude.

Mr W. A. Marr (matriculated 1895) I.C.S. has been appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the Shahabad district, Bengal.

Lieut. A. C. Ingram (B.A. 1898), Indian Medical Service, Madras, was in August last appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 81st Pioneers; on September 4 he received charge of the Aden Special Prison.

Mr R. Casson (B.A. 1900) I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner. Burma, was in May last transferred from Maymyo to the charge of the Kyaikto, sub-division, Thaton district. In June he was elected President of the Kyaikto Municipal Committee.

Mr F. W. R. Robertson (matriculated 1896) I.C.S. has been posted to the Chicacole division, Madras.

Mr A. C. A. Latif (B.A. 1901) I.C.S., Punjab, Assistant Commissioner, Sirsa, sub-division of Hissar district, was on 26 June last appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, in addition to his own duties. Mr Latif has taken all the necessary steps for the alteration of his name, and for the future will be known as Alma Latifi.

Dr W. S. West (B.A. 1887) M.D., B.C., has been appointed District Medical Officer of the Aylesbury Union.

Dr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Medical Officer to the Kalgra Sanatorium for Consumption, Adelaide, Australia, he has also been placed in charge of the Consumption Wing of the Adelaide Hospital.

Dr J. A. Glover (B.A. 1897), was on July 27 granted a Diploma in Public Health by the Royal College of Surgeons in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians.

Mr W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899) M.B., B.C, formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed Assistant Pathologist and Demonstrator of morbid anatomy at the Medical School, St Thomas's Hospital, London.

Mr T. S. P. Strangeways (M.A. 1900) has been re-appointed University Demonstrator in Pathology for five years from Michaelmas 1905.

Ds D. G. Sutherland (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Assistant Bacteriologist to the London Water Board.

Mr S. Barradell-Smith (B.A. 1901), has been appointed an znil Ibbetson House Physician at the Middlesex Hospital.

The Matthews Duncan medal and first prize at St Bartholomew's Hospital has been awarded to G. C. E. Simpson (B.A. 1902), formerly Scholar of the College.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on July 27, Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of St John's, was elected a member of the Library Committee of the Royal College of Physicians.

At the ordinary meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, held on July 27, Mr L. Shingleton Smith (B.A. 1901) was admitted a member of the College; and

on the same day at the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, he was granted a licence to practice physic.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, October 26, the following members of St John's, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice physic granted to them: M. Grundy, of University College Hospital (B.A. 1902), G. H. K. Macalister, of Guy's Hospital (B.A. 1901), and O. L. Scarborough, of Leeds Hospital (B.A. 1899): the same gentlemen were also admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Bishop of Lichfield has appointed the Rev John Wright (B.A. 1857) Vicar of Glinshill, Shrewsbury, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Wem, in the place of the late Rev the Hon Gilbert Vane.

The Rev R. H. Boradaile (B.A. 1858), Rural Dean of Godstone, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Southwark Cathedral.

The Bishop of Lichfield has appointed the Rev Thomas Auden (B.A. 1858), Vicar of Conover, to the prebendal stall of Dernford in Lichfield Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev G. H. Egerton. Mr Auden has also been appointed a Surrogate for the diocese of Hereford.

The Rev Canon W. Bonsey (B.A. 1868), Vicar of Lancaster and Rural Dean, has been appointed Archdeacon of Lancaster.

The Rev Dr F. Watson (B.A. 1868), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and Honorary Canon of Ely, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev J. E. Reece (B.A. 1869), Government Inspector of Schools, Barbados, has been appointed a Canon of St Michael's Cathedral, Barbados.

In June last the Bishop of London appointed the Rev E. A. Stuart (B.A. 1876), Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, to a prebendal stall in St Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev G. F. Coombes (B.A. 1878), Canon of St John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, has been appointed Dean of Rupertsland and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in St John's College, Winnipeg.

The Rev W. H. Hornby Steer (B.A. 1885), Vicar of St Philip's, Lambeth, has been appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London (Mr Alderman Vaughan-Morgan) during his year of office.

The Rev J. C. Wilcox (B.A. 1886), Vicar of Shepscombe near Stroud, has been appointed the first Principal of the Kensit Memorial College in Hendon Lane, Finchley. The College, which is described as a testimony to the work of the late Mr John Kensit, has cost £6,500, and was opened on October 7 by Sir John Bingham.

The Rev Herbert Drake (B.A. 1892) has been elected by the Trustees as Lecturer of Watford Parish Church. In addition to his ten years of parish work, Mr Drake was teaching for several years, having been Chaplain and Second Classical Master in Sir E. Hay Currie's Technical School at Folkestone, and Mathematical Master in Sutton Preparatory School. He was also Chaplain of the Hostel of God (a free hospital for the dying) at Clapham in 1895-6, and under his guidance this institution was reorganised. He then volunteered for service as a Missionary under the Junior Clergy Missionary Association (S.P.G.), and went to Newfoundland, where for a year he was connected with the Cathedral of St John's as senior priest on the staff. He has already been at work in his new sphere, but the appointment dates from next Christmas.

The Bishop of Birmingham has appointed the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Warden of Queens' College, Birmingham, to an honorary canonry in Birmingham Cathedral.

The Rev F. A. Hannam (B.A. 1901), hitherto Curate of St Matthew's, Cambridge, has accepted a curacy at St Bartholomew's, Birmingham.

The Rev J. J. Whitehouse (B.A. 1903), Curate of St Peter's, Islington, has been appointed Warden of the Jamaica Church Theological College.

The following members of the College were ordained on June 18, Trinity Sunday:

PRIESTS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
Briggs, W. A.	(1903)	York	
Hopkins, G. A.	(1902)	Winchester	
Moseley, S. C.	(1898)	Lincoln	
Bachert, L. R. A.	(1903)	Liverpool	
Phillips, R. W.	(1874)	Llandaff	
Cole, F. E.	(1901)	Norwich	
Headland, R. P.	(1895)	Wakefield	
Wilding, H. St J.	(1878)	Worcester	
DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Whitehouse, A.	(1905)	London	St John's, Upper Holloway
Spink, J. F.	(1904)	Salisbury	St John's, Weymouth
Clarke, H. L.	(1904)	Southwark	Lady Margaret Church, Walworth
How, J. C. H.	(1903)	Southwark	Wellington College Mission, Walworth

The following members of the College were ordained on September 24 :

PRIEST.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Boyle, H. D.	(1904)	Chester

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Sanger, H.	(1902)	Rochester	Strood
Pope, N. C.	(1904)	St Albans	West Ham
Tyrrell, C. F.	(1903)	St Albans	Halstead

The following were ordained on October 1 :

PRIESTS.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Allen, F. W.	(1903)	London
Atlay, M. E.	(1903)	London

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Argyle, F. W.	(1903)	London	St Paul's, Onslow Square
Jones, H. P.	(1894)	London	St Clement, Barnsbury

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

Name.	B.A.	From	To be
Bamber, J.	(1890)	R. Broughton-Hackett, Worcester	V. St Alban's, Rochdale
Tiarks, L. H.	(1893)	C. St Michael and All Angels, N. Kensington	R. Haroldston West, Pembrokeshire
Madge, F. T.	(1872)	R. St Swithin's, Winchester	R. Stoke Charity
Robertson, A. J.	(1890)	P.C. Lady Margaret Ch., Walworth	R. Freshwater, Isle of Wight
Gardner, W. A.	(1896)	C. St Paul's, Brentford	Chap. All Saints' Moda, Constantinople
Ingram, A. R.	(1899)	C. St Luke's, Beeston Hill, Leeds	P.C. Lady Margaret Church, Walworth
Robbs, A.	(1882)	C. Woodbridge	P.C. Wreham w. Wretton, Stoke Ferry
Woodman, H.	(1873)	V. St Peter's, Stockton-on-Tees	V. Holdenburst, Hants.
Norris, W. H.	(1894)	V. Loddington, Leicestershire	P.C. St Andrew's, Longton, Preston
Branscombe, H. S.	(1885)	R. Pulford, Wrexham	V. St Mary Magdalene, Manningham
Phillips, C. T.	(1889)	V. West Seaton, Workington	V. Ivegill, Carlisle
London, H.	(1876)	C. Wimbledon	V. St Andrew w. St Michael, East Greenwich
Crawshaw, J.	(1889)	C. Stannington, Morpeth	V. Holy Island, Beal

A brass tablet has been placed in Winchester College cloisters in memory of the late Rev George Richardson (B.A. 1860); see *Eagle* xxv, 194. The inscription is as follows:

"In memoriam Georgii Richardson, A.M. Coll. Sancti Johanni. Evang. ap. Cantabr. alumni huius Collegii olim subpraeceptoris inde per xxvi. annos Hostiarii qui artibus mathematicis docendis, commendandis, in maius profereendis praeclare de re Wiccamica meritis erga Scholares paterna cura usus omnibus pariter defendus obiit anno post Christum natum MCMIVto aetatis Suae LXVto."

On the 8th of July last the Bishop of Kensington unveiled a window in the Chapel of Tonbridge School to the memory of the late Dr J. I. Welldon, formerly Headmaster of the School. The subject of the window is St Andrew his life and works.

The memorial at Fettes College, Edinburgh, to the memory of the late Mr J. S. Yeo (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of the College, is to take the form of a Pavilion in the Sports field. If the cost of this should not exhaust the available funds it is proposed to devote the balance to a window in the School Chapel.

The following is the inscription on a Brass which has been placed in St Paul's School, London :

In memory of two Friends
Scholars of St Paul's
Alike in their Mathematical skill
their love of Music
and their untimely fate
RONALD W. H. TURNBULL HUDSON
Fellow of St John's College Cambridge
Senior Wrangler 1898
Smith's Prizeman 1900
who was killed by a fall on Glydr Fawr
20th September 1904 aged 28
AGUSTUS PERRONET THOMPSON
Scholar of Pembroke College Cambridge
5th Wrangler 1901
Smith's Prizeman 1903
who was drowned in the River Cam
11th July 1903 aged 23.
Manet amor Manet exemplum Manet spes.

Mr. G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) delivered a series of lectures on "The Gnosis of Egypt in Greek Tradition" in the lecture-room of the Theosophical Society in Albemarle Street during the month of November. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: November 7, The initiation of Tat; November 14, The initiation of Hermes; November 21, The hymns of Hermes; November 28, Thoth the Master of Wisdom.

Messrs Macmillan announce a "Memoir of Archbishop Temple, by Seven Friends." Of these seven friends three are members of St John's. The Rev Canon J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859) deals with the "Earlier Years" of the Archbishop; Dr H. J. Roby (B.A. 1853) deals with his connexion with the Education Office; Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878) deals with London.

Messrs Macmillan and Co. announce a volume of "Essays on some Théological Questions of the Day. By members of the University of Cambridge," under the editorship of the Regius Professor of Divinity. Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880) and Canon J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859) are included in the list of contributors.

The University Press announces the forthcoming publication of a series of tracts on various topics in pure mathematics and theoretical physics. The chief purpose of the new undertaking is to assist in the maintenance of a high standard in English mathematical teaching by the extension of knowledge of recent mathematical research. Mr J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894) is to be one of the two general editors of the series. Among the tracts shortly to be published are one by Mr Leatham on "Surface and volume integrals in Physics," and one by Mr T. J. P.A. Bromwich on "Quadratic forms and their classification by means of Invariant factors."

The following books by members of the College are announced: *The Japanese Character*. By his Excellency Baron Kencho Suyematsu. A lecture delivered before the Ethnological Society on Wednesday, 29 March 1905 (Siegle); *Sermons at Gloucester*, by the late Right Rev Charles John Ellicott D.D., Bishop of Gloucester (Nisbet); *Roman Education*. by the late A. S. Wilkins Litt.D., LL.D., Professor of Classical Literature in the Victoria University of Manchester (University Press); *The Risen Sun*, by Baron Suyematsu (Constable); *Johannine Vocabulary, A comparison of the words of the Fourth Gospel with those of the Three*, by Edwin A. Abbott (Black); *The Age of the Earth, and other Geological Studies*, by W. J. Sollas, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford (Unwin); *Notes for one year's Sunday School Lessons, Series IV*, by the Rev J. M. Wilson D.D. (S.P.C.K.); *Things and Sensations*, by G. F. Stout and others (Frowde); *History of the Liberty of Peterborough*, by Louis B. Gaches LL.M. (Peterborough, Castor); *A brief guide to Mersham Parish Church, Surrey*, compiled by the Rev R. S. Woodhouse, Rector (The Leadenhall Press).

The following University appointments of Members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: T. S. P. Strangeways to be an Examiner for the Third Examination for M.B., Easter Term 1905; Mr A. H. Thompson to be a Lecturer at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Dr H. F. Baker to be a University Lecturer in Mathematics from

Michaelmas 1905 to Michaelmas 1910; Dr J. E. Marr to be a University Lecturer in Geology from Michaelmas 1905 until Michaelmas 1910; Dr D. MacAlister to be Assessor to the Regius Professor of Medicine for the ensuing year; Mr R. R. Webb to be an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, in 1906; Mr J. J. Lister to be Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy; Dr J. E. Sandys to be the representative of the Special Board for Classics on the General Board of Studies; Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of the General Board of Studies; Professor J. Larmor and Mr R. A. Sampson to be Examiners for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1906; Dr J. E. Sandys to be a member of the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens; Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox to be an Examiner for the Law Tripos in 1906; Mr J. E. Purves to be an Examiner in Elementary Chemistry; Dr A. MacAlister to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for Medical Degrees; Mr P. Lake to be an Examiner in Geology; Mr A. C. Seward to be an Examiner in Botany; Mr E. W. MacBride to be an Examiner in Zoology; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways to be an Examiner in General Pathology for the M.B. degree.

On Tuesday, September 12, the Lord Bishop of Oxford consecrated a rood of ground recently added to the churchyard of St Mary's, Ipsden. The day was very fine, and a congregation of parishioners and visitors quite filled the little church. Great anxiety was shown to give his Lordship a hearty welcome. The ground was generously given by the President and Fellows of St John's College, Oxford, part of whose property lies on the north side of the church. Subjoined is the hymn written by the Vicar, the Rev C. Stanwell (B.A. 1859), for use after the third collect. In the churchyard the whole congregation joined in singing "On the Resurrection Morning."

I am the Resurrection and the Life.

O Saviour of the souls that live,
O Lord of life and death,
Thou gavest, and to Thee we give
Our fleeting mortal breath.
'Tis Thine to take the sting from pain,
The eyes in peace to close;
Nor summer's heat, nor winter's rain,
Can vex the still repose.
Here earth to earth and dust to dust,
In that unbroken sleep,
The faded form to Thee we trust,
'Tis Thine to guard and keep.
Thy voice shall sound, Thy light shall fill
The darkness of the grave;
Thy word is sure, Thy hand is still
Omnipotent to save. Amen.

JOHNIANA.

The following interesting account of a former member of the College appeared in *Notes and Queries* for 22 July 1905 (10th Ser. IV, pp. 61-64).

JOHN LONGLEY, 1749-1822.

When Bennet Langton was staying at Rochester, in command of a company of the Lincolnshire militia, he was visited by Dr Johnson, who then made the acquaintance of Longley, "a gentleman of considerable learning." The doctor was delighted with his new friend. He said:—

"My heart warms towards him. I was surprised to find in him such a nice acquaintance with the metre in the learned languages; though I was somewhat mortified to find that I had it not to myself as I should have thought."—Boswell, *sub anno* 1780.

Longley explains the incident in his manuscript autobiography, a copy of which has been lent to me by Lady Longley, the widow of his grandson, Sir Henry Longley, and from it and other sources I have written the following narrative. The autobiography, with the exception of some of the private passages, should be printed in full. It would attract the residents at Rochester who take pride in the past history of their city, those interested in education in Dissenting circles, as well as at Eton and Cambridge, and the student of the politics of that time. The words in this memoir between quotation marks are taken from it.

John Longley was born at Chatham on 27 October 1749 (O.S.), 7 November (N.S.). It was the constant tradition in the family that they were descended from the ancient race of Langley which owned the estate of Knowlton, near Canterbury, "and their arms were assumed accordingly." His great grandfather resided at Sandhurst in the weald of Kent; his grandfather, John Longley, bought a house at Chatham, "where my father afterwards resided, and in which I was born, settled himself in business as a linendraper, and married a daughter of Capt. Edward Moorcock." They were Dissenters, "of the class of Independent Baptists," attending the meeting-house in Heavisides Lane.

Longley's father, Joseph Longley, was the youngest son, and there were nine other children. The eldest brother, John, died a bachelor. "After their father's death they succeeded to his house and business at Chatham, living together until the marriage" of Joseph, who was born on 16 July 1705, and died at Rochester in August 1785. Joseph's wife was Mary, second "daughter of John Gouldsmith, an apothecary at Chatham, who had married [Anne] Moorcock, sister to the mother of my father; thus my parents were first cousins." She was the widow of a surgeon called Richard Cosens, who wasted her little fortune. The marriage of Joseph Longley and Mary Cosens was celebrated in Rochester Cathedral on 7 December 1747. She died on 1 September 1779, aged 67, and was buried in the Cathedral, "on the right-hand side of the steps going up from the nave to the choir," on 7 September. A poetical inscription by her son on the wall of the south cross aisle commemorates her name ('Rochester Cath. Registers,' ed. T. Shindler, pp. 9, 38, 57). The subject of our narrative "was the only child they ever had."

After some little instruction in a girls' school and in private tuition, this child, John Longley, was taken to a school at Newington Green, then a rural suburb, "on a fine afternoon in the month of August 1756, when I wanted two months of the age of seven." The school was kept by James Burgh (see the 'D.N.B.'). a man of talents and enlightened views, and there the boy remained "till the summer of 1764." Of his school-fellows he was

"most intimate with a Carolina boy named Roger Smith, who afterwards distinguished himself in that province as a promoter of the revolution; with Henry Ibbetson, a boy of the mildest temper and most amiable manner, an uncle of the present Sir Henry, whom I met after an interval of nearly fifty

years at Hampstead, and who died there shortly after; with William Wansey, of Warminster [query Henry Wansey? see 'D.N.B.'], who went to America to examine whether emigration thither would be eligible, and on his return published his tour, with the reasons why he determined against it; and with Andrew Lindegren, now government agent at Portsmouth. I remember, too, Samuel Gambier, now Commissioner of the Navy, and his younger brother, now Lord Gambier, but they were some years younger than I."

In his fifteenth year, in September 1764,

"my father and mother carried me to Eton and placed me under Dr Barnard, the then head master. Fortunately for me they were acquainted with Jacob Bryant, who lived at Cypenham, within two miles of it. . . . Mr Bryant gave me for my tutor Mr Roberts, afterwards doctor, fellow and Provost of Eton." He was at first in the house of Dame Bagwell, "close to Barnes pool bridge." His parents gave up the business a year after, when he "removed to Dame Graham's at the south end of the long walk. . . . kept by two Scotch ladies, sisters" of Graham, the remove master. His chief friend at Eton was the younger Sargent. "The elder Sargent I knew little of at Eton, intimate as I was with him afterwards." They were members of the family which at a later date included the ladies who became Mrs Manning, the two Mrs Wilberforces, and Mrs Ryder. Many other Eton boys are mentioned in the autobiography.

Both the Sargents went to St John's College, Cambridge, and Longley was entered there as a fellow-commoner on 24 June 1767 ('Admissions to St John's,' part iii., ed. R. F. Scott, pp. 176, 719), "under the tuition of Dr Frampton, a man of good address and pleasant manners, but fonder of sporting and Newmarket than of books and his college. The office of lecturing his pupils devolved on his deputies Richard Raikes and Mr (now Dr) Pearce, who were able men and well qualified for the purpose." While an undergraduate Longley went with his friend Irby, son of Lord Boston, to hear the Douglas case. "Lord Mansfield, in a speech replete with elegant diction, legal knowledge, and sound sense, supported the claimant's legitimacy."

Sargent senior took his degree at Cambridge in 1769, and as his brother "was not anxious for university honours, it was determined they should quit it together." Longley did not wish to stay behind them, especially as he found that the subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles would not allow him to take a degree. With the subscription "I could not conscientiously comply, being convinced that several of the doctrines in them, and particularly that of the Trinity, were unscriptural." He left with his friends, disappointing Dr Powell, the master, who offered, if he would take his degree, to obtain for him a fellowship.

Longley entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn on 10 September 1764, and came to London in October 1769 to study the law. At first he was placed in the house of Oliver Farrer, attorney, in Chancery Lane, "with whom he was to lodge and board as well as work." This proved unsatisfactory, and at the end of a year he went into chambers at 4, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar on 2 July 1772. For a short time he went the complete Home Circuit, but in 1774 he "contracted his attendance to the Kentish assizes and sessions." He continued that custom for some years until the younger men got before him. "I then withdrew from practice in the courts."

At Bath, in September 1772 Longley made the acquaintance of a Miss Bedingfield, of Norfolk, and fell in love with her, but it did not end in marriage. In the following January he renewed at Rochester his acquaintance with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bond, a timber merchant in London, and became engaged to her. After some delay caused by the error of an attorney, who had drawn up the settlements with "not less than a dozen capital blunders in them," they were married at Battersea Church on 23 September 1773. She had a fortune of 8,000*l.*, and her father agreed to pay 50*l.* per annum during his life.

In February 1774 the couple settled in a small but pleasant house in St Margaret's, Rochester, and in 1777 Longley purchased the adjoining house, "forming it into apartments for the children." Even this proved insufficient for his growing family, and in 1784 he—as he subsequently acknowledged, very injudiciously—purchased Satis House, on Bully Hill, in the parish of St Nicholas, Rochester. This had been the residence of Richard Watts, founder of the hospital, who in it entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1573. Two years, during which Longley altered and enlarged the old house at a cost of 2,000*l.*, passed before he could occupy it.

Longley was unanimously elected to the Recordership in 1784. It was in July 1783 that the conversation recorded in Boswell took place, and I quote the passage, with a preamble that was not given by my late friend Dr Birkbeck Hill in his edition of Boswell:—

"Some time before I left St Margaret's I became acquainted with Mr Bennet Langton, the friend of Dr Johnson. The Lincolnshire militia was then in Chatham barracks, in which he had a company, and he acted besides as an assistant engineer. He resided at the Vicarage, having brought down thither Lady Rothes and his large family. We saw much of them, and were highly gratified by their society. Dr Johnson and General Paoli came down to visit Mr Langton, and I was asked to meet them, when the conversation took place mentioned by Boswell, in which Johnson gave me more credit for knowledge of the Greek metres than I deserved. There was some question about anæsthetics, concerning which I happened to remember what Foster used to tell us at Eton, that the whole series to the Basis Anapæstica was considered, but as one verse, however divided in the printing, and consequently the syllables at the end of each line were not common as in other metres. This observation was new to Johnson and struck him. Had he examined me further I fear he would have found me ignorant. Langton was a very good Greek scholar, much superior to Johnson, to whom nevertheless he paid profound deference, sometimes indeed I thought more than he deserved.

"I remember Lady Rothes spoke of the advantage children now derived from the little books published purposely for their instruction. Johnson controverted it, asserting that at an early age it was better to gratify curiosity with wonders than to attempt planting truth before the mind was prepared to receive it, and that therefore Jack the Giant-Killer, Parismus and Parismenus, and the Seven Champions of Christendom, were fitter for them than Mrs Barbauld or Mrs Trimmer. He did not, however, convert his audience, for neither Lady Rothes nor my wife changed their mode of instruction in consequence."

Longley, in August 1786, on a visit with his family to Ramsgate, narrowly escaped death through being dashed by the sea with great violence against a bathing-machine. With some friends he paid a visit of four days to Calais and Boulogne, probably the sole occasion on which he was out of England. But in the summer of 1794 he made a tour, with his own carriage and horses, through Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Longley was a Whig in politics. To the American war he was warmly opposed. He was a keen advocate for reform in Parliament, and he approved of Pitt's commercial treaty with France. When John Reeves (see 'D.N.B.') started his notorious association for preserving liberty and property against Levellers and Republicans, a branch was founded at Rochester, and Longley was chosen chairman. A committee was formed for the purpose of distributing useful publications, its members being the Dean, the Archdeacon, and the chairman of the branch; but Longley found that the Dean was bent on distributing a tract entitled 'Thomas Bull: Letter to his Brother John,' which was written by Jones of Nayland. This abused the French, declaring their government unlawful, "because God never made an anointed republic," and vilified the English Dissenters, "accusing them of having occasioned the American war." Longley's protests against its issue were in vain. It was insinuated that he must have been "influenced by a Jacobinical partiality to

the French," and although he refrained from public action, "the Dean and clergy refused to dine with me as usual at the next audit, and the Dampier family and ours no longer visited." Folly very like this was conspicuous in a more recent war. In 1796 he contested, on purity principles, the representation of the city of Rochester, but he was at the bottom of the poll.

From the statements in the autobiography about his resources, it is evident that Longley was not a good manager of his private affairs, and it became necessary for him to economise by leaving Rochester. At Christmas, 1799, he took possession of a farm called Angley, and situated within a mile of Cranbrook, which he had purchased. Here he laid out hop-grounds, the result of a sale for 400*l.* of the produce of under three acres, and "in the six years during which I was a planter there was but one in which I lost, and I was in some a considerable gainer."

On leaving Satis House, which he afterwards sold, he resigned the Recordership (23 July 1803) and the post of assistant in the Bridge Trust, which he had held for near thirty years. He lived at Angley for about three years, when he sold it for 11,000*l.* to Sir Walter Jones, and removed to a very pleasant house at Hampstead, "at the extremity of the town, very near the Heath," commanding an extensive view.

In 1807, through the interest of Lord Darnley, a seat at the Thames police-court was given to him by Earl Spencer, the Home Secretary in the Administration of 1806-7. The net salary was at first 450*l.*, and then 500*l.* per annum, and his colleagues were John Harriott (see 'D.N.B.') and Mr Kinnaird. Living at Hampstead, besides being excessive for his income, was inconvenient for his official duties. On 9 September 1810 he "took a small house in Howland Street, Fitzroy Square." Harriott died on 2 Feb. 1817, and Longley succeeded as resident magistrate, "the saving in house rent being near 200*l.* per annum." In this position he remained until his death on 5 April 1822. A beautiful miniature of him by John Smart now belongs to Lady Longley.

Longley's wife was born on 25 March 1754, and died at Putney on 24 or 25 September 1845 (*Gent. Mag.* 1822, i, 475; 1845, ii, 544). George Richmond R.A. painted her portrait, which now belongs to Lady Longley. They had seventeen children. The eldest lived but twenty-four hours; John, Mary, and Clara died as infants; Joseph, a lieutenant of Engineers, was killed at Tarifa, in Spain, on the last day of 1811, and a tablet to his memory was placed in the church at Gibraltar; George, the youngest son, in the accountant's office in the East India House, died on 2 February 1815, aged nineteen, and was buried in St Pancras churchyard. The other children were Frances, Mrs Hall, d. 5 December 1845, aged sixty-seven; Elizabeth, Mrs D. Berniere, d. January 1859, aged seventy-nine; Charlotte, Mrs Jeffery, d. March 1868, aged eighty-seven; Sophia, Mrs Davenport, died 7 May 1860, aged seventy-eight; Anna Maria, Mrs Lloyd, d. 26 February 1852, aged sixty-eight; William, Fellow of St John's Coll. Camb., and Chancery barrister, d. 1 March 1846, aged sixty; John, major Royal Artillery, d. Governor of the Isle of Dominica, June 1839, aged fifty-three; Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 27 October 1868, aged seventy-four; Catherine, d. February 1870; Martha, d. October 1872; Rosamond, Mrs Lynn Smart, d. March 1841, aged forty-nine.

Longley was the author of (1) 'America, an Ode' (anon.), 1776, which I identify with 'America, an Ode to the People of England,' Lond., Almon, 1776, quarto, noticed in *The Monthly Review*, July, 1776, p. 72. (2) 'Defence of Archdeacon Law in Reply to a Kentish Curate' (i.e. Thomas Francklin, see 'D.N.B.'), who animadverted on Law's visitation charge (anon.), 1780. (3) 'An Essay towards forming a More Complete Representation of the Commons of Great Britain,' 1795. It was dedicated to William Smith (of Norwich), the Hon Thomas Erskine, and the other members of the Society of the Friends of the People, and in it he exposed the delusions under which the American war had been popular for a time and the exaggerations of Ministers on the danger from events in France. Many of the provisions which he advocated (e.g. vote by ballot and the trial of contested elections by a separate

legal body) have been adopted; but more (such as biennial elections, all elections on one fixed day, and but one vote to be allowed to each citizen) are still unaccomplished. The essay was the production of a Whig and something more. On p. 13 he acknowledges his obligations to the teaching of Burgh. (4) 'The Case of the Hop Planters under the Additional Duty of 1802' (Rochester 1803). He contended that the tax was "contrary to the soundest principles of political economy." This tract is not in the Library of the British Museum. (5) 'Observations on the Trial by Jury, particularly on the Unanimity required in the Verdict.' This was reissued in *The Pamphleteer*, No. x., May 1815, and was pirated at Edinburgh "when the Bill for the introduction of the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was before Parliament, and great efforts were made to get rid of the unanimity." The last three pamphlets bear his name.

W. P. COURTNEY.

The *Parish Register* of Great Barton, near Bury St Edmunds, Diocese of Ely, contains the following entry:

"1630-1, February 22, Edward Robinson. Student in St John's College, Cambridge, was buried."

The name of Edward Robinson does not occur in the College Register of Admissions; thus he must have entered the College before 30 January 1629-30.

The *Parish Register* of St Bene't's Church, Cambridge, contains the following entry:

"Henry Turner, B.D. clerk, of the Parish of All Saints in Cambridge, and Fellow of St John's College, and Elizabeth Lunn, spinster of this Parish, were married in this Church by Licence this fiftenth day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, by me W. Colman, Minister."

Henry Turner, the son of Mr Bernard Turner, the College Organist, was admitted to St John's 18 June 1752, and became a Fellow 25 March 1760.

[The following note on two early Fellows of the College is taken from *The Palatine Note-book*, iii, 46.]

SETON'S "DIALECTICS," EDITED BY PETER CARTER OF PRESTON.—Mr Alley of Blackfriars, Manchester, has lent us an old copy of the above work, once a popular book and the standard treatise on Logic. Seton was in 1554 Prebendary of Ulkelf in the Church of York, and one of the divines sent to urge John Bradford to recant. He dedicated his Logic to Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. The present copy has no title-page. It contains the autograph of "Tho: Fairfax" boldly written on the page bearing Carter's dedication to Edward Earl of Derby. This nobleman died in 1574, and Carter, who seems to have known him, calls him the "most benign patron of letters." The volume has also autographs of "John Duncalf," "Benjamin Banister," and others, and a cryptographic Alphabet, with John Duncalf's name written in the same. The book possesses some local value. Its Editor Peter Carter M.A., of Cambridge, was elected Asheton Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, in 1554. See Baker's *St John's*, p. 286, who adds "Petrus Carter scripsit annot. in Jo. Setoni Dialecticam." He was a native of Lancashire, and born about 1530. Cooper in the *Ath. Cantab.*, i 382, says that he is believed to have been living in 1577. From Dodsworth's MSS. (vol. 145, fo. 145), we may derive the date of his death, and may connect him still closer with his native county. Dodsworth, who was frequently at Preston, describes the

Epitaphiu' Petri Carteri, engraven about a fair square stone, supported

with four stones at each corner half a yard fro the ground, in ye Church yard of Preston in Amoundernes w'thin ye co. of Lanc':

"Hoc monumentum tegit P.C. Cantabrigien'
Magistrum in artibus Socium Colleg' S. Io.
Annotationu' in Io. Set : Logic. Authore'
Prestonic ludimag' Mortuu' juxta annu'
Ætatis LX anno dom'i 1590 Sepult' octo Sept."

Seton's work is commended in verse by Thomas Drant, Thomas Newton "Cestreshyius," William Carther, Thomas Watson, Alban Langdale and Thomas Vavisor. The lines of Newton, the Cheshire poet, are as follows:

Te iuuenum philomusa probat, Setone, caterua,
Euehit & laudes sydera adúsque tuas.
Te nihilóque minús Cattere diserte, fouebunt,
Qui Logicæ griphos enucleare doces.
Praudite tyrones : lætare scholastica pubes,
Et gratum grata concine voce melos.
Setonum sertis, Carterum ornato corollis :
Mensis vt in vestro luxurietur agio.

T. N.

To the edition before us is appended *Arithmetica Memorativa* by William Buckley of Lichfield and Cambridge, prefaced by T. H. This consists of the arithmetical rules turned into Latin verse.

B.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1905.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
7 Hassé, H. R.	34 Balcombe, H. F. J. (<i>br</i>)	45 Watts, B. T. (<i>br</i>)
8 Hardy, G. S. (<i>br</i>)		51 Robinson, H. I.
12 Strain, T. G. (<i>br</i>)		
23 Khan, F. M. (<i>br</i>)		
26 Cullis, L.		

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>
Brooke, Z. N.	Harris, H. W.	Cheese, W. G.
	<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 3.</i>
	Coop, W.	Finch, H. K.
	Sharp, W. H. C.	
	<i>Division 3.</i>	
	Bell, R. E. T.	

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>
Ds Crees, J. H. E.
Ds Sands, P. C.
Both placed in the First Class for History.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Airey, J. R.	Ds Beckett, J. N.	Coad, C. N.
Dodsworth, T. O.	Koh, K. S.	Cummins, C. A.
Cullen, A. E.	Weston, T. A.	Hyams, A.
Jones, P. C. V.		Moore, R. M.
Stansfeld, A. E.		Thompson, E. E.
Withey, W. H.		

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part III

First Class.

Crowther, J. A. (Physics)

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

Third Class.

Van Hees, A. S. M.
Checkland, M. B.

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

First Class.

Taylor, J. N.

Third Class.

Rose, H. C.
Kingdon, D.
Hamilton, A. J. S.

Approved for the degree of LL.B.

Ds Allen, J. E. P.

Ds Hazelhigg, G.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.

Browne, A. E.
Young, P. N. F.

Second Class.

Jarvis, C. H.
Squire, J. C.

Third Class.

Clissold, W.
Keeble, C. F. A.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS Part II.

First Class.

Ds Yeoh, G. S.

Second Class.

Grant, F. H. S.
Hamilton, K. L. B.
Wilkinson, L. U.

Third Class.

Shannon, G. C.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

Third Class.

Division 2.

Knight, C.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.

Rostron, S.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Second Class.

Ds Pope, N. C.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

First Class.

Sears, J. C.

Third Class.

Lusk, J.

ECONOMICS TRIPOS Part I.

Second Class.

Division 2.

White, F. A.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1905.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

Third Year (1904 Dec.)

First Class.

Hardy }
*Hassé }
Strain }
Khan }

Tripos, Part 1.

Cullis

* Second Year.

Second Year.

First Class.

Dé }
*Hume }
Jackson }
Titterington }
Belgrave }
Piaggio }

* First Year.

THEOLOGY.

First Year.

First Class.

Cripps

LAW.

Third Year.

First Class, Tripos Part 2.

Taylor, J. N.

MIEVEAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Second Year.

First Class.

Worrall

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Second Year.

First Class.

Bentley

CLASSICS.

Second Year.

First Class.

Meldrum
Ellis

Johnston, A. B.

First Year.

First Class.

Twinn
Gledstone
Campbell
Gandy

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year.

First Class, Tripos Part I.

Cullen
Jones, P. C. V.
Stansfeld
Withey

Second Year.

Airey
Bosworth

First Year.

First Class.

Adams
Jolly
Lall

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

First Year.

First Class.

Rennie

HISTORY.

Second Year.

First Class, Tripos Part I.

Brown, A. E.
Young

First Year.

First Class.

Wadia
Ward

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

ns Adams, F.
ns Airey, J. R.
c Brooke, Z. N.
c Campbell, A. Y.
c Coop, W.
c Ds Crees, J. H. E.
ns Crowther, J. A.
ns Cullen, A. E.
c Darwin, J. H.
ns Dé, B.
c Gledstone, F. F.
ns Hardy, G. S.
c Harris, H. W.
ns Hassé, H. R.
ns Hill, J. R.
ns Jackson, C. A.
ns Jolly, E. H. P.

ns Koh, K. S.
m Khan, F. M.
h Ds Nissim, J.
m Piaggio, H. T. H.
h Reddy, C. R.
c Ds Sands, P. C.
mech Sears, J. E.
c Sharp, W. H. C.
ns Stansfeld, A. E.
c Stewart, D. M.
m Strain, T. G.
ns Templeman, W. H.
m Titterington, E. J. G.
h Ward, D. W.
ml Worrall, N.
h Yeoh, G. S.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1904-5.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in the Bank	15 16 11	To Lady Margaret Boat Club	360 0 0
Subscriptions:		„ Cricket Club	112 4 10
Ms. Term....227	15 0	„ Football Clubs.....	48 8 8
Lt. Term....173	15 0	„ Athletic Club	27 4 6
E. Term....222	0 0	„ Lawn Tennis Club ..	59 19 6
	623 10 0	„ Lacrosse Club	8 6 2
From Deposit Account	127 3 0	„ Hockey Club	9 8 3
		„ Fives Club	17 18 7
		„ Collector's Fee.....	12 9 5
		„ Cheque Book	0 10 0
		Balance at the Bank	110 0 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£766 9 11		£766 9 11

R. F. SCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, L. H. K. BUSHE-FOX.

6 November 1905.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.
1st Captain—P. J. Lewis. *2nd Captain*—F. A. R. Higgins. *Secretary*—
 T. M. Sibly. *Junior Treasurer*—R. Meldrum. *1st Lent Captain*—M.
 Henderson. *2nd Lent Captain*—J. B. Ronaldson. *3rd Lent Captain*—
 N. Lincoln. *Additional Captain*—A. G. P. Fayerman.

The Cambridge Regatta was held on August 3. There were not many members of the L.M.B.C. taking part, but the Club was represented in the Pairs by J. B. Ronaldson and H. A. L. Laidlaw—unluckily they ran into the bank in the first heat and so spoil their chances; by R. H. Vercoe in the Maiden Sculls, who won his first heat, but was beaten in his second; and by F. A. R. Higgins in the Scratch Eights, having stroked a boat to victory in three heats, unfortunately he lost in the final. Some days earlier the following crew journeyed to Upware in the "Brocas":—

- J. B. Ronaldson (*bow*)
- 2 P. J. Lewis
- 3 J. Fraser
- 4 F. A. R. Higgins
- 5 H. G. Frean
- 6 Mr J. J. Lister
- 7 H. Sanger
- Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke*)
- A. G. L. Hunt (*cox*)

Returning after a swim, and tea (for which they were indebted to Mr Bushe-Fox), they were entertained to dinner by Mr J. J. Lister. At the Nottingham Regatta in July 11. Sanger and J. Towle won the Open Pairs.

As usual, the College Coxwainless Four was practising some

days before the commencement of full term, and were rowing to within a week of the races, when it had to be taken off, the doctor having forbidden 'stroke' to row any more for a fortnight. This was extremely unfortunate, for if they had escaped being drawn against 3rd Trinity we should have been surprised not to have seen them in the final; the crew consisted of J. Fraser (bow and steerer), F. A. R. Higgins (2), R. Medrum (3), P. J. Lewis (stroke).

The Coxwainless Four Races took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, November 1, 2, and 3.

Wednesday. Christ's beat Pembroke, and Third Trinity beat Jesus.

Thursday. Third Trinity beat Christ's in 11 mins. 15 secs. First Trinity beat Trinity Hall by 30 yards. This race would, no doubt, have resulted differently if Trinity Hall had not had the misfortune to break a rudder line at Post Corner; in order to get round at Ditton they were obliged to hold the boat up, and were much hampered all over the course.

Friday. Third Trinity easily beat First Trinity in 11 mins.

There were three entries for the Pearson and Wright Sculls, which were rowed on Thursday, November 9; the result was as follows:—1st T. M. Sibly, 2nd H. A. L. Laidlaw, 3rd R. H. Vercoe.

The Colquhoun Sculls took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 14 and 15, in splendid racing weather; both days were bright, and a slight following breeze was blowing. The entry was rather small, but the four competitors made up in quality what they lacked in quantity, and we saw the record lowered on both days.

Tuesday. R. V. Powell (Third Trinity) beat B. M. Arnold (Jesus) by 110 yards in 7 mins. 49 secs., thus beating Nelson's 1902 record of 7 mins. 57 secs. by 8 secs. D. C. Stuart (Trin. Hall) easily beat H. E. Blackburne Daniell (First Trinity) in 8 mins. 15 secs. Stuart, who had second station, was paddling just behind Blackburne Daniell over the last half of the course.

Wednesday. R. V. Powell beat D. C. Stuart by about 2 secs. in the splendid time of 7 mins. 46 secs. This was a most exciting race. Stuart, who had second station, gained considerably up the Post Reach, but after this Powell, aided by fine steering, began to draw away. When they had turned into the Long Reach they were their distances apart again, and Powell continued to gain very slowly until the winning post was reached. A barge, which had stopped at 100 yards from the finish, forced both competitors to make a slight detour, and Stuart just touched it with his scull, but this apparently did not affect the result.

The College Trial Eights have been rather above the average this year. A good number of men have been rowing this term, a large proportion being freshmen, several of whom have already

learnt how to shove; in the Senior Trial, stroked by N. Lincoln, there were six Freshmen, including the cox, and three in the boat stroked by H. A. L. Laidlaw. In practice the times of these two boats were both good, and it was evident that the race would be a good one. It is quite probable that Lincoln's boat would have lowered the "Crock" Eight record (8 mins. 1 sec.) if conditions had been favourable; in spite of a considerable head wind the course was rowed in 8 mins. 16 secs., Lincoln's boat beating Laidlaw's by about 30 yards. There were four Junior Trials, including a "Soccer" boat, all of which raced well. In the first heat the boat stroked by J. G. Stokes defeated a boat stroked by K. T. Khong by little more than a second; in the second heat the boat stroked by A. C. Belgrave gained considerably on the "Soccer" boat; the final afforded another excellent race, Belgrave's boat winning by about 15 yards. On the following Monday evening a successful Boating Dessert was held in Lecture Room VI. Mr J. Collin was in the chair, Mr E. E. Sikes and Mr C. B. Rootham were also present. A. L. Gorringe, in replying to the toast of other clubs, remarked that boating was the only sport in which the voice was much used, the advantage of this was amply displayed in the oratory of the Captain and others.

The following are the names of the winning crews:—

<i>Seniors.</i>	<i>Juniors.</i>
1 P. G. Alexander (<i>bow</i>)	1 G. H. Allen (<i>bow</i>)
2 B. C. Alexander	2 M. W. Paterson
3 W. S. Montgomerie	3 D. Ward
4 G. A. R. Thunfield	4 B. M. Jones
5 R. T. Cole	5 F. Dunkley
6 T. M. Sibly	6 W. Willett
7 V. C. Boddington	7 W. C. Hallack
N. Lincoln (<i>stroke</i>)	A. C. Belgrave (<i>stroke</i>)
V. W. J. Hobbs (<i>cox</i>)	E. F. Tozer (<i>cox</i>)

Several L.M.B.C. men were tried in the 'Varsity Trials during practice; P. J. Lewis has been stroking and A. G. L. Hunt coxing one throughout; their crew won the race at Ely on Saturday, December 2, with great ease. This is the second occasion on which P. J. Lewis has stroked the winning Trial Eight. We hope his merit will be recognised, and that we shall see him stroking the 'Varsity Eight next term.

On Friday, November 24, the fifth annual Lady Margaret Concert, in aid of the Boat House Fund, was held in the College Hall at 8.30 p.m. The Hall was fairly well filled, and to judge from the numerous encores the Concert was much enjoyed. The Rev H. Sanger came up from Strood, and contributed greatly to the success of the Concert by his comic songs. The two posters designed and executed by the second Lent Captain were even more alluring than those of last year, and must have convinced the undecided that, if they did not come, they would be missing the opportunity of a life-time. The amount realized for the Fund was about £ 28 3s.

The programme is appended:—

PART I.

- PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "Hochzeitstag auf Trolldhaugen" *Grieg*
G. S. HARDY.
- SONG..... "To Mary" *White*
J. W. WHYR.
- QUARTETTE..... "The long day closes" *Sullivan*
R. TURNER. C. C. PLOWRIGHT.
C. F. A. KEEBLE. E. H. MUNCEY.
- SONG.... "Varmer Jan"
O. V. PAYNE.
- SONG..... "Serenade" *Schubert*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
- SONG..... "It was an English Lady Bright" *Rootham*
R. TURNER.
- SONG..... "The Perfect Oar"
H. SANGER.

PART II.

- PIANOFORTE SOLO.. "German Rounds No. 5" *Moskowski*
A. CHAPPLE, J. FRASER.
- SONG..... "Hooch Aye" *Frame*
J. B. RONALDSON.
- QUARTETTE..... "Break, break, break" *Rootham*
R. TURNER. C. C. PLOWRIGHT.
C. F. A. KEEBLE. E. H. MUNCEY.
- SONG..... "Mary of Argyle" *Nelson*
J. W. WHYR.
- VIOLIN SOLO..... "Benedictus" *Mackenzie*
A. G. P. FAYERMAN.
- SONG..... "A Voice by the Cedar Tree" *Somervell*
E. H. MUNCEY.
- SONG..... "Accompanied by the Composer" *Kent*
L. R. FERGUSSON.
- SOLO & CHORUS.. "Lady Margaret Boating Song" *Garrett*
SOLO BY FIRST BOAT CAPTAINS.

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	For.			Against.		
				G.	T.	P.	G.	T.	P.
Oct. 17.	Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Lost	0	2	6	2	4	22
" 20.	Trinity	Trinity	Lost	0	0	0	1	0	5
" 24.	Clare	St John's	Won	1	1	8	0	1	3
" 27.	Caius	Caius	Won	1	0	5	0	1	3
" 31.	Pembroke	Pembroke	Won	1	0	5	0	0	0
Nov. 2.	Trinity Hall	Trinity Hall	Lost	0	0	0	1	0	5
" 6.	Emmanuel	St John's	Won	0	3	9	0	0	0
" 8.	Jesus	Jesus	Won	1	2	11	1	0	5
" 10.	Caius	St John's	Lost	0	1	3	2	2	16
" 14.	Queens'	Queens'	Won	1	6	23	1	1	8
" 15.	Christ's	St John's	Won	1	1	8	*1	0	3
" 16.	King's	King's	Won	1	1	8	0	1	3
" 20.	B.N.C., Oxford	St John's	Won	0	4	12	0	1	3
" 24.	Trinity Hall	St John's	Draw	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 29.	Trinity	St John's	Won	1	4	17	0	0	0

* Penalty Goal.

LAWN TENNIS.

Long Vacation 1905.

When the team had settled into working order, after the first three matches, we had a very successful time. The complete record shows 7 matches won, 4 lost, and 1 drawn. In the photograph before going down were included L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, P. H. Winfield, H. G. Frean, A. E. Evans (*Secretary*), A. C. Belgrave, and A. Chapple (*Captain*).

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—H. Chapple. *Secretary*—M. B. Checkland.

Matches played 12, Won 3, Lost 5, Drawn 4.

The batting and bowling averages have unfortunately been mislaid. The best batting was shown by A. C. Belgrave, who was very consistent, A. J. S. Hamilton, A. E. Evans, H. Chapple, and B. W. Green. In bowling the most successful were R. G. Gill, A. E. Evans, and M. B. Checkland. The College Mission were unfortunately unable to get a team this year; but the College Servants' Match, followed by an enjoyable Supper and Concert, was played as usual.

CHESS CLUB.

President—Mr W. H. Gunston. *Vice-President*—E. E. Thompson. *Secretary*—A. Geake. *Treasurer*—C. G. Sharp. *Committee*—D. M. Stewart, E. H. P. Jolly.

The first meeting of the Club was held in Mr E. E. Thompson's rooms, on October 13, when the above-named

officers were elected. Up to the present two matches have been played; the first, against Trinity College, resulting in a victory for St John's by $5\frac{1}{2}$ games to $\frac{1}{2}$ game. The second, against the University at the Lion Hotel, in which the Club suffered defeat by $3\frac{1}{2}$ games to $6\frac{1}{2}$ games. On November 10th Mr W. H. Gunston, the President, played a simultaneous series of games with members of the Club, winning $9\frac{1}{2}$ games out of 10 games.

The membership of the Club continues to be satisfactory.

C. U. R. V.

"G" Company.

Captain—R. D. Brownson. *Lieutenant*—Ferguson (attacked). *Colour Sergeant*—C. F. A. Keeble. *Corporals*—R. M. Moore, H. I. Robinson, L. C. Newberry.

The Company went into Camp in June with the Corps, when a most instructive and pleasant week was spent on Salisbury Plains. The Corps was favoured with excellent weather, and thus enabled to carry out a series of operations, in which the Company showed to great advantage. On the Saturday sports were held, and members of "G" Company won the admiration of all spectators by their heroic "cock fighting" and other branches of sport.

This term a Field Day has been arranged in conjunction with other Corps at Easton Park, near Bishop's Stortford, when it is hoped a good number will be present to take part.

Recruiting is now going on, though not very fast, and many more new members are needed to fill up vacancies left by those who have gone down.

The Shooting of the Company throughout the year calls for special commendation, as the Company stands second in the Annual Returns for the year; while in the field practices carried out in Camp the Company was bracketed first with "E" Co. This, in a Company of such small dimensions, is highly creditable, and it is to be hoped that the next year will show that the Company is capable of a further effort, and will stand at the head in both parts.

Captain Brownson attended the School of Musketry, Hythe, in September, where he passed out first of 177 in the course for Officers and N.C.O.'s of the Auxiliary Forces.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Librarian*—Mr C. B. Rootham. *Committee*—A. Chapple, J. Fraser, R. Turner, C. B. L. Yearsley, A. Y. Campbell. *Hon. Sec.*—A. G. P. Fayeiman. *Conductor*—Mr Rootham M.A., Mus.Bac.

The following are the programmes of Smoking Concerts

given on Thursday, October 26, and Thursday, November 16, respectively:—

First Concert—

PART I.

- 1 PIANO SOLO.....“Serenade Espagnole”.....*Silao*
J. K. DEANE.
- 2 SONG.....“On Wings of Song”.....*Menièlssohn*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
- 3 SONG.....
J. B. RONALDSON.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO.....“Sonate”.....*Daucler*
G. M. CRUICKSHANK.
- 5 SONG.....
L. R. FERGUSON.

PART II.

- 1 PIANO SOLO.....
G. A. R. THURSFIELD.
- 2 SONG.....“Three for Jack”.....*Squire*
E. H. MUNCEY.
- 3 BANJO SOLO.....*Anon*
R. V. J. S. HOGAN.
- 4 SONG.....
V. W. J. HOBBS.
- 5 SONG.....*A. N. Other*
L. R. FERGUSON.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Dr Tanner.

Second Concert—

PART I.

- 1 PIANO SOLO.... Selection from “Caisse Noisette”.....
J. K. DEANE.
- 2 SONG.....“Serenade”.....*Tschaikowsky*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO.....“Madiigal”.....*Carl Bohm*
A. G. P. FAYERMAN.
- 4 SONG.....“She wandered down the mountain side”.....*Clay*
C. C. PLOWRIGHT.
- 5 VOCAL QUARTETTE.....
R. TURNER. C. F. A. KEEBLE.
C. B. L. YEARSLEY. C. C. PLOWRIGHT.

PART II.

- 1 PIANO SOLO.....
G. S. HARDY.
- 2 SONG.....“The Daily Question”.....*Meyer-Helmar*
R. TURNER.
- 3 VOCAL QUARTETTE....“The long day closes”.....*Sullivan*
R. TURNER. C. F. A. KEEBLE.
C. B. L. YEARSLEY. C. C. PLOWRIGHT.
- 4 SONG.....“I mind the day”.....*Willeby*
C. F. A. KEEBLE.
- 5 SONG.....*Louis*
L. R. FERGUSON.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Mr Bushe-Fox.

We were glad to see so large attendances at both the Smoking Concerts. Our best thanks are accorded to Dr Tanner and Mr Bushe-Fox for so kindly taking the chair at the Concerts.

ORGAN RECITAL.

On Sunday, December 3, an Organ Recital was given in the College Chapel by Mr C. B. Rootham, College Organist. The following pieces were played:—

1. { (a) Pastoral Symphony from Christmas Oratorio }.....*J. S. Bach*
{ (b) Prelude and Fugue in C minor..... }
2. Fantasia on melody, “Now thank we all our God”.....*Hernogamberg*
3. Sonata in G major (op. 28).....*Elgar*
(a) Allegro maestoso (b) Allegretto
(c) Andante espressivo (d) Presto
4. Barcarolle from 4th Concerto.....*Sterndale-Bennett*
5. Offertoire (No. 2) sur des Noël.....*Guilmant*

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. G. Coombs. Vice-President—C. F. Hodges. Secretary—P. N. F. Young. Committee—H. A. L. Laidlaw, A. L. Goringe.

We have turned over a new leaf; in other words the Society has equipped itself with a revised and improved edition of the Rules, and nearly all are now intelligible. The revision was

carried through with remarkable ease, owing to the enforced absence of the chief obstructionist during most of the business meeting.

In the number and quality of new speakers, though not by any means all that could be desired, the term has been on the whole successful, but in numbers in general it has been distinctly disappointing, since on one occasion only has so been passed. We might remark to Freshmen and others that it is never too late to join.

We heartily congratulate H. W. Harris on his Presidency, and C. R. Reddy on his Vice-Presidency, of the Union.

Saturday, October 21. C. F. Hodges (Vice-President) moved that "Language is more futile than useful." P. N. F. Young (Hon. Sec.) opposed. For the motion there spoke H. A. L. Laidlaw, W. Byron-Scott, and C. R. Reddy; and against it A. L. Gorringe, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-Pres.), A. D. Allen, W. K. Hay, J. W. H. Trumper, W. Veevers, C. W. Previt -Orton, M. Kraus, J. S. Smith, and A. S. Thomas. The motion was lost by 5 votes. Forty-five members and others were present during the evening. We cannot forbear congratulating the Hon. Opener on his most brilliant effort; he quite surpassed himself.

Saturday, October 28. J. C. Squire moved that "Acting is not an Art." A. Y. Campbell opposed. W. K. Hay, A. D. Allen, and H. Gandy spoke for the motion; and against it J. W. H. Trumper, N. Worrall, C. F. Hodges (Vice-Pres.), W. Veevers, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-Pres.), D. W. Ward, E. F. Tozer, R. P. Dodd, C. W. Previt -Orton, M. Kraus, R. Meldrum, H. A. L. Laidlaw, G. A. R. Thursfield, and C. R. Reddy. The motion was lost by 12 votes. Thirty-seven members were present.

Saturday, November 4. R. Meldrum moved that "The British Empire is too large." Z. N. Brooke (Ex-Pres.) opposed. C. R. Reddy and D. W. Rennie also spoke for the motion; E. A. Benians, M. Henderson (Hon. Aud.), P. N. F. Young (Hon. Sec.), J. H. W. Trumper, E. F. Tozer, and W. L. Wood against it. The motion was lost by 17 votes. Forty-five members and others were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 11 (the Freshmen's Debate). R. P. Dodd moved that "Environment is the most potent factor in determining character." W. Veevers opposed. For the motion there spoke A. D. Allen, R. S. Cripps, L. R. Fergusson, A. Y. Campbell, and A. L. Gorringe; against, C. W. Previt -Orton, P. N. F. Young (Hon. Sec.), R. T. Cole, and H. W. Harris (Ex-Pres.). The motion was lost by 3 votes. Forty members were present during the evening.

Saturday, November 18. R. T. Cole moved that "Delilah is stronger than Samson." A. L. Gorringe opposed. There also

spoke, for the motion, E. F. Tozer, J. Frazer, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-Pres.), and J. C. Squire; against the motion, L. R. Fergusson, G. H. Castle, H. A. L. Laidlaw, and M. V. Townend. The motion was lost by 16 votes. Fifty-eight members were present.

Saturday, November 25. An Impromptu Debate was held so that all members might have a fair chance of speaking.

The House first selected L. G. Crauford to propose that "Professionalism has a degenerating influence on Sport." The Hon. Opener was quite in earnest; but the Hon. Opposer (A. L. Gorringe), who, meanwhile, had been applauding most vociferously the Hon. Opener's speech, respected his conscience, and turned to personal remarks in which he was not too felicitous. The motion was therefore won by 18 votes.

M. V. Townend, then proposing that "Rain is more pleasant than Snow," said that it was so; but C. H. G. Philp was quite confident to the contrary, and was not at all surprised that the motion was lost by 5 votes.

R. M. Jones then put a masterly interpretation on the motion that "Most laconic aphorisms are archaic prevarications." Of course, C. F. Hodges (Vice-President) had long felt deeply on the subject, and this appeared to be sufficient, for the motion was lost by 6 votes.

T. F. Smith was so overcome with emotion when having to propose that "Crock eights ought to be abolished," that he spoke for less than two minutes. The Hon. Opposer, however (W. L. Wood), was not to be outdone, and put a similar limit to his speech. The motion was lost by 4 votes.

That "Love casteth out fear" was proposed by R. P. Dodd, who was youthfully romantic. The Hon. Sec., however, thought the motion theological, and was therefore not very happy. The House preferred romance to theology by 14 votes.

E. J. Mills proposed that "A soft answer turneth away wrath." C. W. Previt -Orton opposed. The Hon. Opposer pointed out that a soft answer would on occasion be singularly ineffective. The motion was won by 1 vote.

J. H. W. Trumper moved that "A policeman's lot was not a happy one." N. Worrall opposed. The Cambridge policeman was taken as a type: the motion was therefore won by 8 votes.

"That this House deplores the gastronomical tendencies of the Age," was proposed by L. R. D. Anderson. G. H. Castle opposed. The Hon. Opener drew a dreadful picture, and ventured to hint that some member of the College ate too much in Hall. The Hon. Opposer somewhat damaged his case by expatiating upon vegetarianism; the motion was accordingly won by 3 votes.

G. A. R. Thursfield moved that "Exception does not prove the rule," but unwittingly sat down too soon. M. Henderson opposed; during his speech the Vice-President mistook the

motion and made some exceedingly fatuous interruptions. The motion was lost by 7 votes.

L. R. Fergusson moved that "The rural opposition to motor-cars is absurd." He had a particularly telling gibe at fowls. T. C. Squire, who opposed, treated the matter "politically, socially, and morally," and took his stand on the inalienable rights of man. The motion was lost by 3 votes.

E. C. Dewick moved that "Teetotalism is a growing evil. W. Byron-Scott in opposing saw no necessary connection with tea. The motion was lost by 1 vote.

R. Meldrum moved that "Byron is greater than Scott."

At this point the Junior member of Committee, whose not unexceptional behaviour had already called forth rebuke, became guilty of a grave disturbance, and provoked the statuesque wrath of the President. Requested to withdraw he refused. A struggle ensued; and in the midst of the tumult the House was summarily dissolved. Some 31 members were present during the evening.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Tanner. *Secretary*—E. A. Benians.

The past term has seen the foundation of a Historical Society in the College. This welcome development has been rendered possible at last by the increasing number of our historians, and their accumulating distinctions during recent years. Early in the term a constituent assembly met in Mr Ward's rooms to draw up a constitution for the Society and elect the officers. At the inaugural meeting on November 8th Dr Tanner read a paper entitled "Notes on the First Dutch War"; at a second meeting, on November 29, a paper was read by Mr Reddy on "The Study of Burke." The excellent discussions which followed both the papers, and the general support which the Society has received, promise it every hope of success.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—A. E. Stansfeld. *Treasurer*—Dr Maier. *Secretary*—J. A. Crowther.

Four well attended meetings have been held. The first of the term, and the 39th of the Club, was held on October 16, when J. A. Crowther read a paper on "Radwaerturtz." On October 30 J. R. Airey gave an interesting paper on "Circle Squares," and on November 13 T. O. Bosworth contributed a paper on "The Classification of the Sewer Chalk." The last meeting of the term was held on November 27, when Dr Rivers read a most interesting paper on "Survivals."

The following new members have been elected to fill

vacancies in the membership of the Club:—Messrs Mottram, Foster, Strain, Jolly, and Coombs.

At the last meeting of the term J. A. Crowther was elected President, and H. C. Honeybourne Secretary for the ensuing Lent Term.

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*), G. H. Castle, W. Clissold, R. T. Cole, H. S. Crole-Rees (*Junior Secretary*), W. W. S. Fleet, J. Fraser, F. A. R. Higgins, H. C. Honeybourne, G. M. C. Taylor, J. H. W. Trumper, F. N. F. Young (*Junior Treasurer*).

Boys' Camp.—This was once more held at Rye Harbour. We did not this year take any boys who had not left school, but twenty-six lads, from fourteen to nineteen years of age, spent a capital week on the Cambridge House Holiday Boat, under charge of Messrs C. Elsee, H. Sanger, J. B. Irving, and E. J. Dodgshun. It is difficult to give a short account of a week at Camp. Those who have taken part in such things know the pleasures and perils that they involve, whilst to those who have not we can only suggest that they should try the experiment. Suffice it to say, that this year Camp was perhaps the most enjoyable of the four that have been held in recent years. We had one wet day, but otherwise the weather was perfect. One lad was stung by a fish in the "kettle nets," but with that exception we had a clean bill of health. Our best thanks are due to Mrs Sanger for inviting the whole party to Hastings for the day, an expedition which, in spite of the weather, formed the climax of a most successful week.

The most prominent event of the Term has been the College Missions Conference, held in our Combination Room, on Thursday, November 26. The Master presided, and was supported by the Bishops of Ely and Southwark. Dr Watson opened the discussion by reading a paper on the object of a College Mission, in which he advocated our own policy of founding and supporting a parish, as against the narrower conception of exclusively pioneer work. Mr Ingram and Mr Clark both came up to attend this Conference, and took advantage of the opportunity to renew and extend their acquaintance with members of the College. Later on Mr Elsee came up for a few days, and pressed home the claims and aims of the Mission as a part of our College life, and the advantages of the Hostel as a place of resort during the Vacation. His success seems to have been phenomenal. The interest vaguely existing has been stimulated to the extent of definite promises of a visit on the part of a large number. All who fulfil these promises will have reason to endorse the thanks which the

Committee hereby beg leave to offer to Mrs Dyson for her great kindness in the matter of the decoration of the Hostel. At this end one has heard vaguely of new curtains and table-cloths suddenly appearing on a day of fog and gloom. Here is another incentive—if any were needed—for a visit to Walworth; the path of duty is made comfortable. But the boon thus bestowed will be appreciated most by the Assistant Missioners, who are permanent inhabitants of the Hostel. Their rooms and the guest-room will now be more homelike than before. One is always inclined to acquiesce in an existing state of things, however unsatisfactory, if only it comes short of actual discomfort. Every reformer has to supply her or his own initial and continued enthusiasm in order to overcome the inevitable *vis inertiae*. But each reform prepares the way for the next. On behalf of the resident Missioners and of casual residents the Secretaries beg leave to express their gratitude to Mrs Dyson, whom for want of a better title they define as one of the Associates of the Executive.

It is inevitable that those who have seen the homes of the parishioners of the Church of the Lady Margaret should be anxious to do something to make them also more comfortable. The winter is upon us—and them—and work is scarce. They are country-folk for the most part, though now imprisoned in the city, their stony-hearted stepmother. Lack of resources—the back-yard with a pig or fowls, the bit of garden with its vegetables—stifles their natural instinct of mutual help. They cannot dig, and to beg and to take advantage of the Poor Law relief they are ashamed. It may be wrong and immoral—economically—to try to help them to struggle through the winter in their own homes, though the home be only one or two rooms in (at best) a model dwelling. But it is impossible for an eye-witness of their hopeless destitution to find comfort in academic views as applied not to unknown masses, but to known individuals. Money is needed even more urgently than last year, and happily money breeds money for the purposes of relief. If readers of the *Eagle* will only send contributions freely to the Senior Missioner, Lady Margaret Vicarage, Walworth, he will be able to extract corresponding grants from funds such as that so happily inaugurated by H.M. the Queen. They are our own people, and they cannot help themselves.

At this end we are doing well. The new officers, Mr Young and Mr Crole Rees, are already hard at it, choosing collectors and setting them judiciously to work. The regular subscriptions for the whole work of the Mission must not be allowed to flag at this of all times, when we have got our new Senior Missioner. We have confidence in Mr Ingram, and must show him that we are ready to do all that is in our power to back him up. The College must not fail the College Mission, which looks to us for growth of regular subscriptions and also for a good crop of special donations.

THE BEAUFORT SOCIETY.

President—C. H. Dyer. *Secretary*—H. W. Harris. *Committee*—E. A. Benians, E. A. Phillips.

This Society, which, in the language of its rules, "exists for the purpose of theological discussion and religious fellowship," has come into being this term. The object of those who originated it was to establish a Society whose numbers should be sufficiently small, and whose members should be sufficiently united in motive and aim, though not necessarily in their religious opinions, to give the fullest opportunity for free discussion. Accordingly the numbers have been limited for the present to fifteen, and a somewhat rigorous system of black-balling is practiced. Five meetings have been held this term, at which both the papers and the discussions have been most satisfactory. The Society was fortunate in its first paper, in which Mr C. F. Angus, of Trinity Hall, indicated some of the functions and aims of a Theological Society; it also had the privilege of an admirable paper from Prof H. M. Gwatkin. The following papers have been read this term:—

- Oct. 12. "The Idea of a Theological Society." C. F. Angus, Trinity Hall
- Oct. 26. "The Society of Friends." H. W. Harris
- Nov. 9. "The Church in the New Testament." C. H. Dyer
- Nov. 23. "Fear as an Element in Religion." Prof Gwatkin
- Dec. 9. "The Conventional in Religion." E. A. Benians

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—D. Macaulay. *Secretary*—C. F. Hodges. *Treasurer*—T. Cooper. *Committee*—E. C. Dewick, A. M. Walmsley.

This Society, which celebrates its twenty-first birthday this term, has been appropriately vigorous; a new departure is the establishment of an annual prize to be given for the best essay on a Theological subject, open to Members and Associates of the Society.

There are thirty-three Members and nine Associates now in residence.

The following papers have been read during the term:—

- Oct. 20. "Jesus, which was a prophet," by Rev Prof Kennet
- Oct. 27. "Babylon and the Bible," by Rev Dr Watson
- Nov. 3. "Preaching," by Rev H. L. C. V. de Candole, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge
- Nov. 17. "The first two Chapters of S Matthew and S Luke," by Rev Monsignor A. S. Barnes M.A., Trinity College

Another paper, which was to have been read by the Rev J. F. Buxton, Vicar of St Giles' Church, Cambridge, was unavoidably postponed.

Among those who have promised to read papers before the Society next term are the Very Rev the Dean of Ely, the Ven Archdeacon Hodges, and A. C. Benson Esq.

COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1906.

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....Monday.....January 15.
Lectures beginWednesdayJanuary 17.
College ExaminationsaboutMarch 12—15.
[Term keptThursdayMarch 15.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

Examination for Choral }
Studentships } ThursdayApril 19.
All years come up }
Lectures beginSaturdayApril 21.
College ExaminationsaboutJune 4—9.
Sizarship Exams begins ..TuesdayJune 5.
[Term keptFridayJune 8.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

First year come upMonday.....October 8.
Other years come upThursdayOctober 11.
Lectures beginSaturdayOctober 13.
College ExaminationsaboutDecember 3—6.
[Term kept { First year..ThursdayDecember 6.
 other years..Monday.....December 10.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 15, April 19,
August 1, and September 29.



THE NEW BOAT HOUSE FUND.

STEADY progress is being made towards paying off the debt on the Boat House. The last hundred pounds has been broken into, and the hope may be expressed that the end is now in view.

The subscription list now stands as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Amount acknowledged in the June number of <i>The Eagle</i> , xxvi, 430 ..	311	10	0
T. W. Brogden	2	2	0
A. G. Coombs	5	0	
H. S. Crole Rees	10	0	
C. H. Dyer	5	0	
P. L. May.....	5	5	0
Rev H. Sanger	1	0	0
Anonymous	25	0	0
Through the Treasurer	10	0	0
Proceeds of the Concert on November 24 (about)	28	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£383	17	0

The balance now owing, including Bank charges up to Midsummer last, is £43 17s. 0d.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1905.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Pedantius: a Latin Comedy formerly acted in Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited by G. C. Moore Smith.* 8vo. Louvain, 1905. 4.3.13	The Editor.
Middleton (T. H.). The Improvement of Poor Pastures. (From the <i>Journal of Agric. Science</i> , Jan. 1905). 4to. Camb. 1905.	
Curry (C. E.). Electromagnetic Theory of Light. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 3.45.42	Dr D. MacAlister.
*Suyematsu (Baron). Chinese Expansion historically reviewed. (Proceedings of the Central Asian Society). 8vo. Lond. 1905.	
Poincaré (H.). Science and Hypothesis. With a Preface by J. Larmor.* [Translated by W. J. Greenstreet*]. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 3.51.53	The Publisher.
John Rylands Library, Manchester. Bulletin. Vol. I. No. 3. April 1904—March 1905. 4to. Manchester, 1905.	
— Catalogue of the MSS. and printed Books exhibited on the Occasion of the Visit of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. 8vo. Manchester, 1905.	The Librarian of John Rylands Library.
Aristophanes. The Acharnians. Edited by C. E. Graves.* 8vo. Camb. 1905. 7.24.57.	
*Hildyard (G. G.). Notes of a Voyage to the West Indies on the Steam Yacht <i>Argonaut</i> in the Winter of 1902-3. 8vo. Stamford, 1903.	Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.
Heard (Rev W. A.). The Testimony of Life. A Sermon on the Occasion of the Death of J. S. Yeo.* 8vo. Edin. 1904.	
*Harman (N. B.). Prisoners, Boer and British. Reprinted from "The Middlesex Hospital Journal," July 1902. 8vo. Lond. 1902.	
The Registers of the Parish Church of Middleton in Lancaster. Christenings, Burials, and Weddings 1653-1729. Transcribed by Giles Shaw. 8vo. Rochdale, 1904. 5.42.10..	Mr Scott.
Penny (Rev F.). The Church in Madras. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 9.16.31	
Benson (A. C.). Fasti Etonenses, a biographical History of Eton selected from the Lives of celebrated Etonians. 8vo. Eton, 1899. 5.42.1	

Annals of the Cape Observatory. Vol. XI. Part ii. A Catalogue of 917 Circumpolar Stars. By S. S. Hough.* 4to. Edin. 1904.	The Astronomer Royal.
Greenwich Royal Observatory. Results of Measures of Photographs of the Sun taken at Greenwich, in India, and in Mauritius in 1902. 4to. Edin. 1904. 4.13	
— Astronomical and magnetical and meteorological Observations in 1902. 4to. Edin. 1904. 4.12	
*Hudson (R. W. H. T.). Kummer's Quartic Surface. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 3.50.12....	The Syndics of the University Press.
Gant (F. J.). Modern Natural Theology. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.34.74.....	The Author.
— From our dead Selves to Higher Things. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 11.34.73..	
Specimens of the Kharosthi Inscriptions discovered by Dr Stein at Niya in Chinese Turkestan. Tentative Transcriptions and Translations by E. J. Rapson.* 4to. [Lond. 1905].	The Translator.
*Mullinger (J. Bass). The Ancient African Church: its Rise, Influence, and Decline. 8vo. Camb. 1869. 9.22.42	The Author.
Sawyer (Sir James). Insomnia: its Causes and Cure. 8vo. Birmingham, 1904. 3.27.62	
— Contributions to practical Medicine. 4th Edit. 8vo. Birmingham, 1904. 3.27.60	The Author.
<i>Additions.</i>	
Adam of Usk. Chronicon. A.D. 1377-1421. Edited with a Translation and Notes by Sir E. Maunde Thompson. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.25.47.	
Annual Register for the Year 1904. New Series. 8vo. Lond. 1905.	
Butcher (S. H.). Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 7.31.54.	
— Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art, with a critical Text and Translation of the Poetics. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1902. 7.27.45.	
Dill (S.). Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 1.9.16.	
— Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 1.7.57.	
*Gifford (E. H.). The Incarnation. A Study of Philippians II. 5-11. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.33.69.	
Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of Lady du Cane. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 6.8.	
Kommentar zum Neuen Testament. Herausg. von Prof. D. Theodor Zahn. Der Erste Brief des Paulus an die Korinther. Ausgelegt von Philipp Bachmann. 8vo. Leipzig, 1905. 9.6.24.	
*Momerie (A. W.). Agnosticism. Sermons preached in St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, 1883-4. 3rd Edit. 8vo. Edin. 1889. 11.34.70.	
— Defects of Modern Christianity and other Sermons. 4th Edit. 8vo. Edin. 1890. 11.34.72.	
— The English Church and the Romish Schism. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Edin. 1896. 11.34.71.	

- *Ness (Christopher). A compleat and compendious Church History. Sm. 8vo. Lond. 1680. Pp.13.23.
 — A Chrystal Mirrour, or Christian Looking-glass. Sm. 8vo. Lond. 1679. Pp.13.22.
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 — A Protestant Antidote against the Poyson of Popery. Sm. 8vo. Lond. 1679. Pp.13.20.
 Nestle (E.). Septuagintastudien. 4to Ulm, 1886-1903.
 Novum Testamentum Domini Nostri Jesu Christi Latine. Recens. Joh. Wordsworth et H. J. White. Pars ii. Fasc. I. Actus Apostolorum. 4to. Oxonii, 1905.
 *Page-Roberts (W.). Law and God. 5th Edit. 8vo. Lond. 1878. 11.33.70.
 Rutherford (W. G.). A Chapter in the History of Annotation, being Scholia Aristophanica Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 7.16.62.
 Stokes (Sir G. G.). Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vol. V. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 3.37.40.
 Texts and Studies. Vol. VII. No. 4. A Study of Ambrosiaster by Alexander Souter. 8vo. Camb. 1905.
 Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. I. Fasc. viii. (allego—amicus). fol. Lipsiae, 1905.

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Donations.

DONORS.

- Jevons (W. S.). The Principles of Economics, a Fragment of a Treatise on the industrial Mechanism of Society and other Papers. With a Preface by Henry Higgs. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 1.35.54
 Smith (K. H.). In Memoriam. Solomon Smith, born May 24 1807, died Dec. 13 1873. (Printed for private circulation only). 8vo. Ely, 1905. 11.29.40.....
 *Sandys (J. E.). Harvard Lectures on the Revival of Learning. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 7.31.53
 Thompson (Silvanus P.). *Gilbert of Colchester; an Elizabethan Magnetizer. (Privately printed Opuscula, issued to Members of the Sette of Odd Volumes). 12mo. Lond. 1891. Aa.3.68.....
 Harrison (Frederic). The Herbert Spencer Lecture, delivered at Oxford, March 9 1905. 8vo. Oxford, 1905. 1.27.45.....
 Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for the Year ending June 30, 1903. Report of the U.S. National Museum. 8vo. Washington, 1905. 3.46.....
- Mr H. S. Foxwell.
 The Author.
 Dr Sandys.
 The Smithsonian Institution.

- British Museum. Murray (A. S.) and Smith (A. H.). White Athenian Vases in the British Museum. fol. Lond. 1896. 15.40.21
 — Facsimiles of Biblical MSS. in the British Museum. Edited by F. G. Kenyon. fol. Lond. 1900. 15.40.22.....
 — Blumhardt (J. F.). Catalogue of Hindustani printed Books in the Library of the British Museum. 4to. Lond. 1889. 14.2.7
 — Walters (H. B.). Catalogue of the Bronzes, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan, in the British Museum. 4to. Lond. 1899. 10.12.46...
 — Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum. Edited by H. J. Ellis and F. B. Bickley. Vol. I. Index Locorum. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 14.4.51.....
 — Catalogue of Additions to the MSS. in the British Museum in the years 1894-1899. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 14.4.50.....
 — A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. 3 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1897-99. 10.14.20-22.....
 Pfeleiderer (Otto). Los von Rom. 8vo. Leipzig, 1899.....
 *Mayor (J. E. B.). An Infant School. 8vo. Camb. 1905.....
 — Preface to First Greek Reader I May 1868. 8vo. Camb. 1905.....
 Ayscough (Sam.). A Catalogue of the MSS. preserved in the British Museum hitherto undescribed. 2 Vols. 4to. Lond. 1782. 14.4.61,62.....
 Hansen (Dr H. J.) and Sorenson (Dr W.). On Two Orders of Arachnida. 4to. Camb. 1904. 3.12.....
 Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society, reprinted from the Year-Book of the Society 1900, 1901. With an Index to the Obituaries published in the "Proceedings" from 1860 to 1899. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.26.68.....
 Thompson (Silvanus P.). The Family and Arms of Gilbert of Colchester. (Reprinted from the Essex Archaeological Society's Transactions. Vol. IX. 1904). 4to. 11.20.26.....
 Collection de Mémoires relatifs à la Physique, publiés par la Société Française de Physique. 5 Tom. 8vo. Paris, 1884-1891. 3.48.60-64.....
 Byrne (Oliver). Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. 4to. Lond. 1877. 3.48.59.....

The Rt. Hon. Lord Selby
 late Speaker.

Professor Mayor.

Professor Larmor.

Additions.

- *Ashe (R. P.). Chronicles of Uganda. 8vo. Lond. 1894. 10.31.8.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Churchwardens' Accounts of St Mary the Great, Cambridge, from 1504 to 1635. Edited by J. E. Foster. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 5.31.63.

- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray. (Mandragora—Matter). 4to. Oxford, 1905.
- Early English Text Society. An Alphabet of Tales. Edited by Mrs M. M. Banks. Part II. I—Z. (Original Series 127). 8vo. Lond. 1905, 4.5.
- The English Register of Godstow Nunnery, near Oxford, written about 1450. Edited by Andrew Clark. Part I. (Original Series 129). 8vo. Lond. 1905. 4.5.
- The Macro Plays. Edited by F. J. Furnivall and A. W. Pollard. (Extra Series 91). 8vo. Lond. 1904. 4.6.
- The Pilgrimage of the Life of Man. Part III. With Introduction by K. B. Locock. (Extra Series 92). 8vo. Lond. 1904.
- Merlin, a Middle-English Metrical Version of a French Romance, by Herry Lovelich. Edited by Dr E. A. Kock. Part I. (Extra Series 93). 8vo. Lond. 1904.
- Herzog (J. J.). Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Herausg. von D. Albert Hauck. Band xvi. (Preger-Riehm). 8vo. Leipzig, 1905. 9.7.52.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on MSS. in the Welsh Language. Vol. I. Part iii. Peniarth. 8vo. Lond. 1905.
- Report on the MSS. of the Marquess of Lothian preserved at Blickling Hall, Norfolk. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 6.8.
- Ichabod: or, Five Groans of the Church. Sm. 4to. Camb. 1663. Q.10.58.
- *Jacox (F.). Aspects of Authorship; or, Book Marks and Book Makers, 8vo. Lond. 1872. 4.8.31.
- Jewish Encyclopedia. Vol. X. (Philipson—Samoscz). 4to. New York. 1905. 12.2.50.
- Kommentar zum Neuen Testament. Herausg. von Prof. D. Theodor Zahn. Briefe an die Epheser, Kolosser u. Philemon. 8vo. Leipzig, 1905. 9.6.27.
- New Palaeographical Society. Part III. fol. Lond. 1905.
- *Prior (M.). Poetical Works, now first collected, with explanatory Notes and Memoirs of the Author. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1779. Dd.11.32,33
- Poems on several Occasions. 8vo. Dublin. 1719. H.12.17.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Richard II. Vol. V. A.D. 1391-1396. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 15.10.
- Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland preserved in the Public Record Office. 1660-1662. Edited by R. P. Mahaffy. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 15.4.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. I. Fasc. ix. (amicus—Amyzōn). 4to. Lipsiae, 1905.
- *Wilberforce (Win.). Private Papers. Collected and edited, with a Preface, by A. M. Wilberforce. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 11.45.2.

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†Powell, N. G.	Mathon Vicarage, Malvern
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Prescott, E.	76, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
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