



Lent Term 1906.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 27.)

WE deal in this instalment of notes with some documents relating to the College benefice of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. The first group of documents printed consists of a selection from the depositions of witnesses taken in an action in which John Kemp, Rector of Freshwater, was plaintiff, and one Robert Jackman was defendant. We may infer from these that Kemp was trying to collect his tithes in kind; a course the parishioners, or some of them, were resisting on the ground that there was a custom of the parish that dairy produce should not pay tithe in kind, but that in lieu thereof there was a customary payment to the Rector at Easter of three-pence for each new milch cow, three-halfpence for a heifer and a like sum for a winter milch cow.

These witnesses gave their evidence on the 16th and 17th of April 1583. While there is a good deal of repetition (and some direct contradictions as to facts), it will be found that the evidence of each person has some curious fact embedded in it. The whole forming a somewhat amusing picture of life in a country parish between three and four hundred years ago. The Rectors

of Freshwater mentioned by witnesses as having been known to them are Phillips, Porter, Glasier (1550), Champion (1561), and Kemp (1575); the year in brackets being that of institution to the benefice when that has been ascertained.

Agnes Graunt, of Compton in the parish of Freshwater, where she has sojourned in the family of Robert Jackman for fifteen years, aged about fifty, deposes:

That in the tyme whylest Mr John Glasier was parson of ffreshwater and Mr Girling then Capitayne of the Wight his farmer, she this deponent dwelt with the said Mr Girling as his servant in the parsonadge of ffreshwater by the space of fower yeres. And in one of those yeres abowt Midsummer or Lammas there was brought vnto and left in the porch of the parsonadge howse of ffreshwater, from Agnes Belveredge, widow, then dwelling in Awton farme, two tyth cheses vpon a borde. But because the said tyth cheses were then newly had owt of the presse and sent thither vpon the borde without salt or clowte, Mrs Girling then this deponents mistress, seeing the said cheses in that sorte, misliked greatly therewithall and did not take them to be fitt or lawfull tyth cheses, and therefore this deponent by her commaundment and appointment carryed back the said two cheses vpon the borde to the said widow Bellveredge's howse at Awton and there left them at the dore, and came her way againe. And further she deposeth that at that tyme she heard it talked in the said parsonadge howse amongst her said master's servants that William ffearre payd tyth chese at that tyme to her said master, but she of her owne knowledge cannot so depose for that her service in that howse was otherwise employed, and not in receiuing or keping the tyth chese of the parish. That the milkyng of ewes is commodious and profitable to the owners, although troublesome and painfull to the servants. And ewes mylk renned yeldeth much more crud then cow mylke, and mingled with cow milke increaseth the dayrie. She heard no speech of any money to be payed for tyth white of heifers.

That though Mr Girling was then Captaine of the Wight, yet widow Bellveredge did not feare him, for she was thought to be as hable to maintaine th' expences of law, as he the said Mr Girling

Dorothea, wife of William Cappen, *generosus*, of Shalfleete, aged about 50, deposes:

That about xxij or xxiiij yeres past Mr Girling, the Captaine of the Wight was farmer of the parsonadge of ffreshwater under Mr Glasier then parson there. And this deponents husband farmed the said parsonadge vnder Mrs Girling, his widow, abowte one year and an halfe, namely, they took it for three yeres, but held it but one yere and an half. And they dwelt in the said parsonadge, and in that yere of their enioying the said parsonadge and the tythes thereof this deponent and her husband had tythe chese payd vnto them owt of diuerse howses within the said parish, many of which howses she hath now forgotten, but she specially remembreth that upon one day abowte Midsomer she wente abowte the parish with her seruantes to take vp the tythe chese. And she had tythe chese of widdowe ffearre and William her sonne, who then occupied the ffarme of ffreshwater. And she also had tythe cheses at widdowe Belveredge's who dwelt at Awton farme. And she also had tythe cheeses at widow Godfrye's, then called midwife of the parish. In such sorte that in one dayes going abowte the parish she had gathered abowte xvij cheses, although some of them were verie smale and badd. And other tithe cheses of others in that parish, her folkes and seruantes did gather after that day but the certeyntie thereof she remembreth not.

That ewe milke is verie profitable to the owners. That her husband and she, this deponent, vsed not any exaction or threatens to any of the parishioners of ffreshwater who payd their tyth chese as she hath before deposed, but this deponent did frendly and quietly aske and send for the said tyth chese and it was presently quietly payed vnto her and her seruantes, and without any grudging or repyning, and without chalenging or repeating any such custome.

William Coppin of Shalcomb within the parish of Shalfleete in the Isle of Wight, where he has sojourned about thirty years, aged about 53, deposes:

That in the second yere of the reign of Queen Mary, Mr Girdling, then Captaine of the Isle of Wight, was also farmer of the parsonadge of ffreshwater and so continued abowte five years, and this deponent then dwelt with him and attended vpon him. And this deponent doth very perfectly rem

that time the said Mr Girdling demaunded tythe chese in the parish of ffreshwater of the parishioners there (being enformed as it then seemed by one old Colman of that parish, that it had byn payd before his tyme). And against sundry of them who contradicted the payment thereof, he this deponent remembreth, he commensed sute, and amongst them this deponent remembreth he commensed sute against widowe Bellveredge, farmer of Awton farme. And therevpon they, but especially she, agreed to paye tythe chese. And this deponent remembreth that afterwarde during the said Mr Girdlinges life tythe chese was payd vnto the said Mr Girdling by the said widow Bellveredge owt of Awton farme of this deponents speciall knowledge. And this deponent doth verely beleve that the most part of the parishioners of ffreshwater then payd there tyth chese to the said Mr Girdling during his life. Further that after Mr Girdlinges decease this deponent held that parsonadge of ffreshwater vnder Mrs Girdling his widow for one year; in the which yere this deponents wife and his servants had tyth chese payd vnto them by the most parte of the parishioners of ffreshwater, and especially owt of the farme of Awton, by widow Bellveredge, and owt of ffreshwater farme wherein widow ffeyre and her sonne William dwelt. And this deponent remembreth one good token, for widow Veyres tythe chese was the best tythe chese in all the parish. And his wife and servantes going abowte the parish to gather vp tyth cheses have brought home to the parsonadge sometymes in a day, x, xvj or xx. And the tythe chese was payd at two tymes in the yere, namely, at one tyme fower cheses, and at the other tyme v cheses, but many of the tythe cheses were smale and bad.

That he has known, John Glasyer, John Champion and John Kemp successive Rectors.

That he beleeveth the parishioners of ffreshwater, that payd tythe chese to Mr Girdling in his life time, would not willingly have payd it but for feare of law, and at their first paying of it to him, they payde it with an ill will and grudginglie (as did appeare by the ill tythe chese, except widow Veare's tythe chese, which was good). And yet after his decease when this deponent was farmer there for one year, the tythe chese before by him deposited, was quietly payd vnto him by the parishioners, and he thinketh would have bin payd vnto this tyme if he had continued in that parsonadge so long.

That he thinketh the parishioners of ffreshwater stood not in feare of Mr Capitaine Girdling, and especially widow Bellveredge, for she was of as good or better habilitie in riches then the said Mr Girdling was.

William ffear of ffreshwater, yeoman, where he has sojourned about thirty-eight years, born at Downton, aged about forty-seven, deposes:

That about xx or xxj yeres past in the tyme when Mr Champion was parson of ffreshwater within a year or there-abowtes after his first coming to that parsonadge this deponent and his mother Agnes ffear did occupye and hold the farme of ffreshwater. And one yere at that tyme Mr Champion received and had tyth chese within the parish of ffreshwater of this deponent and his said mother, at midsomer five tyth cheses owt of the sayd farme, but afterwarde during all his incumbencie he was content to take money yerely for his tyth chese in that parish. That he doth not think it very profitable to the owners [to milk ewes] by that tyme the decaye of the wooll and bodies of the ewes be accompted.

That the tythe chese which he and his said mother payd to Mr Champion, they payd the same by ignorance, not knowing the custome of the parish. That he cannot tell whether these fyve tyth cheses by him and his mother as aforesayd payd was the full and iust tyth of all her cheses that year, yea or no. And he thinketh the money for the tyth white to haue bin payd according to that custome would haue bin of as much valew as the said fyve cheses were. And that Mr Champion at shere-tyme came vp into his chese loft, where seeing this respondents cheses, he chose owt fyve cheses for his tyth cheses, which this respondent was content to pay him for his tyth cheses, because Mr Champion sayd they were due to him, and for that then this respondent knew not the custome of that parish to be to the contrarie.

He believes the cause of the discontinuance thereof to be, for that he thinketh parson Champion in his conscience was touched with the brech of the custome.

Elizabeth Champion, of Newport, widow, aged about fifty-five, deposes:

That about xxj yeres past, Mr John Champion, this deponents husband was parson of ffreshwater. And the first yere of his

incumbencie in that parsonadge, namely, he entered about a fortnight after Easter, and at Midsomer and Lammas then next following, all the parishioners of ffr-shwater (except the persons in this article excepted for the causes therein declared excepted, and except Henry James, who also agreed with her said husband at his said first entraunce to pay a certaine rent for all his tythes of that yere in greate) and except the parishioners of Brooke, did quietly pay their tyth cheses for the tyth of the white of their kyen kept in that parish, vnto her said husband then parson thereof, namely each of them payd fyve tyth cheses at Midsomer and fower tyth cheses at Lammas. And of the said parishioners paying their tyth chese as is aforesaid, this deponent doth perfectly remember and knoweth that Richard Lacey of ffrshwater then dwelling at Weston in ffrshwater parish payd vnto her said husband in that yere nyne tyth cheses for the tyth white of his kyen kept in that parish that yere, at the severall tymes aforesaid. And this deponent remembreth one good token thereof, for her husband afterwarde told the said Richard Lacey of the badnes of his said tyth cheeses. The said Lacey presently made this answer to her said husband being in the Hall of the parsonadge of ffrshwater, namely, "Trewly Mr parson we can make no good chese, for we haue an ill neighbour by vs that doth overlooke our cattle," in the presence and hearing of this deponent. And further this deponent specially remembreth that her said husband had and received owt of Freshwater farm, then in the occupation of Agnes Feare and William Feare, in that yeare being deliuered by the said parties vnto this deponents husbandes messingers when he sent for it, quietly and without any grudging as it seemed, namely at Midsomer fyve fayre tyth cheses worth then by estimacion ijs. a peece, and at Lammas after iiij other tyth cheses worth xijd. apeece or better as she esteemeth. And George Champion, this deponents said husbandes vncle brought home the said nyne cheses to the parsonadge of ffrshwater, for he gathered vp for her said husband the tyth cheses of that parish that yere, and this deponent doth perfectly remember the premises to be true, for that she received the said nyne cheses at the said two severall tymes of her said vncle owt of the said farme, when he had brought them home to the said parsonadge. And for that the said cheses were the fayrest and best tyth cheses which were payd in the whole parish that yere vnto her sayd husband, and

this deponent her self at that midsomer accompted and reckoned about seven score tyth cheses which were so payd to her said husband. But the said tyth cheses was such filthy disordered meate, that her said husband after the first yeres receipt thereof, doubting that his familie and servantes might be hurt by eating of that chese, contented himself rather to take money of the said parishioners for his said tyth chese then to take any more tyth cheses of them. And thenceforth during his tyme, beginning the next Easter after, he had and received of his parishioners money for the tyth of his sayd cheese according to the proportion as stated.

Thomas Pedder, weaver, of Freshwater where he has sojourned from his birth, deposes:

That about xxvj yeres past, as he believes, Mr Girling then Captaine of the Wight, was farmer of the parsonadge of ffrshwater, and there dwelt, and his wife after his decease. And afterwards Mr Copping was farmer of the same parsonadge under Mrs Girling, and this deponent was vsing vp and downe to the said parsonadge howse in all their three tymes. And one William Lord then also was servant in the said howse vnto those three persons. And in one yere in that tyme, this deponent accompted and went with the said William Lord (who was sent to gather vp tyth cheses in that parish as he then told this deponent) vnto widow Willyer's howse and to old Wall's howse, and to old Webb's howse, all dwelling within the said parish, to take vp tyth cheses at those howses. And this deponent doth perfectly remember that at two of those howses the said Lord received and had tyth cheeses payd to him, but he hath forgotten which of the two howses they were, namely, he had iii or iiij cheses at each of these howses. And this deponent did see the cutting of some of these cheeses in the parsonadge howse aforesayd and it was verie filthy meate, having in it crabbs legges, earwigges and spyders, the makers thereof being verie sluttish.

William Walton, husbandman, of Freshwater where he has sojourned forty years, born at Weeke in Wiltshire, aged about fifty-three, deposes:

That when Mr Girling was farmer of the parsonadge of ffrshwater there were some parishioners of that parish troubled

and served with processe at his suite for tyth chese as this deponent then heard say. And specially he remembreth that then he heard old Brett say that he was one of them that was so troubled and cited.

That about the beginning of Mr Champion's entrance into the parsonadge of ffreshwater, namely either the first or second year, one George Champion, vncl to the sayd parson vpon a day as he came along the streete by this deponents howse, came into this deponents howse bringing with him a wallett, and cheeses in it. And this deponent then asked him where he had byn and he answered that he had bin abowte the parish and gathered tyth cheeses. And this deponent asked him these were tyth cheeses, and he answered and sayd that they were the tyth cheeses which he had that day received. He further deposes that in the harvest afterwarde he this deponent was one of Mr Champion's harvest folkes, and at their meales he remembreth there was chese layd before them, which Mrs Champion said was tyth chese of that parish, but some of the said cheese was very badd and fylthy cheese, not man's meate.

That after that tyme the sayd Mr Champion received money for his tyth white in that parish.

Henry Arnold deposes:

That about xl yeres last past there was one Mr Porter, which was parson of ffreshwater, and during the tyme of his incumbency there he had right to all such tythes as by law and ancient custome were then due to the parsonadge aforesayd. That abowte xliij years agoe, in the tyme while Mr Porter was parson, David Bellveridge sent by one Prince a cheese vpon the vate without any clowte or salt vpon it to the said Mr Porter, but Mr Porter refused to receive it, whereupon the said Prince carried the same away againe, and after that tyme this respondent never heard of it againe.

That Mr John Glasyer was next and immediate successor in the parsonadge of ffreshwater aforesayd to Mr Porter, which sayd Mr Glasyer was lawfully possessed of that parsonadge. And in the tyme of his being parson there, namely abowte xxiiij yeres agoe, this respondent verie well remembreth he being served with processe at the sute of Mrs Girling, being farmer of the parsonadge of ffreshwater, for quietness sake he this respondent, being then a poore man and loth to travaile to

this court to wage law in the matter, payd to the said Mrs Girling five cheses for the tyth of his cheses that yere made, which thing to do this respondent was the more willing for that the five cheses was then scarce worth, or at least no more worth then the monie came to if he had payd for each cow according to the custome. And also for that at that tyme the world was verie troublesome by reason of warres and the Isle of Wight then pestered with soldiers, there lying in garrison, and thinking that the once paying of those cheses would not prejudice their custome.

That Mr John Champion was next and immediate successor to Mr Glasyer, and next and immediate predecessor to Mr Kempe in the parsonadge of ffreshwater aforesayd.

That once in Mr Champion's tyme, Mr Champion having neede of monie desired this respondent and generally all or the most parte of the parishioners of ffreshwater that they would lett him haue before hand in monie as much as their payment would extend vnto at Easter then following, accompting three pence for every new milch cowe, three halfpence for other kyen according to their custome then and long tyme before and yet vsed. At whose request they so payd him for that he was an honest man, and they knew not what neede he had of monie at that tyme.

That accompting the greate labour bestowed abowt the milking of ewes, and the choyse feeding of them while they are in milch, the milk of ewes is not profitable, but otherwise profitable somewhat.

That in March or Aprill anno 1582 this respondent had five new milch kyen, over and above the number of kyen by this respondent confessed in his his personall answers made to Mr Kemp's libell, feeding within his growndes within the parish of ffreshwater, which said five kyen with their calves by their sydes, and before the calves were weaned, this respondent in May then next following did lett and demise to one Nicholas Steven together with pasture and feeding for the sayd kyen for a certaine rent betweene this respondent and the sayd Nicholas Steven agreed vpon from Whitsuntide last past vntill All hallowtide last past, by reason whereof this respondent thought himself to haue no propertie in the said kyen vntill the tyme was expired for which he demised them as aforesayd. And lastly that he this respondent did promise the said Nicholas

Steven at the tyme when this respondent demised his sayd fyve kyen vnto him that he this respondent would paye to Mr Kempe, parson of ffreshwater such monie as by the custome of the parish he ought to haue for the tythe of the white of those fyve kyen, which promise this respondent meaneth to perform at Easter when it shalbe due.

Nicholas Burt, yeoman, of Freshwater where he was born, aged about seventy, deposes :

That he hath dwelt in the parish of ffreshwater ever since he was borne, and hath had good knowledge and remembraunce of the continuall use of that custome throughout all that parish by the space of lx yeres. And for the space of these fiftie yeres past he hath kept howse and not vnder six, fyve or fower kyen, and hath paid money for the tithe white of the said kyen, which he hath so kept in that parish vnto the parson there, or his farmer for the time being, according to the sayd custome. And he this deponent hath not at any time since he hath byn of remembraunce heard or knowen any tithe cheese or tithe of ewe milke demaunded, challenged or paid of or by any the parishioners of ffreshwater. Saving that in parson Porter's time this deponent did heere say that the said parson Porter and David Belueridge, farmer of Awton ferme in that parish being for other occasions at variance and fallen out, the said parson Porter demaunded tithe cheese of David Belueridge. And David Belueridge sent him a cheese out of the presse vpon a boord without salt or clothe. And when the sayd parson did see the cheese he saied to the messenger that brought it, I hope my cosen Davyd will not vse me thus. The messenger answered that the parson if he would haue tithe cheese must finde salt and cloutes. Then the parson would have had the messenger carrie the cheese back againe, but he would not. And saving that in the time when Mr Girling was Captaine of the Wight, and farmer of that parsonage, he demanded tithe cheese in that parish of divers poore men, whoe for that he was Captaine of the Wight and for feare of lawe durst not stand against him, and therevpon paid him some tithe cheeses as he heard say. And after Mr Girling's decease his wife continuing in the parsonage did also demand tithe cheese of this deponent and caused him to be cited to Winchester about it, but after this deponent was cited, Mrs Girling by his intreaty talked with

divers ancient men of the parish and by them being advertised that her demaund was contrary to the ancient custom of the parish, she was contented not to proceede in sute against this deponent but tooke mony of him for his tithe white according to the said custome. And this deponent doth very well remember that when he was a youth vnder xx yeres of age he hath heard his father and divers ancient men of that parish declare and report that the custome was generally observed throughout the sayd parish in all their time.

That there is no profit or commodity either to the owner or parson in milking of ewes for the ewes thereby are in wooll and body the lighter and leaner. That the very vse in that parish was of this respondents sight and knowledge, that he himself and the other parishioners there allwayes at Easter or against that time when they reckoned with their parson or his farmer or deputy for their offerings and other smale tithes, then they also reckoned, accompted and paid for their tithe white according to the custom, and it was a generall vse. That this respondent bought and agreed with Mr Champion for all this respondents tithes and gaue him a yerely rent in money for them all by the space of fyve yeres after his first coming to that parsonadge.

Rosa Dove, widow, of Freshwater, where she has sojourned from her birth, aged about seventy years, deposes :

That she hath kept kyen in the parish by the space of l yeres and hath allwayes duering that time yerely at or towardes Easter when she reckoned with the parson, or his farmer there, for her offeringes and other smale tithes, reckoned also and paid for her tithe white of her kyen according to the custome. And she knewe her father and mother doe the like before their decease. And she hath heard her father John Godfrey and also Jone her mother, whoe were both borne in that parish and there deceased in their live tyme oftentimes declare to this deponent that the sayd custome was observed and kept generally through the whole parish of ffreshwater during all their tymes as it is stated. And her father deceased aboue xxx yeaes past, being as he said himself Cxx yeres olde at his decease ; and her mother deceased within two yere after him, and was by her report C yeres old at her decease. And this deponent did never heere any tithe of ewe milk demaunded in the parish since she was of remembrance.

In the *Eagle*, vol xix, pp. 229-246, there was printed a curious document with regard to the long-standing controversy that Brook was part of the parish of Freshwater. That document set forth the arguments in favour of the view that Brook was a parish of itself. We here print two Briefs for Counsel on behalf of the Rectors of Freshwater, which set forth the facts and arguments in favour of the other view that Brook was part of Freshwater. In the first Brief it will be noticed that the nature of the evidence, whether documentary or oral (with the names of the witnesses) is given at the end of each paragraph.

Goodman was successful in his action, but did not gain much by it as he was ejected during the Commonwealth.

The second Brief is that for the Rector of Freshwater in the case *Bullingham v. Ellis*; the document printed in our Volume xix is the case for Brook as stated by Ellis. It will be observed that in the last paragraph of this Brief it is stated that Mr Bowreman started a Parish Register for Brook. The present Rector of Brook, the Rev. R. Leslie Morris, states that no existing Registers of Brook are earlier than 1653. The first entry is: "a True Register of all the Marriages Bearthes and Burialls within the Parish of Brook since the 30th day of ffebruary 1653." This seems to support the statement. The queer day of the month seems to shew that the entry was made under some excitement,

In Trespas.

Cardell Goodman, clerke, Parson of Freshwater, plaintiff; John Percivall, clerke, pretending himself to bee Parson of Brooke, defendant.

The plaintiff declares in an accion of trespas, and settis forth, that the defendant the xth day of September in the xvjth yeere of the now King's Reigne *etc.* [1640], by force and armes, the goods and chattels, *videlicet*, one cartloade of wheate, one cart-

loade of barley, and one cartloade of hay, to the value of x*li* within the parish of Freshwater there found, did take and carry away, and did him other enormous wrongs, whereby the plaintiff is dampnified to the value of 40*li*.

The Defendant pleads, Not guilty.

This tryall is now to be had by consent of both parties.

The defendant is to confesse the taking of the goodes as parcell of the tythes growne in Brooke, which the plaintiff challengeth as belonging to the parsonage of Freshwater; and the defendant challengeth the same in his owne right, pretending Brooke to bee a parochiall church, and himself to be presented and inducted therevnto, and hee to insist onely vpon the title without taking any advantage of the pleadings, which was promised by Mr Goddard, being of Counsell for the defendant.

The plaintiffs title.

The plaintiff is parson of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, instituted and inducted, and doth conceive that hee hath two waies to warrant his title to the tithes of Brooke; *videlicet*, *Jure Rectoriae* et *Jure Compositionis*.

By divers auntient perambulacions, the Manor of Brooke with the Chappell there were all taken in as belonging to the parish of Freshwater.

That the inhabitants of Brooke have byn chosen churchwardens of and executed all other offices for and within the parish of Freshwater, payes Quarter setts, and all rates to the poore and Church of Freshwater, as all other parishioners there doe; And all buryalls, christenings, marriages, and receiving of Sacramentes, by and for th' inhabitants at Brooke (Mr Bowreman's family onely excepted) have alwaies byn performed in the Church at Freshwater (John Temple, William Bay, John Mewes, Richard Godfrey).

To Prove the payment of tythes in Brooke to the parson of Freshwater, sometimes paid in kind, and sometimes money paid by Mr Boreman for a composition in lieu of all tythes there (William Vrry, William Bay, John Temple, Richard Godfray).

In the Remembraunce office in the Exchequer amongst the valuacions of Benefices is conteyned a list of all the parsonages in the Isle of Wight. But no mention made of Brooke there,

but in the end of that Roll there is *Portio Procuratoris Abbatis de Lyra* (Nicholas Sexton, John Oglander).

And in another Roll there is the presentment of the nynth part of corne, wooll and lambe; Is a list of all the parishes in the Isle of Wight, beginning with Freshwater and ending with *Portio Procurator Abbatis de Lyra*, and no mencion of Brooke at all (Nicholas Sexton, John Oglander).

By an Award made by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winton Anno 24 Hen VIII, the tythes of Brooke were by him awarded to the parson of Freshwater and his successors for ever.

And afterwarde at an Assizes at Winton in a tryall had betweene Dr Fell, parson of Freshwater, plaintiff, against William Booreman, esquire, defendant in an accion of debt vpon the Statute, for not setting forth of tythes at Brooke; by the Judges direccions, with the consent of both parties, the bussinesse was then referred to Sir Henry Wallopp and Sir Richard Tichbourne, knights, and they made theire awarde vnder theire hands and seales, That the parson of Freshwater, and his successors for ever after, should take and enioy all manner of tythes in Brooke whatsoever, William Boreman to repaire the chappell, and to find a mynister there, and the parson of Freshwater onely to allowe viij *li* per annum towards the maintenance of a Minister (*Vide* The Award vnder hand and seale).

The tythes of Brooke have byn allotted to the parson of Freshwater by divers sentences in Court Christian, where the depositions of many auntient men are recorded concerning the continuall payment of tythes in kind to the parson of Freshwater (*Vide* le sentences).

By a Verdict exemplified in the Common Pleas, Anno 22 Hen. VIII, wherein Nicholas Porter, clerk (being then parson of Freshwater) was plaintiff, against Nicholas Boreman, gentleman, and others, th' inhabitants of Brooke, defendants, in an accion of trespas for taking and carrying away his corne; A judgment was for the plaintiff, and satisfaccion of the said judgment was afterward acknowledged vpon record (*Vide* the exemplificacion. Porter was presented to the parsonage of Freshwater, November 1522).

By another Verdict exemplified in the Court of King's Bench, Anno 5 James, Wherein Edward James, parson of Freshwater was plaintiff against Robert Adyn *et alios* defendantes

in Trespas, for carrying away a loade of hay at Brooke within the parish of Freshwater, judgment was likewise had for the plaintiff (*Vide* the exemplificacion. This Adyn was a clerke presented to Brooke Church by Mr Boreman).

By the generall writing of William, Earl of Devon, Lord of the Isle of Wight, hee giveth, graunteth and confirmeth vnto St Mary of Lyra *inter alios*, the tythes of the demesnes of Freshwater, Aston, Compton, Brooke and Ryngwood, and in Compton and Brooke two men with two yard lands.

Godfrey, Bishopp of Winton, he confirmeth to the Abby of Lyra by the guift of William sonne of Albert, the tythes of the demesnes of Freshwater, Aston, Compton, Brooke and Ryngwood.

William Maskarell and Ralph Maskerell doe give and graunt vnto St Mary of Lyra, and to the monks there serving God, the whole tythes of the demesnes of Brooke in all things as freely and wholly as ever the monks had the same in the tyme of Ralph theire grandfather and Robert theire ffather.

Ralph Maskerell confirmeth to God and St Mary of Lyra, and to the monks there serving God, for the health of his soule *etc.* the whole tythes of his Lordship of Brooke, in corne and hay, in lambe, piggs, wooll, cheese and all thinges whereof tythe ought to be hadd or paid, To hold freely for ever in perpetuall almes, free from all secular service, Witness *etc.*

King Henry, sonne of King John, for him and his heires, confirmeth to God and St Mary of Lyra the whole tythe of his Lordship of Brooke in all things *etc.*

William, Prior of St Swithen, hee confirmeth among other things the title of the Lordship of Freshwater Aston, Compton, Brooke and Ryngwood, strengthened with theire Chapter Seale, 1257.

And after the dissolucion of the Abbey of St Mary of Lyra, the lands and revenues thereof came to the Priory of Sheene, and the Prior and Convent of Sheene, by their graunt dated 8 December, graunted to William Willpoole, parson of Freshwater and his successors for ever, all manner of tythes greate and smale, and portions of tythes whatsoever which they had within theire parish of Freshwater as in theire right of theire Priory of Carisbrooke and of theire possessions of Lyra, namely, all the tythes of the Lordshipps of Freshwater, Aston, Compton, and Brooke in the said Isle paying yeerely to the Priory and Convent and theire successors for ever [£7 13s. 4d.]

This was afterwards confirmed by the Bishopp of Winchester, and by the Pryor and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Winchester the same year.

Objections against the plaintiffs title, whereby the defendant will endeavoure to prove that the parson of Freshwater hath not the cure of the Chappell of Brooke.

In the Valuation of benefices in the Exchequer, anno 1291: 19 Edward I, there Freshwater church is valued at 60 marks *per annum*, *decime* 6 marks, *Est pensionar.* 6s. 8d., *decime inde* 8d.; and there is no mencion made of Brooke either as a Church or Chappell.

In the Valuation of benefices made anno 26. Hen. VIII now remayning in the Office of the first fruits, Brooke Chappell is distinguished from the parrish Church of Freshwater as followeth:

The Chappell of Brooke whereof now is noe incumbent; Nevertheless one Nicholas Boreman, gent. taketh all the yeerely profits.

The yeerely value of which Chappell in all manner of profits after the best estimation is 38s. 08d., videlicet:

Glebe Lands, 28 acres	28s. 0d.
Oblacions	00 20
Tythes of all natures	09 00
Other casuall profits	00 00

This endowment of 28 acres of land which belongs to the Chappell of Brooke, the parson of Freshwater hath it not, but are in Mr Boreman's possession.

Divers severall clerkes presented to the Chappell of Brooke; but the second clerke was presented *Ad capellam de Brooke infra parochiam de Freshwater*, as appeares by the Register, videlicet

Contulit Dominus Episcopus Johanni de Middleton, clerico, Capellam de Brooke infra parochiam de Freshwater in Insula Vectis, constitutum iure ad eum per lapsum temporis ultimo devoluto ipsumque Rectorem institut. canonice in eadem, et scriptum fuit Archidiaconum Winton. ad inducendum etc.

'That it was and had byn 18 yeeres in controuersie, betweene Boreman and the parson of Freshwater, but what landes tenements, tythes or any other annual profitts they cannot learn.

Mr Boreman repaireth and dyspotheth all things at his pleasure in his Chappell, and it is meerely for him and his family.

Mr Boreman tooke away two bells out of the Chappell as his proper chattells.

Mr Boreman paide lately the Tenths to the Sheriffe.

In Communi Banco.

Nicholas Bullingham, clerk, parson of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, plaintiff; John Ellis, clerke, the pretended Rector of Brooke in the said Ile, John Peirson, Nathaniel Beckett and Arthur Oakes, defendants.

In an accion of Trover, by consent, for taking of Tyths in Brooke.

The plaintiff first brought his accion of Trespass against the defendants for takeing away severall quantities of corne and hay, sett out for tythes in Brooke in the parish of Freshwater to which the defendants plead not guilty, which issue was tryed at the last Lent Assizes held at Winton for the County of Southampton, when and where it was proved against the defendants that they were guilty of takeing away of corne and hay soe sett out for Tyths to the value of nyneteene pounds and ten shillings.

But the further proove of each parties title to the said tyths being then like to be tedious and weighty it was consented to by both parties, and a Rule was then accordingly made that it should be tryed at the Barr this present Terme by a Middlesex Jury, by an accion of Trover and convercion, and that the said Rule should be made a Rule of this Court which by motion is accordingly done. Wherevpon—

The plaintiff by accion of Trover and Conversion declares against the defendants for deteyning and converting to their owne vse severall goods of his the plaintiff's, videlicet, seaven cartloades of wheate, three cartloades of barley, one cartload of

pease and one cartload of hay to the value of nynteene pounds and tenneshillings, which came to the hands and possession of the defendants, at the parish of St Clement Danes, on the thirtieth of September last. And which the said defendants on the same day and at the same place to their vse as aforesaid converted to the damage of the plaintiff—40 *li*.

To this the defendants plead not guilty, and soe joyning issue. But by the said rule they are vpon tryall to confess the takeing away of corne and hay, sett out for tythes at Brooke aforesaid to the value of nynteene pounds ten shillings, and soe stand vpon their tittle only, to defeate which the plaintiff alledgeth as follows.

The State of the Case.

Many ancient controversies have been betweene the parson of Freshwater and the Lords of the manor of Brooke, and such pretended Rectors as have been by them thither presented, concerning the tythes of Brooke, and the glebe lands wherewith the Chappell of Brooke was endowed, which the Lordes of Brooke have endeavoured to make a parish church. And the better to compass their designe have made severall presentacions clandestinely of incumbents to it as to a Rectory or parish church. Which soe soone as they have been discovered have allwayes been controverted by the parsons for the time being of Freshwater, who have allwayes had the better in those suites. The parsons of Freshwater alledging the same to be but a free chappell within the parish of Freshwater, formerly built by the auncestors of Mr Bowreman, Lord of the Manor of Brooke, to have a preist to sing Mass there for their ease. And to bring their owne family in, itt being two miles distant from the parish church of Freshwater. And is noe parish. And that all the tythes of Brooke, and of other partes of the parish of Freshwater, were before the Council of Latteran granted by William, Earle of Devon, Lord of the Isle of Wight, William Maskerell and Ralph Maskerell, Lordes of the mannor of Brooke to the Abby of Lyra, which afterwards came to the parson of Freshwater and his successors, by which tittle he claymith the tythe. But the chiefe thing, which (as we suppose) will now be endeavored to be proved by the defendants, is that Brooke is a parish by it selfe and that the demeanes of the said mannor, and another tenement or two, from which the said hay and

corne (being tythe) were taken are not in the parish of Freshwater.

Therefore to prove that Brooke is within the parish of Freshwater and that the parson of Freshwater is intituled to the tythes of Brooke as parson—He proves:

That the inhabitants of Freshwater in their perambulations allwayes have and still doe take in Brooke and the free chappell thereof into their parish and are yearely enterteyned by the inhabitants of Brooke Village and Brooke Greene when they goe their Bounds.

That the inhabitants of Brooke have been chosen in the office of Churchwardens and Overseers of the poore for and within the parish of Freshwater and have executed them.

That the inhabitants of Brooke bury, christen, are asked, marry, receive Sacraments and have seates in the church of Freshwater.

That the inhabitants of Brooke did allwayes pay rates to the Church and poore of Freshwater. And that severall poore liveing in Brooke have been carryed or sent to Freshwater and placed out, and provided for as parishioners by the inhabitants of Freshwater particularly one Ephraim Fox, alias Beeres, his family, and one William Poore, a blind man with a great family, was brought thither from Brooke as to his owne parish and was allowed twelve pence per weeke by the Overseers of Freshwater, and forced to doe it by Mr Bowreman himselfe, the Lord of the mannor of Brooke, being then a Justice of the Peace.

That the said Mr Bowreman himself hath been distrained for Poor Rates to Freshwater, and has payd them, for his land in Brooke and has allsoe payd Church rates to Freshwater.

That all the inhabitants of Brooke, even Mr Bowreman himselfe, Lord of the said mannor, have formerly payd all tythes in kind to the parsons of Freshwater (videlicet) to Doctor Fell, Deane Warburton and Mr Goodman, and since his Majesties returne all the inhabitants there, except Mr Bowreman have payd them.

The parsons of Freshwater have had three verdicts for the tyth of Brooke (videlicet):

Nicholas Porter, parson of Freshwater, 22^o Hen. VIII, brings a Trespasse against Nicholas Bowreman and others, the inhabitants of Brooke for breaking his close at Brooke in the

parish of Freshwater and taking away severall quantities of corne, and hath a verdict and judgment—in Common Pleas.

Edward James, 5^o Jacobi in Trespass against Robert Adin, the then pretended Rector of Brooke and other defendants for carrying away a load of hay at Brooke within the parish of Freshwater, a judgment and verdict for the plaintiff—in the King's Bench.

Cardell Goodman, 17 Caroli primi in Trespass against John Percivall the then pretended Rector of Brooke, a judgment and verdict against the defendant—in Common Pleas.

Mr Goodman by vertue of this verdict, aswell as of his undoubted right, enjoyed the tythes of Brooke as parson of Freshwater quietly for fower yeares, videlicet, from 1641 (when he had the verdict) till 1645, and during these fower yeares he lett out the tythes of Brooke to—Goodall and—for 50 *li.* per annum. But in 1645 Mr Bowreman got a sequestracion.

The plaintiff hath allsoe two Non-suites (videlicet).

At the Summer Assizes held at Winton anno xxvij of this King, in a declaracion on a prohibicion, Mr Bowreman, Lord of the Mannor of Brooke, being plaintiff, against Mr Dickonson, coadjutor to the parson of Freshwater and other defendants, wherein the issue was, whether Mr Bowreman's farme, lying in Brooke, were within the parish of Freshwater; And after two houres tryall on full evidence the plaintiff nonsuited.

And at the last Summer Assizes held at Winton, anno xxvij of this King, in the like accion, Nathaniel Beckett being plaintiff against the same defendants.

The parsons of Freshwater have had nine severall sentences in the Spirituall Court against such of the inhabitants of Brooke as withheld their tythes from them.

In a certificate made anno 37^o Hen. VIII on a Commission to enquire of all the hospitalls and Free Chappells in the said Isle of Wight *etc.* (which certificate is now in the Augmentacion Office) is mencioned the Free Chappell of Brooke within the parish of Freshwater. And that it was founded by the ancestors of Nicholas Bowreman to have a Preist to sing Mass there for ever for the ease of them and their family.

In the Remembrance Office in the Exchequer among the valuation of Benefices are two severall lists of all the parishes of the Isle of Wight, the one in 1291 and the other in 1340. And

no mencion is made of Brooke in either of them, which had it been a parish it would have been named among the rest of the parishes.

By an Award made by Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Richard Tichbourne in the year 1618 vpon a reference to them made vpon a tryall betweene Dr Fell, parson of Freshwater, and Mr Bowreman, Lord of the Mannor of Brooke, concerning tythes of Brooke; it was by them awarded that the parsons of Freshwater should have all tythes in kind of Brooke.

By an ancient Award made anno 1527, Richard Fox, Bishopp of Winton gives all the tythes of Brooke to the parish of Freshwater.

In or about the yeare 1649 the aforesaid Goodman, who had one of the verdicts, being put out of his parsonage for refusing the Ingagement, Mr Bowreman, his antagonist, then Deputy Governor of the Isle, and in great power there (the Chappell standing in his owne ground) rayled in a peece of his ground for a Churchyard, made a Register Booke and caused the inhabitants of Brooke to bury there and to christen, marry and receive Sacraments at the Chappell, sett vp seates there for them made Churchwardens and Overseers and caused the inhabitants to pay poore rates, particularly in the year 1653 he made them pay towards healing the sayd Chappell with Purbeck stone. And did allsoe cause them to pay their tythes to such person or persons as he had presented, or gott into the said Chappell. All which continued from 1649 till 1662. But before, there were never any of these badges of a distinct parish, nor was the same since any man's remembrance ever called or accounted soe.

The return of the Commissioners in the reign of King Henry VIII, which is alluded to in the last Brief is here printed. It certainly seems to bear out the contention of the Rectors of Freshwater that Brook Chapel was not a parish church. It also discloses the fact that as early as 1545 the Rectors of Freshwater were at variance with the Bowreman family.

In the bundelles of certificates of diverse Counties in the xxvijth yere of Kinge Henry the eight, *inter alia sit anno 1545.*

To the Ryght honorable Syr Edward North, knyght, Chauncellor of the Courte off Thagmentations off the Revenues of the kynges highnes Crowne, and other off the Counsell off the same Courte.

In the certyficate off thole Inquisition and Survey had made and taken by Sir John Wellesbourne, knight, Walter Hendley, esquier, Richard Worsley, esquier, George Pawlett, esquier, Richard Paulett, esquier, and John Ramond, gentylman, Commissioners according to the tenor of the kinges Majestie commission to vs addressede hereunto annexede of all suche Hospitalles, Colledges, free chappells, Fraternities, Brotherhoodes, Guyldes, and Stipendarye prestes as ben within the Counties of Southampton and Berkshire, and of all other our proceedinges touchinge the contentes of the said Commission as hereafter (amongst others) more plainlie it is sett fourthe and declared.

Com. Southampton—Berkshire

- (1) The number and names of all the Chauntries, Hospitalles, Colledges, Free Chappells, Fraternities, Brotherhoodes, Guyldes and stipendarye prestes having perpetuities for ever.
- (2) To what ententes, purposes and dedes of charitie the same and every of them were founded ordenede and made and by whome.
- (3) Which and howe manye of them ben parish churches and howe farre distant they and every of them ben from the parishe church. And within which parishe eny of them doo stande and be sett.
- (4) The yerelie value of the londes and possessions apperteyninge or belonginge to them and everye of them, with the yerelie resolutes and deduccions of the same. And how yt is employede and expendede.
- (5) The value of the ornaments, jewells, plate, goodes and cattalles merelie apperteyninge or belonginge to everye of the said Chauntries, Hospitalles and other the said promotions yet vndissolvede.
- (6) Howe many Chauntries, Hospitalles, Colledges and other the saide promotions sithe the iiijth daye of Februarye in the xxvjth yere of the Kinges reigne haue ben dissolved

or eny parte or parcell of them opteyned by eny person withoute the Kinges lycence. With the clere yerelie value of the possessions thereof and the value of the goodes and Cattells of the same.

Suthampton—The Isle of Wight.

- (i) The Freechaple of Broke within the parishe of Freshwater: founded by
- (ii) The auncestors of Nicholas Borman, gentilman, to haue a preste to singe there for ever, as it is supposed, for the ease of them and theire family. Howbeit at this time it is in controversy betweene the said Nicholas Borman and the parson of Freshwater. And hathe soe continued in variance thys xvij yeres.
- (iii) The said chapell ys scytuate within the parishe of Freshwater nygh to three myles frome the parishe church there.
- (iv) What landes, tenementes, tythes or other annuall profytes belongythe thereunto wee can no learne.
- (v) There belongeth to the same chappell one Chalyce, ij payre of olde vestementes and ij litle belles, whereof there ys noe inventory made.
- (vi) [No answer is given to this question].

J. OGLANDER.

NICS. SEXTON.

This is a true copy as I examined the same in the Augmentation Office this 20th of June 1675.

THOMAS LUCKE.

We now come to the last struggle on the part of the Rectors of Freshwater for Brook. The contest lasted at least two hundred years. On the one side we have the rights of Brook asserted by successive members of the Bowreman family (the name appears in many forms), while the Rectors of Freshwater, each in his turn, take up the struggle.

The previous law case was carried on nominally in the name of Nicholas Bullingham, but really by his curate, or "Coadjutor," Daniel Dickonson. It seems probable that this case was decided in favour of the claims of Freshwater. On Bullingham's death in 1694 the Bowreman of the day presented Dickonson to Brook, and on Dickonson's death in 1701, Creffield, then Rector of Freshwater, was presented to Brook. This probably decided matters, the representative of the rights of Freshwater, by accepting presentation to Brook from its hereditary champion, and institution at the hands of the Bishop, unwittingly perhaps, took a decisive step by recognising in a formal way the rights of the rival power.

On Creffield's death the College presented Edmund Brome, then President, to Freshwater. Mr. Bowreman presented John Woodford (an Oxford man born at Newport in the Isle of Wight) to Brook. Both were instituted by the Bishop of Winchester, Woodford after some delay. The letters which follow shew how the College and Brome were feeling their way to another law suit. The College Bill of Costs has been preserved. It is a somewhat lengthy document beginning in Hilary Term 1724; by May 1726 costs to the amount of £153 16s. 11d. had been incurred; one of the last items being fees to Sir Thomas Pengelly and Mr Serjeant Chapple to advise whether the case should be proceeded with or not. Apparently their advice (which has not been preserved in College) was not favourable to the claims of Freshwater, for no further costs were incurred; the College began to pay off the bill by instalments, the last instalment being paid in December 1730.

As regards the writers of the letters. John Bird, son of the Rev John Bird of Cambridge, was admitted to the College 8 January 1689-90; at the time he wrote the letter he was Vicar of Reigate in Surrey.

Robert Lambert was Senior Bursar of the College; it will be noticed that in his letters he refers to the

disputes as to Shrewsbury School, which have been dealt with in the *Eagle*, and to other College business.

Edmund Brome, the Rector of Freshwater, was a son of a Johnian, also an Edmund Brome who was Rector of Great and Little Bealings in Suffolk, and Master of Woodbridge School. Edmund Brome, the younger, was born at Woodbridge 10 February 1670-1; he was admitted to the College 25 March 1686, and became a Fellow 16 March 1691-2. He was ordained Deacon 3 June 1694, and Priest 20 May 1695 by the Bishop of London. He was instituted Vicar of Witcham in the Isle of Ely 4 February 1704-5; this he ceded in 1709, being succeeded there by his brother-in-law Richard Taylor (of St John's, B.A. 1700, M.A. 1704), who had married Brome's sister Dorothy. Taylor died 6 October 1720, Brome refers to him and to Witcham in the first of his letters. The Mr Stillingfleet who was curate to Brome at Freshwater, was Fairfax Stillingfleet. A pedigree of the Bowreman family will be found in Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*, pp. 78, 79. The Bowreman whom Brome describes as "the Colonel," was William Bowreman who was buried at Brook 15 May 1745. Berry states that he died 15 May 1745 aged 82, and that there is a monument to his memory in the Church of Brook. Unfortunately this was the old Church which was burnt down in 1863, when no monument of any kind was saved. The family is now extinct in the male line. There is a brass in the present church of Brook which thus preserves the memory of the last of what one feels must have been a stout-hearted race of Squires: "To the Glory of God | and in memory of Thomas Bowreman who died January 6, 1844 aged 69, | Elizabeth his wife who died August 30, 1850 aged 71 | Jane their third daughter who died March 2, 1810 aged 3 | and of Mary Stoddard their eldest daughter, | the wife of Thomas John Blachford | who died March 17, 1864 aged 64 | and was buried in the cemetery of Holywell, Oxford. | The above Thomas Bowreman was for 35 years the

Rector | of this Parish, and was the last male descendant of his family | whose remains have been for many generations | laid to rest within these walls.

Reigate
October 11th. 1723.

Dear Sir

When I parted with Dr Bennett it was agreed that if possible I should get to the Isle before Mr Brome, least I should be dissappointed of the papers. I accordingly set forward on my journey and reach'd Chichester the same day, but having the misfortune to lame one of my horses, I was forc'd to leave him behind and hire a hackuey to Portsmouth the next morning. When I came thither I found no passage, without hiring a boat on purpose or loitering there till the Tuesday following. I chose the former and agreed to be landed at Newport, but the tyde not serving, I was obliged to land at Cowes and hire horses for Newport whither I came before night. I immediately sent for Mr Dickonson, who freely answered my expectation, took me home with him, and shewed me his papers. They were too many to look all over and in such confusion that it required more time to put them into order than I could spare, though I took a friend with me, one Mr Barnard, instead of a servant, who assisted me in the search and designs in a litle time to see Cambridge and will give you then a fuller account than I can do this way. However I have brought some with me, which you will find useful upon severall accounts, and have sealed up the rest in a box, which Mr Dickonson has promised to deliver upon order sent from the College (the seal is μ a dove κ).

The next day I had the honour of preaching twice before the Major and Aldermen, which I should not have mentioned but that I heard there was a greater appearance of the fair sex than usuall, who knowing Mr Brome to be a Batchelour, and taking me for him, had certainly a design. How he may guard his heart I know not; I am sure mine was not the least affected.

The same evening we went out of town to one Colonel Stevens, whom Mr Parsons had recommended to me by a letter and desired his assistance to me as his friend. He received me with a great deal of civility, and told me that tho' he knew

nothing particularly relating to the contest, yet he would endeavour to inform himself and oblige the College.

The next day we set out for Freshwater, which is 10 miles at least distant from Newport, and in a manner an Island of its self, but I made an excursion to take Mottiston in the road, where I was extreemly surprised to find Mr Owen transformed into our old friend Johnny Foulkes. Such indeed I thought him, his face, his speech, his air, his every motion bespoke him to be the man; that if they really were two I could scarce persuade myself, but that Johnny's mother had stol'n a leap. All his information appeared to be only airy and hearsay, not one paper produced, nor any thing appeared like proof. I am afraid that his resentment to Boreman on one side and his expectations of serving the Cure of Freshwater on the other, have prevailed on him to be officious (this should in my judgment be kept in reserve, but the man at present not to be discouraged). One thing I met with which may be usefull, Mr James Salter of that parish and aged —, told me that the contest with Boreman concluded in favour of the College, and that Ellis was ejected from Brooke, and the profits of Mottistone sequestered towards the payment of the costs, himself being then churchwarden of that parish.

I called next on Boreman and expostulated the matter with him. His answer was that he layed no claim to Freshwater, but was resolved (having had three several uncontested presentations to Brook) to insist upon his right, and the law should decide it.

I then came to Freshwater and waited on the Colonel, he told me he should be willing to encourage the incumbent, but was a stranger to the case, his son was much more free and by his assistance I gained the two following depositions from two ancient parishioners there, which take as follows:—

James Atkins, aged 70 and more, alledged that Brooke was always reputed a part of Freshwater and that the poor of Brook were relieved jointly with Freshwater.

John Osborn, aged 70 or more, affirmed that he was formerly an overseer of Freshwater, but the particular year he remembred not; and then Brooke was esteemed a part of that parish, and he relieved the poor of Brooke as such, and that money was levied on Brooke which he received.

The parsonage house is very agreeably scituated, the dwelling

house exceeding good, that and the outhouses being in much better repair, than I think I have ever seen any.

Mr Berkett, the present curate, told me he had secured what papers he could meet with of the late incumbent's, which related to the parish, but he took so little, nothing of anything but money, that he believed they would prove but of little use. He is a man of a general good character, I wish Mr Brome would continue him.

The common way is to let every man his tithes by the lump, and I can't but find they have lumping penny worths. I desired Mr Dickonson to wait on Mr Brome, so soon as he should hear he was come into the Isle, to entreat him to make no hasty bargains, for I find he will be besett on all sides. He has promised to do it, and refused any gratuity I offered him, saying that his papers and himself were at your service, but hoped he might receive some favours from the College if ever his son should be capable of being elected. My next stage was to Sallfleet, where I only learned that Mr Henrey is in Boreman's interest and seemed surprised at the delivery of my errand.

'Twas now time to return to Newport and the next morning we were forced to take a guide to Ryde, that being the shortest passage to Portsmouth, but the wind being brisk no vessell cared to stir, so that we ventured in a fisher boat and came safe though soundly soused. For the seas running high the waves burst over our heads, which we were sensible of when we came on shoar, we were not much commended for our courage, though had it been less, we might have stayed in the Isle till now.

This is all I have been able to do. I wish it might turn as much to your service, as I am really

your most humble servant
J. BIRD.

Wherever your please to order me to send the papers they shall be sent.

London
24 October 1723

Dear Sir

Yesterday Mr Bird came to town and brought me papers from Mr Dickonson, to whom I write by this post to send me the

remainder sealed up in a box by the safest way he can. I had the pleasure of perusing about 60 sheets of paper this morning, when I laboured hard, and at one a clock came Mr Johnson very opportunely to renew the work in the afternoon. There are several Breviates of the case about the tythes of Brook belonging to Freshwater. They clame a right from the evidences of diverse persons, that the inhabitants of Brook were in the parish of Freshwater, as being obliged to Christen, marry, and do all other parochial dutys at that church, which provided overseers for Brook, and their poor were taken care of by the officers of that parish, and Mr Boureman had paid both poor and church rates there, as well as others. This continued till about 1653 when Mr Goodman was sequestered for refusing the Engagement, and after the King's return all paid tythes except Boureman.

Several disputes happened before this and three verdicts were given in behalf of Freshwater for the right of tythes from Brook. First in the 22nd of Henry 8th, next in the second of King James, third in 17th of Charles I. Two nonsuites in the 27th and 28th of Charles 2nd. Nine sentences were passed in the Spiritual Court to the same purpose for non-payment of tythes. In a book for Taxation of Livings 1520, Brook is said to be in Freshwater parish, as likewise in a certificate in the Augmentation Office. Some other particulars there are of old writings, wherein Brook is not taken notice of as a parish, where it was to be expected, if it had been such. William, Earl of Devon, Lord of the Isle of Wight, gave to Abbey of St Mary of Lyra the tythes of Freshwater, Aston, Compton and Brook. This was confirmed to the Abbey by Godfrey, Bishop of Winton, and William and Ralph Maskarell gave the whole tythe of the demeans of the Lordship of Brook. This was confirmed by King Henry 3rd. After the dissolution of this Abbey of Lyra, the lands and revenues went to the Priory of Sheen, who by their grant, 1 July 1459, granted to William Willpool, parson of Freshwater all their tythes, great and small, which they had in the parish of Freshwater in right of their Priory of Carisbrook and of Lyra *i.e.* all tythes of the Lordships of Freshwater, Aston, Compton and Brook, they paying to the Priory yearly 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, confirmed by the Bishop, Prior and Chapter of Winton the same year.

All this seems very favourable to our cause, yet at last

I doubt it will prove an intricate business, and it plainly has been so formerly, and appears particularly in the case of its being a presentative church or chappell, which we are to dispute now. I have before me a long roll of the Rectors of Brook, which begins in 1305, which mentions the names of near 20 presented and instituted. I give you here what occurs 1320. The rest are generally much the same.

1320 Johannes Dodecote, presbyter, presentatus per Willelmum Baselew ad capellam de la Brooke. Admissus fuit et canonicè institutus Rector ejusdem capellae 3 tio Id Junij ejusdem anni. Inductus ibidem ab Archidiacono, a Rigando, Winton. Episcopo.

The next was presented by the Crown for that turn, the Patron being an idiot and his institution notified 1350. 1376 the Bishop presented upon a Lapse. 1525 William Botyll was presented by Nicholas Bowreman, esquire, and is said to be instituted Rector of the parish church of Brook, but as none is mentioned between this and 1451, too long it seems for one incumbent, so they are not so particular in those that follow, as to Patron and time of institution, though the paper names the year and says: "about this time—was presented, instituted and inducted," till 1540, Bowreman is named again as presenting Richard Elyot, who prays to be instituted, but we find no more of him. Here seems to have been a turn of affairs, for the next named is Robert Birch 1581, lycensed by John, Bishop of Winton "ad peragendum officium curati parochialis in ecclesia parochiali de Brooke."

But in 1586 William Hayes was presented by Thomas Bowreman and the words of his institution are: "te rectorem admittimus et regimen et curam animarum tibi committimus." 1635 John Percival comes next, presented by King Charles on a lapse. With him the Rector of Freshwater commenced a suit for tythes of Brook, and carried it, 1653. Bowreman came in with his clerke Joshua Tomkyns, who was alive 1674. The legal ways of institution etc. being then laid aside, he was confirmed in his possession by the King, 't is said, instead of Institution.

By this account it seems that Brooke was a presentative church and finding a distinction of Upper and Lower Brooke

I suspected there might be a right of tythes to Freshwater from one part, and the Rector of Brook might enjoy the glebe with the other. For I don't find that our Rector claimed the glebe, which seems granted by the Lords of Brook for support of a chaplain to the Lord, as in the case of a House Chappell, and thence the Lords formerly repaired the building at their own expense till about 165- (paper torn), but the late depositions know nothing of that Upper and Lower, though it seems as old as Bishop Gardiner's award.

I hope the papers out of the Isle will give more light into this dark affair. I have by me one notable paper to show, how in the three suits our Rectors have proceeded each upon a different scheme, which perhaps is true. But still whatever becomes of your presentation if we can make out a right to the tythes, there will be no encouragement to present, the glebe being reduced from 28 acres to 12. But enough for this time.

The Bishop of Norwich elect is not confirmed till Monday next, and the consecration will be Sunday after. Has young T. White been with you about Rawreth? I wrote to Mr Shaw to be cautious, for I question whether the widow has a power to part with the Lease, there being a minor, unless the agreement between the brothers empower her to do it.

Duty to the Master and service to all. I have finished the Cutler's affair. Mr Kinaston was not come yesterday

yours heartily

ROBERT LAMBERT.

I hear nothing of Mr Clark, junior.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Edmundson, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge.

London
26 October 1723

Dear Sir

Last Post I sent you a large account, how our affairs stood in the Isle of Wight, but hear nothing of the Rector, nor have I one letter from thence, since his arrival there. I desire my last may be considered by the Master and Seniors that I may know their thoughts upon the matter, what is proper to be done and whether we should not be cautious how we engage upon the

presentation, when there are such a number of precedents to the contrary. I think we shall wait till the other papers arrive, then offer what we can to the Bishop, let the case be drawn up as to facts, which a solicitor may do, and laid before him, how it has been determined, I mean at different times, and try his Lordship, how he will act. If he grants an institution, it seems to me Mr Brome can sue for the tythes of Brooke (I don't say glebe) notwithstanding. For I observe the old suits went upon the right of tythes to the Lordship, and are very silent, or rather disown the glebe. Dr Fell in particular as you'll find quickly.

I send by W. Bridge a duplicate of a Breviate; there you will see the case, and a list of the Rectors of Brooke, to which are to be added Ellis, Dickonson, Creffield. I think you will do well to lay these papers before Mr Gatward, give him a fee, and let him suppose the facts as there laid down, that they may be proved, and the list of Rectors of Brooke fairly taken, which I take for granted, and then judge what he thinks upon the whole may be concluded, as to the presentation of Brook, and as to the right of tythes from thence, for I much suspect a difference is to be made; and though it was denyed in Dickonson's time, there was an old distinction of Upper and Lower Brook (the latter by Stephen Gardiner's award paid tythes to Freshwater) and they appeal to deeds for it in Richard 2nd's and Henry 6th's time, but deny that Upper Brook ever paid tythes to Freshwater. Dr Fell in a rough draught of collections putts three querys:—(1) Whether the tythes of the Manor of Brook belong *jure* to Freshwater; (2) Whether the manor be in the parish of Freshwater; (3) Whether the cure of the chapel of Brook do belong *jure* to the parson of Freshwater. He affirms the two former. He proves it from the grant to Lyra, and that confirmed 1457 by the Bishop of Winton, Dean *etc* (Wainfleet's time) His next proof is, from payment of tythes in kind 1523, and the following years to about 1536. From Porter's book, from the sentences of Ecclesiastical Courts 1527, 1605.

That the cure of Brook belongs not to his parish of Freshwater he proves from the value of benefices, first fruits being distinct, from the endowment of the Chappell in 28 acres of land, which the parson of Freshwater has not, from Mr Bowrman's repairing and ordering all in the Chapel, using the bells as his proper chattells, paying the Tenths, presenting one

Adyn, as he hears, the chapel is meerly for Mr B's use and his household, and heard there was a Bull for the indowing of it.

Cardell Goodman sues for tythes of Brook, *jure Rectoriae* it being within his parish, as appears by perambulations, poor rates, christenings and sacraments in the church of Freshwater by the inhabitants of Brooke (except Bowreman's family), tythes paid or a composition in lieu, no mention of Brook as a parish.

His arguments are the same as Dickonson's afterwards. I do not find that Mr Dickonson when he pleaded and managed the cause for Bullingham, though it was expected from his first setting out, went further than suing for tythes of Brook. If those were settled by a grant to the parson of Freshwater from the Priory of Sheen, upon a certain payment, which still continues, whatever becomes of the cure, the Rector of Freshwater comes in for tythes of the Lordship, and this I think it will be proper to notify to the Bishop, when Mr Brome returns hither, if he is inclined to grant Bowreman's clark institution.

The great suite in Henry 8th's time when Porter was Rector of Freshwater 'tis observed, allows Brook to be a parish distinct from Freshwater, presentative and the Bouremans patrons, clerks presented by them, but claims the tythes of Lower Brook, as part of the parish of Freshwater belonging to him as Rector. This lasted 20 years with clerks of Brooke, Botyll, Bust and Gatwick. The second suit was commenced to gain the tythes of Upper Brook, but allow the glebe land to belong to Brook chappell, which they deny to be a Rectory or chappell presentative or parochial, but merely an house chappell for the Lords of Brook, the serving of it to be provided for by them, for which they have a glebe, but no tythies. Mr Dickonson's sequestration extended to glebe and all tythe as if it were a chappell of ease to be served by the Rector of Freshwater, who might clame the glebe on that account, but his argument is in the point of tythes chiefly. I send 'he Breviate, that you may judge of it.

Pray keep these letters. that if there be occasion, I can better recollect, what I have here, at my return to College and know more particularly how the case is.

If we proceed in this business, it will be necessary to have a solicitor near the place, and Mr Bird recommends Mr Bissall, attorney at Portsmouth, as the fittest person, and he has a

special interest in Mr Kirde of Newport, who is supposed to have papers in his custody relating to the title of Bowreman in the dispute with Creffield, which lasted I suppose a short time, till the compounding matters.

Yesterday I inquired at Lincoln's Inn for Mr Kinaston, but he is not yet returned that I hear of. I have a letter at his chambers, and his clerk is to let him know where to find me. More of that next time. This puts a stop to all.

Pray let me know whether you hear from Mr Brome and what he does there at his parish. His silence makes me return no answer to Owen, who had been out of order, Mr Bird tells me, but the fever was turned to the late distemper, gripes *etc.*

Mr White, and Trent, and the widow have all been with me, she then declared that she was willing and desirous to assign her lease to the brother, and would sign an instrument to that purpose for the satisfaction of the College, which I send, that the College may empower her to assign it over to him in form. I told them where I thought it stuck, the child being alive, but Mr White gave it for law that the widow having administered, as she assured me she had, the right and interest of the lease was entirely in her, and she appeared so well satisfied, that I promised to send the inclosed, that the Licence of Alienation for the whole term be granted to the widow. If the College agrees to it, as 'tis best for us, if it can be done in law, you may let Mr Yorke draw it up, and he will be able to tell you the law as well as White, but you need not seal it yet; Trent has paid this years rent in confidence of this agreement, and though my friend White does not give me more than his word for it, perhaps the widow, her husband dying intestate, and the lease a chattell, may have a good clame in right of her Thirds, as well as being administratrix, which he seems to lay a stress upon. I believe it is the best way as things are now left, to provide for the widow and child, who else had been at the mercy of hir brother, who seems not overstocked with good nature, but a sort of rough hard mortal.

Since I am got thus far I may as well go to the bottome of the page, and then I think you will have enough for this week.

Yesterday I spent some time with S. Cumyns, and talked over our Salop affair freely between ourselves. The distemper

must not be concealed from the physician. I told him the misfortune of our case, in more respects than one. What we had lost, what me might suffer; short hints served in the latter case; 'tis notorious what is to be expected. Before we proceeded, he desired I would talk matters over with Mr K., and he wished if we could avoid it, not to go to law. It must be in Chancery. If I could bring Mr K. to a reference of some considerable persons, this he thought was the method we should take. He had talked with our friend the Baron, who being ill of the gout I did not care to trouble needlessly, and I doubt not but it was your common sentiment. You must let me have directions but conceal our weaknesses, as much as you can. With this you'll receive three papers about Brook, which take care of with these letters about business, that I may have them again.

Yours

ROBERT LAMBERT.

Freshwater

10 November 1724

Sir

We begin to conclude that all designs of recovering Brooke this year are now laid aside. And it does not appear to me unreasonable to suppose that this may be only a greater part of that coldness which has been shewn towards myself in Mr Bird's being hindred to assist about the tythes in the delays that were made as to directing how to proceed in this affair till it was in some respects too late &c. And here I can't but ask leave to observe that the unkindness which has been shewn towards myself, by some at least in the College, to one who for so many years has used his best (though weak) endeavour to serve that Society, to one against whom, bating all uncharitable as illgrounded surmises, I presume there has not been any just exception to be taken, unless it were that of an infirm health (with which it has pleased God to exercise me all my life long, and which I thank God, I had rather enjoy than any ungodly health whatever). I say the unkindness and coldness which on many occasions, has been shewn to myself from some in the College, to a person who ever bore so much good will to that society and every member thereof, is such, as I presume to say and believe has not been known in any time in the same

circumstances, and which I am now the more concerned at, as I perceive the interest of the College like to suffer through personal prejudice. Since the longer this affair is delayed the more strength (no doubt) will the opposite party gain. Who if the College had proceeded with any quickness this Term, it was believed hereabouts that our adversaries would as readily have given up the cause, or at least not have maintained any long dispute. I have sometimes been thinking whether the College expected that I should contribute any part of the charge, whatever that proved. But as the demands were all made in the name, as they were by the direction, of the College (which indeed was a thing that most disposed our antagonists to justice), so I am present in no condition for any such assistance, having enough to do to answer all demands made upon myself for remaining arrears, and to supply what is wanting in the house and elsewhere. Which in several particulars I am forced to defer till I am better able to allow them. And as to any help from my sister, whatever some may promise, I see no prospect that way, at least before her death. I am fain to be thus particular, because where there are prejudices you don't use to want arguments however superficial. Though I yet wish I have not said too much, since I am still willing to beleave that I shall meet with so much honour in the present case as will accept my endeavours in good part.

I know there are some who would represent my health as unfit for my present situation, but as I have had experience in the same concern before, in another Isle, and that with such success and acceptance, through God's mercy, in some respect or other (without any advantage of health) that upon the death of my brother Taylor, some of the chief of the parish would have persuaded me to have procured the same again, so I am not to be discouraged that way. My commendations I pray to the Master, and all as due, from your humble servant

EDM. BROME.

I have been told by one who affirmed he saw the letter that Mr Owen should write to colonel Boreman to this effect, that if he would be his friend, he would serve him what he could.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert, Senior Bursar of St John's College in Cambridge. By London.

Freshwater

2 January 1724-5

Sir

By yours of December 15th I perceive that we began to conclude too fast that the College had dropped the affair of Brooke. Upon your letter I have made the best enquiry that I could, and do hope not without success. I can now acquaint you that Mr Salter, the late churchwarden of Brooke, since the colonel and his clerk used him so roughly for laying the load of corn (which you remember) at the demand of our servants, is now become intirely in our interest, and without urging has lately obliged us with the following particulars. That he gave Mr John Woodford (the present minister of Brooke chappel) 20 *li* per annum for the tythe of the common field, or of what is commonly called the Tenements of lower Brooke, and 10 *li* per annum for the glebe. That the rest of Brooke consists intirely of what is called Brooke Farm, for the tythe wherof the colonel allows 22 *li* 10s. per annum to the minister; the cheef grain of both being wheat and barley. It may be also proper to mention, that having on this occasion consulted our Church Registers, I find that Brooke is in all of them entered as a part or quarter of the parish of Freshwater. To make which account the more clear, I must not omit to tell you, that this large parish, to the great convenience of the inhabitants, is divided into so many several Tythings, distinguished by the names of Easton, Weston, Norton, Sutton, Middleton, Wilnyam and Brooke, according to such divisions, every person is christened, married, and buried, is registered in our Church Books. And by all the observation that I can make, Brooke is constantly mencioned as one of those Quarters, and no where called the parish of Brooke, as would be inconsistent in a Register the title whereof has nothing but Freshwater. The first mencion of Brooke (in the manner related) bears date above an 100 years ago, viz. A D. 1617. From whence the same form and method is continued without interruption to the year 1653, those days of confusion, when there happened an altercation, and no more mencion of Brooke till the year 1673, when the old form renewed again in the time of Mr Bullingham and Mr Dickonson his coadjutor. The like is also to be found, though not so frequent, as to churchwardens. I perceive that witnesses enough may be produced who remember the paying the poor of Brooke in our churchyard

their share of the rates; as also of the colonel's tearing the leaf that contained that account out of the colleccion book. I have lately been informed by another hand that there is a piece of land in that part called Brooke, called the Parsonage Close consisting of about 10 acres in all, and indeed it can't but appear strange that there should be so much glebe as I have before hinted belonging to Brook, and so little or none (not above 3 or 4 acres) here in Freshwater, unless the former be allowed to be a part of the latter, and to make up one parish with it. This, Sir, is the best account I can give at present. I am glad to find that the cause is entrusted in so good hands. I beg services as due from, Sir

your humble servant
E. BROME

The colonel paid Mr Creffield 26 pounds per annum as I can make appear.

I wish no time may be lost, because several of our witnesses are dead, and those that remain few in number, though I hope yet sufficient.

Addressed: To Mr Browne at his house in Thriplow near Cambridge. By London.

Freshwater
29 October 1725

Sir

I expected to have seen you here again before now towards the examining of some further witnesses, but since Mr Browne is willing to hear whether such an account might probably answer the charge and trouble I shall mention the effects of some small pains that I have lately taken.

Thomas Bay of this parish, near 70 years of age, affirms that he remembers the poor of that quarter called Brook joyned or united in the rate or colleccion with the rest of the parish of Freshwater.

William Lake, of the said parish, and near the same age, witnesses the same thing and adds that he well remembers one Mr Gleed, an inhabitant of the Brook quarter, to appear at our parish meetings and act for the said quarter (which was sett at the rate of 60*l.* per annum), particularly at one Easter time about 40 years ago.

William Jolliffe, of 60 years of age and upwards, well remembers that the Brook quarter was taxed jointly with the rest of the quarters in Freshwater, and that when Collector of the said parish, he did gather the same there and from thence.

John Denham, a labouring man of this parish, and nearer 70 than 60 years of age, testifies that he remembers the poor of the Brook quarter coming to receive colleccion, and paid the same in our church-yard.

Joseph Waggett, sexton of this parish, and now about 50 years of age, declares that he has heard his father say that in his time the tythes of Brook were carted over the cliffe (i.e. a high hill between Brook and this place) to distinguish it from another way which has been since used in this countrey.

And to the forenamed particulars I have now to add, that on Wednesday in this week, I took occasion in company with Mr Stillingfleet (now a Fellow of St John's in Cambridge and at present my own curate in this parish) to wait on captain Salter of Mottistone, about 5 miles distant, who directed us to the sight of a deed in the hands of a neighbour of his, which plainly expresses concerning land lying in Brook in the parish of Freshwater. This writing, which is of the date of six score years, having been made in the beginning of the reign of King James 1st is plainly expressed to concern one party of Brook in the parish of Freshwater, and the other of Compton in the said parish. Which is so clear for the union of Brook with the parish at that time that the captain told us, at our return to his house, that it was his opinion from the first time that he saw that deed that it seemed to him enough to determine the dispute.

Mr Stillingfleet and I both read what was sufficient in it to our purpose, and since it was never doubted whether Compton belonged to this parish, 'tis not easy to imagine how the other should be parted from it, or if it had not belonged to Freshwater how it could have been mentioned as it is in the deed. Captain Salter is reputed a gentleman of much integrity, and the honest farmer, in whose hands the writing is, will reserve it for the use of any persons who shall desire it. Captain Salter, as I have been since informed, has been heard not long since to say at Newport that he believed that Brook did belong to Freshwater, and that thither it would return again. All which evidence so soon as it is obtained in a legal way, together with

what Mr Browne and yourself have already discovered (if there be need of more) I can't but hope and expect from men of your abilities and characters that this matter will be brought to a speedy and happy conclusion. I'm sure 'tis a great prejudice to me not only whilst I am kept out of Brooke, in being deprived of that part of this cure, but also from several other inconveniences to which this parish is exposed in the meantime, by the shifting of cattle from one part to another, to my loss, and I need not to inform such gentlemen as you of the hardship of delaying these concerns any longer than necessity requires. With my service to Mr Browne, I am Sir

your servant and friend

E. BROME.

Freshwater
29 April 1726

Sir

In a letter lately received from the Bursar, of whom I had desired more particular directions about going the Bounds of this parish on the approaching occasion, he refers me to yourself in that and all other matters. The day by custom here is always Ascension day, this year May 19th, against which time I desire your opinion about the necessity or expediency thereof. The last year upon a general order from the College to make all demands, I was prevailed on to make an attempt that way, but as I suppose you have heard, by the Colonel's opposition and threatening to sue any man that should go over any part of his corn or hedges the company that attended me were frightened from proceeding, on pretence that it being many years since they went those Bounds before they could not be certain to every foot of ground. But against another year they said they would learn the way more perfectly, and then they would not fear anything. I would now therefore, Sir, desire of you to inform what we had best do in this case. I need not tell you that it would be less trouble for us all to sit at home, if the cause might receive no detriment thereby. If you determine for going the Bounds, pray, send your directions with such clearness and authority as may leave no room for scruple or distrust. On Monday last being St Mark's day (as I understood the opinion of Counsellor Gatward to be) I took an honest man of

this parish with me and went and made a personal demand of the tythe lambs which then became due. The Colonel answered to the effect that he used to do, that I had no right then and that nothing should be allowed me. From him I went to several lesser farmers who all answered that they had agreed with Mr Woodford till Michaelmas and so could not allow any tythe to any one else. I told them I could not tell for that, but I was obliged to make a demand of all the tythes that they should have, as I had lately received orders from the College to do. Mr Woodford, who was then at the colonel's would needs (without being desired) attend me to all the houses that I went to in Brooke, and before I could get to speak with several of them, would himself run into their houses and forbid them at their peril to give me any answer of allowances of tythe; and when some of them in my hearing told him they did not doubt but he would bear them harmless, he replied, he did not engage for any such thing, but let them pay their tythe to anybody else if they dare. When Woodford asked me before some of them whether I would undertake to indemnify them if they paid their tythe to me, my answer was that I had no such orders from the College, I had executed the directions given me, and those I would stand by. At Mr Blake's of Compton (whither Mr Woodford followed me) I took occasion then to say before Mr Blake and other company, that I perceived it was to no purpose to require anything of the people of Brooke, who had all been preengaged by Mr Woodford, and that therefore before that company I made the demand of Mr Woodford himself, and desired them to bear witness of the same. Mr Woodford made reply that before the same company and witness he made the same demand upon me. I told him I did not think that he would have ventured to have made any such agreement with the people, and yet it would be well for him if he took good advice therein, when he could not but remember about a twelvemonth ago I made a demand of the tythes of Brooke before the Colonel and himself, to which there were several witnesses. He could not deny the thing, but said he knew what grounds he went upon in what he had done.

Mr Woodford among other things said that the particular of seats in our Church went much against our case at the late commission. To which we have to answer: (1) That there is a large pew in our Chancel which belongs to Brook Farm, or 'a

none else, as appears, for there are none sit in it now there is preaching at Brooke Chappell; (2) That one Mr Gleed who lived formerly in that farm is still remembered to have sate there, as it is also known were others of the Brook people sate when they came to this Church, though by the much greater nearness of the said Chappel to their houses and other causes the matter of seats has by degrees grown into disuse, and so no wonder if that particular thing can't be so well minded (as they speak here) as many others are. But this circumstance of the seats being a matter of some uncertainty, and yet bearing the colour of an argument is a proper part for their cause to insist upon and indeed I doubt the best of their reasons are not much better grounded, and particularly the three presentacions which the colonel lays claim to. But as far as I hear, were all, or most of them, granted in times of great confusion during the Grand Rebellion, and one of them, they say of so short a date, that it is questioned whether the clerk presented ever took institution. I don't pretend to certain authority for these things, which will be better known from your more perfect enquiry. I hope you have already satisfied yourself about Sir Thomas Miller's demand of 8*li.* per annum of this parsonage, the true ground and reason whereof I should be glad to learn more perfectly. And also to be informed if that payment is made in lieu of Brooke tythe, as is generally supposed. Whether the present suit makes no difference as to the demand thereof. Sir Thomas Miller is expected here about Whitsontide, and I much desire to be informed herein before he comes. I have paid him this sum but once since my being here, and then he was contented to receive the money on condicion of returning it, if payable on account of Brooke. Mr Woodford was much put to it to answer why colonel Bowreman did not sue Mr Creffield for taking in Brooke when he went the Bounds of Freshwater. He could only say the colonel wan't at home, which does not prove true. Please to let me hear from you as soon as you can

your humble servant
E. BROME.

R. F. S.

(*To be continued.*)

TWENTY-ONE.

(*To G. V. F.*)

LAST night I went to bed a boy,
To-day I rose a man,
This riddle of the universe
Please solve it if you can!

The guileless tadpole in the pool
When he is twenty-one,
Looks sadly for his little tail,
A frog—he finds it gone:

The moping chrysalis awakes
When he has reached this hour,
A butterfly on gauzy wing
To flit from flower to flower:

And when the rose-bud comes of age,
Her blushing cheek betrays
Half hidden 'neath a veil of leaves,
The number of her days:

No tail have I; I cannot fly;
No change there is I ween——
No sudden metamorphosis,
From what I've always been.

Yet such the machinations strange
Of nature's subtle plan,
That, though last night I was a boy,
To-day I am a man.

W. K. H.



Souvent me Souvient:

'COLLARS OF SS.'

THIS motto* of our Foundress, and perhaps of her family, is found in a portrait at Christ's, in another at our Master's Lodge, in the Knowsley portrait belonging to her descendant the Earl of Derby,† and in a portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. If a surmise in *The Eagle* for last May Term, endorsed by Professor Skeat in the October number, be correct, it once stood beneath the figures of our Foundress's parents in the ancient glass now at Landbeach, but formerly, it is believed, in Wimborne Minster, where the beautiful monument she erected to them is still preserved, and where the Landbeach window may have originally been placed by her.

Various other portraits are mentioned in the catalogue of the National Collection, and in that of the Tudor Exhibition (1890), and some of these probably show the motto; but the catalogues give no information on this point.

From the motto I pass to the 'Esses' and 'collars of SS' mentioned in the last two numbers.

On the Wimborne monument of our Foundress's parents, both figures wear the collar. On the Canterbury monument of her grandparents, John, first earl of Somerset, and Margaret Holland, his wife, the collar is

worn by neither, but by a third effigy only, that of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, second son to Henry IV., Margaret Holland's second husband, who lies on her right hand. In the canopy of Henry IV.'s tomb, also at Canterbury, the royal arms appear on three shields encircled by collars of 23 SS, but the Queen's figure alone wears one (Beltz in *Retrospective Review*, ii 508).

In Southwark Cathedral the effigy of John Gower (died 1408) wears a collar of SS. He was a strong partisan of the Earl of Derby (afterwards Henry IV.); and a document in the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster mentions Henry's presentation of the collar to him in 1393-4 (Beltz *ib.* p. 503).

A portrait of Henry VI. in the National Portrait Gallery wears 'a massive collar or chain decorated with SS' (catalogue 1884).

Turning from art to literature, we find John Gower, in a passage of his *Chronica* referring to the year 1387, thus introducing the Earl of Derby:

'Qui gerit S tandem turmam comitatur eandem.'

In another place, where the poet is exalting Henry at the expense of Richard, he has five consecutive hexameters beginning with S. In a third, Henry is described as 'Signans Se Christo (*Vox Clamantis* and *Chronica*, ed. Coxe, pp. 412, 3).

Beltz, without giving his authority, says that Henry IV. 'distributed with a liberal hand amongst his adherents his own device, or collar, called S or SS' (op. cit. p. 503). During a rising against Henry, the Earl of Kent 'tooke awaie the King's cognizances from them that ware the same, as the Collars from their necks' (Holinshed quoted by Anstis, *Register of the Garter*, Pref. xx.).

An old French author, Favine, says that, after the battle of Agincourt (1415), Henry V. gave his followers 'congé de porter un collier semé de lettres SS de son ordre' (Willement, *Royal Heraldry*, p. 43). But Anstis finds no trace of this in the Records (i, 118).

* The words = *subinde mihi subvenit*, i.e. 'the thought often occurs to me,' 'I often remember.'

† Freeman, *College Portraits* (*The Eagle*, vol. xi).

There is no clear evidence of the use of this collar before the time of Henry IV.

The effigy of Sir Simon Burley (died 1387) in old St Paul's is said to have worn it, but perhaps the monument was erected by his widow later (Beltz, *Order of the Garter*, 1841, p. 293 and R. R. p. 505).

'Under Edward IV. the white rose was substituted for the letter S in the collar of the King's livery*....The Lancastrian device again became general upon the restoration of that house to the regal power. Since the accession of Elizabeth no mention has been discovered of the issue of collars of the royal livery excepting those which are still provided (1828) by the Lord Chamberlain for the judges, the kings and heralds of arms, and certain officers of the royal household' (Beltz, R. R. ii. 509, 10.)

There is thus good evidence for regarding S or SS as a Lancastrian badge from the time of Henry IV. while still Earl of Derby.

On the meaning of the S antiquaries are disagreed. 'The common derivation,' according to Ashmole, is from Saint Simplicius, a Roman Senator believed to have suffered under Diocletian (*Order of the Garter*, p. 224). Anstis mentions another from the Lady Salisbury whose garter came down at a ball in the time of Edward III (*Register*, i 109). Beltz mentions a third from †*Signum* (R. R. p. 506).

Of this badge, and of our Foundress's motto as connected therewith, Professor Skeat, in the article which he so kindly sent last term to *The Eagle*, as well as to *The Christ's College Magazine*, has given a most interesting and attractive, if not quite convincing, explanation. The explanation of the badge was, indeed, proposed by Anstis as long ago as 1724, and was accepted by Beltz in 1828. Professor Skeat has, however, adduced some fresh evidence though similar to

* i.e. issued or delivered from the Great Wardrobe.

† i.e. sign of honour.

that already urged by Anstis; his explanation of the motto is, so far as I know, entirely new. Indeed, the motto does not seem hitherto to have received any attention.

But, before entering upon this, let us notice one or two points about mottoes and badges in general.

Our Foundress's motto then, like so many others, evidently contains a play upon words. If it was also a family motto of the *Somersets, there is, perhaps, a further play upon their title. The motto would, in that case, be analogous to the *nev vile elis* of the Nevilles and the *sero sed serio* of the Cecils. As a general rule, mottoes profess or enjoin some virtue or other.† Often too, no doubt, they contain a reference to the family history. Burghley's motto, for instance, may mean that, long obscure, the Cecils had now at length (*sero*) attained greatness. Among the virtues most frequently enjoined or professed is that of a good memory. Compare *memor esto, haud immemor; oublier ne puis, je n'oublierai jamais*; the *ne oubliez* of the Duke of Montrose, and the *ne obliviscaris* of the Duke of Argyle. So in our Foundress's *Souvent me souvient*. We need not ask *what* specially is, or is to be, remembered. All and everything may be meant that it behoves one to remember. The form of expression in our Foundress's motto may, perhaps, seem to point to some definite object of remembrance, but I do not think that this is quite clear.

However this may be, it is pertinent to remark that our Foundress possessed the virtue in question. 'She was good in remembrance and of holdynge memory,' writes Bishop Fisher. 'Unkynde she woulde not be unto no creature, ne forgetful of any kyndeness or

* Often spelt Sum̄set.

† The motto of the Cranstouns, *thou shalt want ere I want*, is an exception.

servyce done to her before, which is no lytel part of veray nobleness' (*Funeral Sermon*, 1509).

The difficulty of explaining many mottoes and badges is noticed by Ashmole:

'The age we speak of (that of Edward III.) did exceedingly abound with Imprieses, Motto's, and Devises...many of which for any man now to descant upon would be an endless and fruitless attempt, seeing the occasion of their invention and the circumstances thereupon dependent are irrecoverably lost' (*Order of the Garter* 1672, pp. 184-5).

An illustration may be given.

The fool that 'is not altogether a fool' in *King Lear* calls his master 'a shealed peascod' (i. 4). 'The outside of a king,' comments Dr Johnson, 'remains, but all the intrinsic parts of royalty are gone. He has nothing to give.' But another critic adds:

'The robing of Richard II.'s effigy in Westminster Abbey is wrought with *peascods open* and the *peas out*, perhaps an allusion to his being once in full possession of sovereignty but soon reduced to an empty title.'

This ingenious suggestion, however, must be wrong. The badge was of Richard's own devising. 'He also used a pescod branch,' says Camden, 'but the pease out, as it is upon his robe at Westminster' (*Remains*, 1674, art. *Impress*). Moreover, as Neale has shewn from the Indentures still extant, the monument was erected from Richard's instructions and during his reign (*Westminster Abbey*, 1823, ii p. 111). As the open peascods (or broom-pods rather) are found on the robe side by side with another badge of Richard's, the rising sun, perhaps the idea intended was that of the bursting forth (*éclosion*) of flower and fruits, the same French word being used of buds and grain, of the emergence of the chick from the shell, and of the rising of the sun.

To return: the explanation given in the last number of our Foundress's motto is that it was the loyal response of the Beauforts to Henry of Lancaster's own

motto; while the letter S is merely the first letter of that motto and of the name of the flower from which the motto was derived, and which Henry used as a badge.

Henry's motto, it is said, was *Sovereign vous de moi* (otherwise, *Sovenez* or *Souvenez**), the old French name of the forget-me-not. In full, then our motto would be—*Souvent me souvient de toi*.

In 1390-3 Henry was crusading in Lithuania and Prussia, then deemed heathen countries. He travelled with some 150-200 followers, and was received as befitted the grandson and cousin of English Kings, and the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. His treasurer, Richard de Kyngeston, went with him and kept a *compotus* or book of expenses which is preserved in the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, and part of which has been recently edited (1894) for the Camden Society by Miss L. Toulmin Smith. An occasional item is 'pro floribus domini.' In her Index III. p. 342 Miss Smith quotes from a part of the *Compotus* not yet published:

(1391-2) pro 320 fol. (? flo.) de *soueine vous de moy*;
and from another *compotus*:

(1397-8) coler fact cum esses et floribus de *soueine vous de moy* pendentibus et amaill' (enamelled).†

In passing we may remark that, as the *flores de soueine* receive special mention, the 'flores domini' were no doubt flowers of some other kind, perhaps 'the Lancaster rose,' as Miss Smith conjectures.

Now very similar extracts from the *Compoti* were made by Antist (*Register of the Garter*, 1724, i 117):

(Anno 15 Richard II.) 'pro j coler auri fact' pro Domino cum XVII. literis de S;

* The personal construction is not found in French till the XVI. century (Littré), but in Anglo-French (e.g. Gower) instances are found earlier.

† These two passages are quoted by Prof. Skeet in the October number.

(Anno 20 Richard II.) 'pro pondere unius Colerii facti cum Esses de Floribus de Soveigne vous de moy penden and amail' ponderis VIII. unc.

Anstis infers that Henry 'bore the cognizance of S,' and then continues:

'It might be esteemed a *very precarious conjecture* to guess, that the Repetition of the letter S took its Rise from the initial letter of this motto, or Sentence, though possibly 'tis on as good a Foundation as the Common Derivation of it from Sanctus Simplicius' (ib.).

The conjecture thus timidly advanced by Anstis is 'presumed' to be correct by Beltz (R. R. p. 507). Another well-known writer on heraldry, however, Willement, dissents precisely on the strength of another fact mentioned by Anstis but not noticed by Beltz.

Anstis writes:

'We find indeed that *Richard II. himself had a gown made in his fourteenth year (1390) whereon this motto (i.e. Soveigne vous de moy) was embroidered*, to be used at the famous tilt in Smithfield' (op. cit. i, 117).

From this Willement infers:

'It is probable that the flower might have been only *united by Henry to his own badge* in Compliment to a device or motto affected by the Monarch' (*Royal Heraldry* 1829, p. 42).

What, then, according to Willement, was Henry's own badge? Clearly the letter S. But what did S stand for? Willement answers, *Soverayne*.

This word, in fact, *occurs six times* on the South side of the canopy of Henry's monument in Canterbury Cathedral. This is clearly shown in the engraving in Dart's *Canterbury Cathedral* (1726, p. 85), and the word is probably to be seen on the monument still.

Another motto, *A Tempérance*, is found on Henry's tomb, and this, says Beltz (p. 508), 'was the motto of the illustrious family of the Queen.' It seems probable, then, that *Soverayne* was the King's motto.

We have then these facts:

(a) Richard II. wears the *soveigne* motto at Smithfield in 1390;

(b) Henry, perhaps out of compliment to him, wears *the flower* 1391 and 1397;

(c) Henry joins his own badge, i.e. S for *Soverayne*, with the flower in the same years;

(d) *Soverayne* is the motto on Henry's tomb. (He died in 1413)

An objection to Willement's view will at once occur.

Could Henry in 1391, eight years before Richard's deposition, assume such a motto as *Soverayne*? It may be replied (i) that, as being closely related to the King, being in fact his first cousin, he might well do so; (ii) that his father, John of Gaunt, by his second marriage with Constance of Castile, had become King of Castile and Leon; and (iii) that the letter S was possibly used as a *veiled claim to the English throne itself*.

In the Parliament of 1399 Henry claimed the throne 'as that I am descended by right of blood, coming from the good King Henry III.'

Alfred Bailey writes:

'Suspicious of John of Gaunt's designs upon the throne were so rife during the latter years of Edward III., that in Richard II.'s first Parliament (1377) he thought it necessary to disavow them,* the haughty prince, now nearly forty years old, kneeling as he uttered his disavowal before his nephew the boy prince of eleven' (*Succession to the English Crown*, 1879, pp. 27, 8).

It is unnecessary then to suppose that Henry himself on his accession, or that his partisans during his reign or after his death, substituted *Soverayne* for *Soveigne*, or to conjecture with Beltz (R. R. 508) that *Sveaigne* may have been 'transformed into *Soverayne*

* The claim was based on the alleged seniority of Edmund Crouchback, Henry III.'s second son, to Edward I., and the descent of John's first wife from Edmund.

by a blunder of the painter, or read incorrectly by those who have described the decorations of the monument' (*op. cit.* p. 508).

For Richard's wearing the *Sovereign* motto at Smithfield, Anstis refers to *Lib. Coton in Garderob.* p. 157, an unpublished wardrobe account, I believe. But Anstis is a most learned and careful writer; and the fact, as Willement saw, tells against Anstis's own conjecture as to S.

It is strange that John Gower, Henry's adherent, who often mentions great nobles by their badges, who describes Richard as the prince 'qui gessit solem,' and who has left us, in his *Vox Clamantis* and *Chronica*, a rather full account of Richard's reign and deposition, should throw no light on the meaning of S, especially as he calls Henry the lord 'qui gerit S,' and himself received from him the SS collar. In two places where Henry is mentioned, he explains in the margin that he is speaking of the '*Comes strenuissimus Derbeie.*' Does he suggest that adjective as the meaning of S? In another place (see above) Henry is described as '*Signans Se Christo.*' The only flower mentioned by Gower in connexion with Henry is the rose:

'Ut rosa flos florum melior fuit ille bonorum' (Coxe's ed. p. 412).

In his portrait in the National Portrait Gallery Henry IV. bears a red rose.

Willement's view appears to me preferable to that hesitatingly put forward by Anstis. If, then, *Souvent me Souvient* be a response to *Sovereign vous de moy*, it would, I think, be better to regard it as a response to Richard's appeal rather than Henry's. But, in fact, neither of these can be shewn habitually to have used the motto; nor is it clear that Henry used the motto at all.

The Beauforts were, in truth, under the deepest obligations to Richard.

John Beaufort (born 1372), his two brothers and their sister, were John of Gaunt's illegitimate children by Katherine Swynford, *gouvernante* to the children of his first marriage with the heiress of Lancaster. Soon after the death of his second wife, the heiress of Castile, in 1394, John married Katherine in 1395.

Now let Beltz tell the tale of the favours and honours heaped upon the Beauforts by King Richard II.:

'On February 9th 1396-7 the King's letters patent legitimating their issue' (i.e. of John and Katherine) 'with the previous sanction of the pope, were ratified and confirmed by parliamentary authority; and on the day following John Beaufort was created Earl of Somerset.'

'September 1396 the Garter was conferred upon John Beaufort.' Comp. Anstis, i 36.

In 1397 'substantial benefits out of the spoils' of their and Richard's enemies were conferred upon him.

Beltz proceeds:

'The offices of King's Lieutenant in Aquitaine, Constable of Wallingford Castle, Steward of Wallingford and St Valéry, Admiral of the fleet northwards and westwards, Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports were conferred upon him in rapid succession' (*ib.* p. 355).

Thus legitimated, ennobled, decorated, and loaded with honours and riches, the Beauforts were, indeed, under a debt of gratitude to Richard.

Henry, it is true, on his accession, after a short disgrace, bestowed his royal favour on his half-brothers; but, in his renewal of their patent of legitimation, he added the words '*excepta regia dignitate,*' a bitter blow. The Beauforts, no doubt, readily transferred their allegiance to the *de facto* King, but surely they must have cherished the memory of their hapless cousin Richard.

Whether, however, the motto *Souvent me souvient*, if they took it, was taken by them as a response to the *Sovereign vous de moy*, either of Henry or Richard, seems

doubtful. Is there an analogous case? Would it not have been more natural simply to adopt the motto of their benefactor, or of the head of their house? The motto *Souvenez* is, in fact, still used by the Graham-Maxwells.

Their descendant, Lady Margaret, we must remember, was no Lancastrian *acharnée*. Mr Bailey writes:

'She had been specially exempted from the sentence directed against Henry VI.'s adherents, and apparently acquiesced in the existing settlement of the crown in the reigning family (*op. cit.* p. 54).

She sought her son's advancement by promoting his marriage with the heiress of York. Henry Tudor himself was probably conscious of the weakness of his claim through the Beauforts. We are familiar with the portcullis as a Beaufort and Tudor Badge. It is derived, like their name, from the Castle of Beaufort in Artois, which John of Gaunt lost to the French in 1369 before the oldest of the 'Beauforts' was born.* To this portcullis

'Henry VII. sometime added the words *Altera Securitās*,† intimating that, as the portcullis was an additional defence to a fortress, so his claim to the crown through the blood of Beaufort should not be rejected' (Willement, R. H. p. 86).

A few words about the 'forget-me-not.'

Miss Strickland, going far beyond her authority Anstis, speaks of the forget-me-not, the flower of love and friendship, as owing its vogue to Henry IV.

'This royal adventurer, the banished Lancaster, appears to have been the person who gave to the *Myosotis* its emblematic and poetic meaning by uniting it at the period of his exile on his collar of SS with the initial letter of his watchword *Souveigneur vous de moy*.

* Armitage-Smith, *John of Gaunt*, 1904, p. 199.

† See Wace in *Eagle* xv, 431.

'Poets and lovers have adopted the sentiment which makes the blue *Myosotis* plead the cause of the absent. . . but few indeed are aware that it was first used by a Plantagenet prince' (*Queens of England*, 1841, iii 67).

Now Sowerby tells us (vii 80) that the ground-pine, *njuga chamæpitys*, was the 'forget-me-not' of all (English) authors till the beginning of the sixteenth century.* This is a yellow flower, and got its name from its disagreeable taste. In Germany, however, the name seems to have been borne for five and a half centuries by a blue flower, either our 'forget-me-not,' or one resembling it.†

In 1350, writes Giles Tschudi, Count John of Habsburg was imprisoned in the Wasserthurm at Zurich and wrote the song,

— Ich weiss ein blawes Blumelein, etc.

Two hundred years after this, perhaps much earlier, there was a popular song, evidently suggested by the Count's:

Weiss mir ein Blümli blawe,
Es heisst vergiss nit mein.

In 1798 Goethe, who had been reading Tschudi, wrote his ballad on our flower,

Ich weiss ein Blümlein wunderschön.

The colour and identity of the flower in the three poems seem clear, and its cult, therefore, is far earlier than Henry's exile (1398) or crusade (1390-3), and is perhaps of German origin.

Certainly the flower does not seem to have long retained *Lancastrian* associations. In 1465 under

* Query. Lyte (1578) uses 'forget-me-not' of ground-pine, while *Myosotis* is 'mouse-ear.' But Dewes (c. 1530) makes the Queen send the Princess Mary a 'flour of forget me nat.' This, like de Wodeville's 'Floure of Souvenaunce' (1465), was surely the blue flower of love and friendship.

† Uhland (*Schriften*, iii. 436) thinks that the colour, 'true blue,' mattered most, the flower being the violet or sometimes the cornflower. Later (? 14th cent.), *name combined with colour* won for our flower its vogue. But the name was originally meant as the modest flower's *own* plea for recognition.

Edward IV., the 'sun of *York*,' a tournament took place between Lord Scales, the Queen's brother, and the Bastard of Burgundy.

The prize was

'A Coler of goolde garnysshid with precious stones, and was made of a letter the which, for to say trougth, was more nygh my harte than my knee: and to the same Coler was attachid and tied a noble *Floure of Souvenaunce* enameled and in a manner of emprise.' See S. Bentley, *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, p. 178.

The *Fleur de Souvenance* is clearly the 'forget-me-not,' the flower of love and friendship, for the combat was undertaken 'pour obeyr et complaire à ma belle dame' (*ib.* p. 180).

The 'letter' was clearly not S or SS, but was the initial of the name of Antony de Wodeville's *belle dame*.

The issue of the conflict is so quaintly told (*ib.* 211, 2), that I subjoin it, though not pertinent to the matter in hand. The Bastard being hard pressed,

'The Kyng, pceyvynge the cruell assaile, cast his staff and with high voice, cried *Whoo!*.... And so they were brought up before the Kyng. He commaunded them ych to take othir by the handes, and to love togedirs as brethirs in armes; which they so did. And there they immediately yafe yche to othir as courteis godely and frendely langage as coude be thought; and went togidre into the middes of the felde. And there departid iche man to his loggyng. Finis &c.'

The origin of our Foundress's motto is, perhaps, 'irrecoverably lost.' The punning tendency is a *vera causa* in heraldry; a slight reason for thinking it a Somerset motto. But Duke John's motto at Wimborne is *mutare vel timere sperno*. Perhaps, then, the motto was her own. It is, in fact, only found in her portraits, and probably beneath the figures of her parents, placed there by herself—she and they alike in the attitude of prayer. Deeply religious, her motto should, I believe, be understood in a religious sense. Fisher speaks of

'the veray nobleness' of her 'holdynge memory.' In her Will the phrase 'holding in remembrance' (the truths of religion) occurs three times (Nichols, *Royal Wills*, p. 385). Lastly, the only comment I have anywhere found upon her motto, on a gold label below her portrait in the national collection, PII FACTI MEMORIAM NON OBLITERABIT ÆTERNITAS, takes it so too. The writer of this comment meant, I think, one or both of two things:

1. the Lady Margaret habitually bore in remembrance some holy deed, assuredly not Henry's usurpation or Richard's death at Pomfret, but some 'sweet story of old,' like the Anointing at Bethany, and sought to 'do likewise';

2. her own good deed in founding her two Colleges should never be forgotten, and of her, too, the saying should be fulfilled, *Amen dico vobis, ubicunque prædicalum fuerit hoc evangelium in universo mundo, dicetur et quod hæc fecit, in memoriam eius*.

W. A. C.



SONNETS.

I.

ARE there then secrets in this world of ours,
This rock with moss of custom overgrown,
Traced o'er with dreams and shaped of echoing stone
That answers to the voices of the hours?
All here seems clear and lucid; woodland bowers,
The silent depths of ocean, no less known
Than those short-lived creations of man's own,
Temple and tool and hut and city-towers.
Yet these may be the shell; the real life
Be claspt within them unguess'd, unperceived,
To all we know, about, apart, beyond:
We form an atom of a larger strife,
It may be, surging round us unachieved,
Slaves too perchance and to an unknown bond.

II. 'QUI REGNA AMORE.'

I WANDER'D in a green and flowering land
Within a cirque of grey and greyer hills;
On one side lay a lake, on the other hand
A wood whence came the sound of flowing rills,
Nor sound alone, with them the air seem'd cool;
And beds of bluebells slanted o'er the sward,
The tree-rimm'd sky made in the lake a pool
Of deeper blue with cloudlets swanlike stored.
These the true swans swam over, and around
The martin darted and the wild-bee made
A sleepy burden to each clearer sound.
There roses deck'd a rose that will not fade
With that green earth or those bright skies above,
For she is bride of visionary Love.



CARAUSIUS.

THERE are many picturesque figures in the long pageant of Roman Britain, but most of them appear in the earlier part of the procession. Julius Cæsar comes, as it were, to speak the prologue, and a considerable interval follows his exit; but from the time of Claudius the succession of scenes and characters is well sustained—Ostorius Scapula and Suetonius Paulinus, Boadicea, Caractacus and Cartismandua, Vespasian and Agricola, Hadrian and Platorius Nepos, Lollius Urbicus and Ulpius Marcellus, Septimius Severus and Caracalla. In A.D. 211 we see Severus travelling in his litter from Caledonia to his death-bed at Eboracum, and then three-quarters of a century elapses without showing us any noteworthy personage. During the earlier part of this time there was much activity in Britain: we find a considerable number of inscriptions of the reigns of Caracalla, Elagabalus, and Severus Alexander recording the repair or rebuilding of temples, baths, arsenals, and other public edifices, and some of the emperors of the stormy period that followed have left a trace of their brief dominion in the titles they bestowed on various regiments of the garrison of Britain—Gordiana, Tetriciana, Postumiana, and so forth; we even know the names of many of the *propraetors* who governed the island during the third century, but they are names and no more. Not until the year 287 do we come upon a definite and interesting figure in the person of Carausius, the pirate-emperor of Britain. His story is one of the most romantic in history, and for us it has a special interest

and significance; in a sense Carausius was the father of the British Navy, and his successes, together with the failure of his murderer Allectus, may form profitable subjects of study for those who are interested in the naval science of the present day.

Carausius was a citizen of Menapia, and one would like to believe that he was an Irishman: Ptolemy places a tribe of Menapii in Ireland, somewhere in the Wexford neighbourhood; but probably our hero was one of those Menapii who inhabited the country on the left bank of the Meuse, near its junction with the Rhine. He was a self-made man: Eutropius calls him *vilissime natus*, a person of the meanest origin; but his chance came with the troubles that arose in Gaul not long after Diocletian and Maximian had assumed the purple, and he proved himself an energetic and successful soldier.

Carausius came to the front at a time when the character of the Roman empire was changing: the simple forms and constitutional fictions of earlier times were passing or had passed away, and the seeds of the final division of the empire between east and west had just been sown; already the title *dominus* had crept into inscriptions dedicated to the emperor, and Diocletian was the first to assume the diadem and other trappings of oriental monarchy. The anarchy of the past thirty years must have finally destroyed all feelings of loyalty towards the empire as an institution, and Christianity was still a despised and persecuted creed. A still more sinister omen was the fact that the barbarians were beginning to trouble the outlying provinces of the Roman world. Frank and Saxon pirates were infesting the Channel and harrying the northern coast of Gaul from Belgium to Armorica, and the complaints of the plundered provincials came to the ears of Maximian.

The Romans had maintained a Channel squadron ever since the days of Claudius, and this squadron was now strengthened and placed under the command of Carausius. Gessoriacum (otherwise called Bononia, the

modern Boulogne) was his naval base, and he set about his business energetically and unscrupulously: he seems to have allowed the pirates to continue their depredations, but to have intercepted them on the return voyage and relieved them of their booty, which he retained for his own profit, instead of handing it over to the Imperial exchequer, or restoring what was traceable to the original owners. Perhaps he was, in the first instance, actuated simply by covetousness, but it is more probable that ambition had already dreamt its dreams of the purple, and counselled him to secure the necessary resources when and where he could. At any rate, his conduct brought about a crisis: the complaints of Gaul were brought before Maximian, and a decree was issued (so, at least, it was reported) condemning Carausius to death.

The decree stung Carausius to that course of action for which he must long have been preparing in secret. Probably, like so many great leaders, he was a man of much personal charm and magnetism, and certainly he would not neglect to increase his popularity by spending a portion of his plunder on the men under his command: at any rate, he had sufficient influence to carry the Channel Fleet with him when he answered Maximian's decree by renouncing his allegiance and setting himself up as an independent emperor. He seized and fortified Gessoriacum, formed an alliance with the Teutonic pirates (no doubt, the price he paid was free permission to plunder the north coast of Gaul), and then proceeded to take possession of Britain. The details of this last exploit are obscure; but Eumenius, in his panegyric of Constantius, gives a hazy account of it, from which we may be able to get some glimpses of the truth if we read between the lines and discount the courtly rhetorician's hyperboles.

"By a nefarious act of robbery," he says, "the fleet which had protected the coasts of Gaul was carried away by the fugitive pirate; he then proceeded to build

a large number of ships of the Roman pattern, he obtained control of a Roman legion (*occupata Romana legione*), and cut off or blockaded a number of regiments of non-British soldiers; he enlisted the merchants of Gaul (perhaps this means the crews of merchant vessels), and with the plunder of the provinces he engaged the services of a considerable force of barbarians: all these were trained for naval service by the personal instruction of the author of the outrage, while our armies, though invincible in point of valour, were novices in nautical matters."

It is clear that Carausius had as just an idea of the value of sea power as Captain Mahan himself: the Roman Channel Fleet—the only naval force in those waters—was at his service, and his first proceeding was to strengthen it; he recruited crews for his new ships (*contractis ad delectum Gallicanis mercatoribus* certainly suggests a press gang) and trained them himself. He had only to maintain the empire of the narrow seas, and he could defy the armies of Rome as effectually as Great Britain withstood the might of Napoleon more than fifteen hundred years later.

What, in the meantime, was happening in Britain? From the passage above quoted we may gather that, at any rate at first, there was no unanimous revolt, no peaceful revolution. At that date the army of Britain was composed of three legions and a large number of auxiliary troops: the *Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis* was stationed at Eboracum (York), the *Legio vicesima valens victrix* at Deva (Chester), and the *Legio secunda Augusta* at Isca Silurum (Caerleon on Usk). Now, as the Twentieth Legion had ceased to form part of the army of Britain when the Notitia Imperii was compiled—and Mommsen sets down the British portion as dating from about A.D. 300—it is perhaps not unreasonable to conjecture that the Twentieth Legion declared for Carausius at once, and was accordingly removed or disbanded after the reconquest of the island; and the same may

be true of many cohorts of auxiliaries which are not in the Notitia list, though we have evidence of their presence in Britain in the middle of the third century. When the Romans recovered Britain, the army of occupation was evidently reorganised and reduced, and we should naturally expect that the troops which took the most active part in the revolt would in that case be either disbanded altogether or removed to stations where they could be more easily kept under control.

However, it is clear on the one hand that a sufficient force declared for Carausius to enable him to overawe the rest, and on the other hand that some remained faithful to their old allegiance. *Interclusis aliquot peregrinorum militum cuneis*, says Eumenius: Carausius was strong enough to blockade or cut off the recalcitrant troops. Possibly they may have been isolated garrisons, but on the whole it is more likely that they were the troops occupying one particular district, and not improbably that district was the eastern half of Hadrian's wall—the fortified strip which stretched from the mouth of the Tyne to the Irthing valley in north-east Cumberland. When the army of Britain was reorganised, we find the garrisons of the twelve easternmost wall-fortresses remaining in their old quarters, while on the western half and along the Cumberland coast considerable changes were made. Can it be that these twelve regiments, which were certainly composed of *peregrini milites*, with the Sixth Legion, which remained at York, held out, at least for a time, against Carausius, and were in consequence allowed to remain in their old homes? It is not likely that they maintained an independent position throughout the nine years during which Britain was separated from the empire; but when Carausius, as we shall see presently, was formally recognised by Diocletian and Maximian, they would have no reason for continuing their resistance.

It is a curious fact that the coins of Carausius in some cases show the names of legions which formed no

part of the army of Britain—the *Legio secunda Parthica*, the *Legio quarta Flavia*, the *Legio septima Clara*, the *Legio octava Augusta*, the *Legio XXI Ulpia*, and the *Legio XXII Primigenia*. A *vexillatio*, or detachment of the last mentioned force, was once in Britain, and has left its name on a stone found at Plumpton in Cumberland, and the boss of a shield belonging to a soldier of the Eighth Legion has been dredged up at the mouth of the Tyne, but there is no reason to suppose that either of these relics dates from so late a period. It is impossible to imagine that Carausius brought six legions with him from the continent, and perhaps the true explanation is that detachments from these legions were drafted into the Channel Fleet when the latter was strengthened to meet the new danger of the Teutonic incursions.

But whatever the internal complications may have been, the fact remains that Carausius got possession of Britain and maintained his position for seven years. Maximian and his generals were helpless: they could not improvise such a navy as might with any chance of success contend against the first British Channel Fleet. Eumenius speaks of the inclemency of the weather as an excuse for the failure of the Romans to recapture Britain, and certainly the attempt was made: one is inclined to suspect that an officially suppressed naval engagement took place somewhere in the narrow seas and ended in the victory of Carausius; but in any case peace followed, and the arch-pirate, as Eumenius calls him, was formally recognised as a legally constituted emperor, though no doubt Carausius understood that his title was valid only so long as he could maintain his position.

Of the dangers and vicissitudes of his reign we know nothing, till we come suddenly upon the tragic end; but it is pleasant to catch a few glimpses of fanciful history from his coins, which are comparatively numerous and often bear a suggestive legend on the

reverse side. One such, which is of frequent occurrence, is "*Adventus Augusti*," and possibly this may mark the beginning of his reign. Britain, poor harassed, neglected Britain, had seen no emperor since Severus died and Caracalla hurried post-haste to Rome; but now an emperor had come at last, not as a passing visitor, but as a resident sovereign and permanent protector: a new age was about to dawn, and perhaps did dawn, if we may judge by the legends "*Renovata Roma*" and "*Temporum Felicitas*"; the long wished-for hero had come at last ("*Expectate veni*"), a hero liberal ("*Uberitas Augusti*,") and affable ("*Hilaritas Augusti*") A number of coins bearing the legend "*Concordia militum*" seem to record the time when the *interclusi cunei* agreed to accept the sovereignty of Carausius; others, with the legend "*Victoria Augusti*," may commemorate the failure of Maximian's attempts, and "*Pax Augustorum*" no doubt tells us of the treaty by which Carausius was recognised as Emperor of Britain; indeed, one coin with the last mentioned inscription bears on the obverse the heads of Carausius, Maximian, and Diocletian, with the legend "*Carausius et fratres sui*."

The designs are often no less interesting than the inscriptions. A frequent and appropriate ornament is an oared wargalley, and military figures or symbols are numerous; the legionary coins, which we have already mentioned, generally bear on the reverse the badge of the regiment—a sea-goat for the second (Augusta) and the twenty-second, a centaur for the second (Parthica), a lion for the fourth, a bull for the eighth, and a boar for the twentieth. But the chief interest attaches to the portraits of Carausius on the obverse, and in spite of some diversities we are able to form a fairly good idea of his personality. Usually he is represented facing to the right, wearing the toga, and crowned with a radiated crown, but sometimes he is armed and helmeted, and then he faces to the left—a man, curiously

enough, of the regular John Bull type, sturdy, business-like, and enormously thick in the neck. This last is a point on which all his coins agree.

Sturdy and business-like he certainly must have been, and perhaps we ought not to blame him very severely for his absorption of the booty recovered from the Saxon pirates; on this point Roman morals had been lax for centuries, and few of the imperial officials of that age would have acted otherwise. At any rate we can feel some admiration for his daring, and some gratitude for the lesson of his success, though perhaps we may also be thankful that his success was of no longer continuance. If Carausius had lived and established a dynasty, the course of history might have been considerably altered: the influx of Angles and Saxons would doubtless have occurred, but it might have come more gradually and peacefully, and without that break of continuity which so profoundly influenced our history: the Teutonic immigrants might have settled down under the forms of Roman government, and the evolution of our language and institutions might have taken a widely different course.

But Carausius lived only seven years after his assumption of the purple, and then he was murdered—treacherously murdered by his own familiar friend. There is an element of true tragedy in the story: Carausius himself had rebelled against his master in order to avoid the consequences of his own wrong-doing, and after seven years of prosperity his own crime was repeated against himself. Allectus had been what we should call Carausius' Prime Minister, and in that capacity he had been guilty of offences which merited death; in his fear of punishment he found his only means of escape was the murder of the man who had trusted him, and he slew Carausius not by open rebellion but by secret treachery.

His reward was present safety and the blood-stained purple. Allectus declared himself emperor, but the

glory and the genius had departed. Any one can destroy a work of art, but only an artist can create it; a common marine shot down Nelson, whom even a Villeneuve could not defeat; Allectus could murder the man who had baffled Maximian, but he could not hold Britain as Carausius had held it, especially when a new star was rising in the opposite quarter of the sky. Flavius Valerius Constantius, commonly known as Constantius Chlorus, had been created Caesar in A.D. 292, two years before the murder of Carausius, and in the same year he had begun his preparations for the recovery of Britain. His first step was to besiege Gessoriacum, which was still in Carausius' possession, and its retention was certainly a mistake: the harbour was tidal (*portus quem statis vicibus aestus alternat*), and peculiarly ill-adapted for naval defence, while the necessity of maintaining a garrison was a drain on the resources of Britain. "Measured by substantial value, the loss of Calais was a gain," says Froude of a similar case at a later period of our history, and the same verdict may be given here: Carausius would have been in a stronger position strategically, if he had been content with Britain alone, "bound in with the triumphant sea."

The tidal nature of the harbour was fatal. Constantius worked hard when the tide was low, and constructed a mole across the harbour mouth which cut off all possibility of relief from the sea; in due time the place was taken and became the base of operations for the reconquest of Britain. But before that could be attempted Constantius had to create a navy, and four years were spent over the work; it was not completed till the year 296, and in the meantime Carausius had fallen. Had he lived he might have adopted the more Nelson-like policy of attacking and destroying the enemy's fleet before it was ready for sea; there must have been glorious opportunities for cutting-out expeditions or fire-ships or some such offensive measures.

But Allectus did nothing, and when the crisis came he followed the timid and mistaken plan of waiting for the enemy on the defensive.

Eumenius' account of the expedition, being a panegyric and not a history, is much obscured by grandiloquent phrases and rhetorical compliments, but if we read it judiciously, we may be able to disentangle the thread of the story. The orator says that Constantius set sail first, presumably from Boulogne, and was followed by a second squadron, which had been lying in the mouth of the Seine; but the pains which he takes to prove that Constantius inspired everybody and defeated Allectus by the mere terror of his name, certainly suggest that the Caesar remained in Gaul till the work was over: indeed Aurelius Victor expressly says that Asclepiodotus, the Prefect of the Praetorian Guard, preceded him, and Eutropius makes Asclepiodotus the sole commander of the expedition. Nor can we blame Constantius, if he directed the campaign from the base instead of thrusting himself into the fighting-line: he was deputy-emperor of half the civilised world, and not merely a general entrusted with a particular piece of work.

However, it seems probable that the Roman fleet sailed in two divisions, one from Boulogne and one from the Seine, and Allectus waited for them beside the Isle of Wight, "*in speculis atque insidiis*," which seems to mean that his cruisers were out on the watch and his battleships lurked about Spithead or in the Solent. The weather was bad and the wind unfavourable, at any rate for the Seine squadron, but as they neared the British coast a dense fog came on, and the Romans were able to slip past their enemies and effect a landing. Where that landing took place we cannot say: it is usually assumed that their fleet passed to the west of the Isle of Wight, but Eumenius states that they passed the enemy's ships, not that they passed the island, and a landing on the east side of Spithead would be quite

consistent with his account. Incidentally we learn that some ships parted company from the rest in the fog, and of these we shall hear more at a later stage.

However, the landing was effected somewhere—possibly in two places—and the Romans proceeded to burn their ships: Eumenius, of course, ascribes this to their confidence of victory and belief in the "*felicitas*" of Constantius, but probably the reason was more strategic: certain indications point to the fact that their plan was to make a dash for London, and in that case they would not be able to spare a sufficient guard; perhaps the fog had cleared by this time, and the fleet of Allectus was in the offing. As for Allectus himself, Eumenius says that he abandoned his fleet and harbour, in fear, of course, of the lightning of Constantius' majesty: that is the official explanation, but if the invaders were making for London he could not well remain at the seaside. Eumenius seems to imply that the Roman army was in two divisions, one of which shepherded the usurper into the arms of the other, but possibly this is based on the necessity of accounting for the fact that Constantius was not present at the final encounter. But in any case that final encounter took place: the armies met, and Allectus seems to have lost his head; he could not manoeuvre his troops—probably a large proportion deserted him—and he rushed into battle with a few faithful adherents and a number of his Teutonic allies: the conflict was little better than a massacre, and Allectus was found in the centre of a ring of dead barbarians, slain and stripped almost naked. A remnant of his army escaped to London, but by this time the ships, which had parted company in the fog, had arrived in the Thames, and the troops they carried at once attacked the vanquished, just as the latter were meditating a further retreat: after some street fighting the place was carried, and the independent empire of Britain was at an end.

Eumenius gives a glowing account of the acclama-

tions with which Constantius was received when he landed in Britain—acclamations so effusive as to strengthen our suspicion that he did not cross the Channel till the work was done; the Caesar himself, says the orator, the people regarded as one dropped down from heaven, and they went so far as to venerate the sails and oars of the ship in which he had made the voyage. It is not necessary to credit Eumenius' account of the slavery and oppression from which the inhabitants of Britain were thus delivered, but probably the joy was to a large extent sincere: the whole episode had been an experiment, and in the feebler hands of Allectus the experiment had failed; independence probably meant economic loss, at least for a time, and the strange mixture of peoples that formed the population of Britain was not ripe to stand alone, nor was it likely to become so after two centuries of a system which entrusted the defence of the country to foreign troops drawn from a dozen over-sea provinces. It is possible that if Carausius had lived longer, he might have welded the diverse races into one people, but with his murder the last chance of strength, cohesion, and self-reliance was lost for a time, till the great force, of whose early beginnings Carausius had availed himself, was ready to work out the salvation of Britain on lines other than the lines of Roman imperialism.

But the real lesson of this passage of history is naval. With an efficient fleet Carausius was able for seven years to maintain his position against "the four corners of the world in arms": it is probable that Allectus had allowed the fleet to deteriorate, but the fact that he adopted a mistaken plan of naval defence is enough to account for his downfall. Would a Romano-British Nelson have allowed the enemy to approach the Isle of Wight without a battle? No, he would have met him outside his own ports, where the line to be watched and guarded was only a few miles of water instead of the whole coast of Britain.

But what of the fog? Is the invasion of England possible under similar circumstances nowadays? Could a fleet of transports from (let us say) Ruritania slip over in the white smother of a sea-fret? Perhaps that might happen if we had an Allectus at the Admiralty, and if we ever allowed the enemy to approach our shores without fighting. But difficult conditions always tell in favour of the more efficient navy, and our best defence against the possibility is to see that the efficiency of our fleet is not impaired.

R. H. F.

Obituary.

THE REV JOSEPH HIRST LUPTON D.D.
(1836—1905).

On December 15th 1905 a distinguished old Johnian passed away in the seventieth year of his age, leaving behind him the record of a brilliant University career and of a strenuous life in which the successful schoolmaster, the indefatigable author, and the scholarly preacher were combined in the perfect type of a Christian gentleman. *Festina lente*—"without haste, without rest"—might have been the motto of his life, if it were not that another side of his character, and that a very real one, might be more fitly expressed by the old saying—*Si vis divinus esse, late ut deus*.

Joseph Hirst Lupton was born at Wakefield on January 15th 1836, the second son of Joseph and Mary Lupton. At an early age he was sent to the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School at Wakefield, then under the Rev James Taylor. The school had not at that time moved into the fine January 1834 for the West Riding Proprietary School, but was still in the place which Richard Bentley, Joseph Bingham, Archbishop Potter, and the Oxford benefactor, Dr Radcliffe, had made famous. It may well be that the antiquity of the two schools in which the future biographer of Dean Colet studied, the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School at Wakefield and Giggleswick School to which he afterwards went, implanted in him a love for all that was old and venerable, and exercised an unconscious influence on the turn that his studies were afterwards to take. He had a "rough time of it" when first sent to school, but he stayed on till he was about fourteen or fifteen years old. He was already singled out as a boy of great promise, and it was confidently prophesied of him that "that boy would be a bishop." In spite of the rough treatment he met with at the school, he always looked back on the days spent in it with affection, and when its tercentenary was kept on November 19th 1891 he preached the sermon, and wrote special hymns for the occasion. The school had for some time previous to this been

in its present quarters, but he made a pilgrimage of love to the old building, and, though saddened to find it little better than a lumber room, noticed to his no small amusement that the bust of Queen Elizabeth which had once graced the school-room was still in position, though now much battered and defaced (in fact, the august nose itself had been clumsily restored), but still with the old motto underneath—*SEMPER EADEM*.

From the Wakefield Grammar School he passed into Giggleswick School, which, since 1846, had had for its Headmaster the Rev George Ash Butters D.D., then in the prime of life. Born on January 22nd 1805 he had graduated as 8th Wrangler and 3rd Classic in 1827, a double degree surpassed by very few men, and had been admitted along with his old schoolfellow, Benjamin

March 25th 1828. He became Headmaster of Giggleswick upon resigning the similar position which he had held for six years at Uppingham School. For him my father had a high admiration and great esteem, and an affectionate correspondence continued between them till the death of the older man on August 3rd 1891.

The change of school from Wakefield to Giggleswick was beneficial to the young scholar, not only for the better teaching it ensured, but also for the far finer climate and scenery in which his schooldays were now to be spent. He wrote afterwards* that "the salubrity of this beautiful and picturesque district is indeed remarkable, if we may judge by the longevity of Headmasters of Giggleswick.... For nearly a century and a half only two Headmasters have been removed by death." It was a happy and healthful time this that he spent in the grand Craven district. He boarded with a Mrs Edmonson, the widow of a Scotch advocate, who made him thoroughly comfortable; he took long walks over hill and dale, and became familiar with Malham Tarn, Gordale Scar, Gaping Gill Hole, Clapham Cave, and similar natural curiosities peculiar to a limestone district. The love of a "good blow," which prompted him as a lad to put on an old suit of clothes to get well wet in, remained with him to the end of his days. One such expedition might have had serious consequences. He had walked across the moors to

* *The Eagle* xvii, p. 63.

Threshfield, a walk of some twelve miles, and on his return got caught in a snow-drift and only reached home in an exhausted condition. In the holidays he went for longer walks, once to the Lake district, and once over the Border. The latter tour occupied a fortnight; and, as a proof of his activity and endurance at this time, it may be worth recording that on each of the three first days he walked thirty-five miles, while for the remainder of the time his daily distance was between twenty and twenty-five.

While still in his teens he entered St John's College, being admitted to a sizarship on July 3rd 1854. His tutors were Mr Field and Mr James Atlay, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, a man of fine presence and kind, genial manners, whose influence in the College was very good. His rooms were in the Labyrinth,* behind the chapel, both now demolished. He read with H. J. Roby as a pupil in 1855, and afterwards with Richard Shilleto, for whose compositions, especially those in Greek, he always expressed great admiration. In after years he made more than one attempt to be allowed to collect and edit some of his work, but was never able to gain his end. When he first went into residence he had to be very careful; a sizar in those days meant a poor man, and for the first winter at any rate he never had a fire in his grate. It is only natural, therefore, that he made few friends, but that those friends remained throughout his life true to him. Two of his old schoolfellows, J. Langhorne, of Christ's (11th Classic 1859), and John Burrow, of St Catherine's (Natural Sciences Tripos 1856), afterwards an accomplished geologist, were in residence at this time. J. R. Lumby, of Magdalene and afterwards of St Catherine's, W. J. Savell and William Finch, both Senior Optimes in 1858, also became life-long friends. That he was intimate with some at least of these is evident from the fact that he afterwards persuaded two of them to act as godfathers to his two eldest children.

His tutor subsequently bore testimony to "the blameless tenor of his life, which no College or University examination could test," while the present Professor of Latin was struck by his "great appreciation of classical literature, and (for so young a man) unusually wide acquaintance with it."

* In the list compiled by Mr G. C. Moore Smith the rooms are styled "C5 or C4;" see the list added as an appendix to *The Eagle*, vol xvii.

Athletics were not then so highly esteemed as they are now, nor were they so elaborately organized, but, such as football then was, he was regarded as one of the best players of it in residence.

His place in the Tripos, high though it was, was to some extent a disappointment. He may have sacrificed ultimate success to immediate gain in accepting some coaching work during his last Long Vacation; and another circumstance, slight in itself, which may have tended in the same direction is that in the Tripos examination, which was then held in March, the weather proved bitterly cold; he was always slow at composition, and on this occasion he found, when he came to copy out his Greek prose composition, that his fingers were so numbed that he could not transcribe more than half his rough work before the papers were collected, and rough and fair copy had to be given up together. That even so his work was very good may be gathered from the words of one of his examiners who afterwards wrote that "in the Tripos examination there was only one who was decidedly superior to him in this respect." In the Mathematical Tripos, which in those days a candidate for classical honours was required to have taken before he could be admitted to the Classical Tripos, he was only low; in fact, he was the first of the "apostles." His sense of humour, however, was no doubt tickled by the odd coincidence that when the list was published it was found that he was equal to a Johnson, and like him followed by a Boswell. It was the same year as that in which Campbell of Trinity, now Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, took his degree. Though below him in Mathematics, he completely outdistanced him in Classics, being bracketed fifth on the list. He was immediately above the present Regius Professor of Divinity, and three places above the late Dr Lumby, who was Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1879-92, and afterwards Lady Margaret Professor till his death in 1895.

He was back at the Wakefield Grammar School, helping his old Headmaster before the result of the Tripos was published, and it was there that he received a letter from Dr Henry Philpott saying that he had that day (26 June '58) been elected to one of the Members' Prizes for a Latin Essay. The other prize went to another Johnian, F. Heppenstall, while in the previous year the same distinction had been won for the College by R. Horton Smith (now K.C.).

Whether he would have gained either of the Chancellor's medals it is impossible to say. The examination for them would probably have suited his abilities even better than that for the Tripos had done, but he was not eligible, as, until 1871, candidates were required to have gained a place at least among the Senior Optimes. As a matter of fact the two medals for the year were awarded to E. C. Clark, of Trinity, and A. W. Potts, of St John's.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College on March 19th 1861, succeeding to the Fellowship vacated by (Sir) John Eldon Gorst (3rd Wrangler, '57), and he was himself succeeded (Nov. 8th '64) by Chas. Hockin (3rd Wrangler, '63), in whose memory the Hockin Prize was founded. To conclude at once the record of his University distinctions, it may here be added that in 1887 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and the same year preached the Commemoration Sermon in the College Chapel, a sermon which was afterwards printed by request. He also examined on one occasion for the Le Bas Prize, a compliment of which he was not a little proud. He took his B.D. in 1893, and his D.D. in 1896. The following year (1897) he won the Seatonian Prize with a poem on *The Mount of Olives*, no mean feat for a man in his sixty-second year.

We must return, however, to the year 1859. After a short time spent at Wakefield Grammar School he was appointed in that year Second Classical Assistant Master of the City of London School, then in Milk Street, in the City. He took the entire classical work of the fourth class, that of the fifth partly, and that of the sixth occasionally. The Headmaster, the Rev G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., afterwards bore witness to the conscientious efficiency with which his duties were performed, and to the perfect discipline he maintained while at the same time inspiring his boys with a real affection for himself. He also taught the boys football, and thus has the merit of having introduced the first game played at the City of London School. It was a time when most of the successes won by boys from that school at the University were gained in the Mathematical Tripos, among whom Purkiss of Trinity (Senior Wrangler, 1864) was the most distinguished. With these a classical master can have had little to do, but two boys, afterwards distinguished in other subjects, who passed through his hands, were H. P. Gurney, afterwards Fellow of Clare, and Principal of the Durham

College of Science, Newcastle, one of the partners in the well-known coaching establishment of "Wren and Gurney," and J. S. Reid, of Christ's (bracketed Senior Classic in 1869, and first Chancellor's Medallist), now the Professor of Ancient History.

He had a long walk to and from the school every day, as he lodged at this time in Stanhope Street, Mornington Road, nearly opposite the famous Terry family. He was ordained by Dr Tait (Deacon 1859, Priest 1860), and became Curate to Dr Peile at St Paul's, Avenue Road. His literary taste, no less than his sense of humour, was of service in one instance when he succeeded in persuading its author to revise the title of a pamphlet that was being prepared for the press on "Christ, the Homoeopathic healer of mankind."

While at the City of London School he had as one of his colleagues Mr Thomas St Clair MacDougal, and it was on his recommendation that he obtained the work of giving lessons to Viscount Mandeville, son of the Duke of Manchester. There he made the acquaintance of Mr MacDougal's eldest daughter, Mary Ann, whom he afterwards married (August 30th '64).

Before the marriage took place, however, he had been appointed to St Paul's School, where he was to remain for thirty-five years and where his life-work was to be done. At the time of his appointment the High Master was Dr Kynaston, but during the greater part of his school life he served under Mr F. W. Walker, for whose ability and genius he always felt the deepest admiration. St Paul's School was then in the City, under the shadow of the east end of the Cathedral, separated from it only by that road with reference to the paving of which with blocks of wood Sydney Smith had once humorously said to the Dean and Chapter that if they would only put their heads together the thing would be done. It was in 1864 that Mr Lupton was appointed Sur-Master and Second Mathematical Master, in succession to Mr J. Kempthorne, afterwards Headmaster of the Blackheath Proprietary School. He also came in during many years on what were known as "French afternoons." The modern generation of Schoolmasters can hardly conceive the difficulties under which work was then carried on. The roar of traffic from both the back and the front of the school was incessant. Six of the eight classes into which the school was then divided worked together in the same large hall. The babel of voices may be imagined. Of the remaining two forms,

the Eighth usually sat in the library, while the other was held in a class-room to which access was gained by an iron spiral staircase at one corner of the hall. Each Master was responsible for two forms, and the usual practice was to have one form, sitting at the side of the hall, doing written work while the other sat on horse-shoe benches round the Master's desk doing *viva voce* work. The Sur-Master had the almost impossible task assigned him of taking two forms, of which one was in the class-room, the other in the hall, and frequently had also to supervise the two highest forms in the temporary absence of the High Master. That on suddenly emerging from the class-room at the top of the spiral staircase he should occasionally have found boys of the Eighth form playing chess on the seat of the High Master's chair is no more than what was to be expected. Some idea of the amount of work which he got through may be gathered from the fact that in addition to the exhausting nature of his class teaching he found time to play cricket with the boys, to help in their Musical Society, to take at any rate for a short time private lessons in French, in German, and in Hebrew, to read prayers every morning to the employés of the firm of Messrs I. and C. Boyd, and to act on Sundays as Curate to the Rev W. Sparrow Simpson, Rector of St Matthew's, Friday Street. As if this were not enough, he supplemented the drudgery of correcting the inevitable homework of his classes by editing the works of Dean Colet, bringing out on an average a volume every alternate year.

On the appointment of Mr Walker to the High Mastership a great change for the better took place. The staff was augmented, and the work was more evenly and reasonably apportioned. But though the labour of the Sur-Master was in this way lightened, he added to it by accepting the post of Librarian. This he held from 1876 till he resigned. It was a task very congenial to his temperament, and no one on the staff was better qualified to hold it, though he himself used modestly to say that the qualities of the housemaid were those of most importance in a Librarian. The books were in a terrible state when he first took over the charge of them, as they had previously been left to the casual care of the captain of the school for the time being. The shelves of the bookcases were fixed, and the covers of the books that stood at the end of each shelf were uniformly stuck to the varnish of the frame work. It was at

once necessary to re-arrange the books and to make a catalogue of them, and the labour of this had to be repeated when the School moved to its present buildings at Hammersmith. The post was an honorary one, but I do not think that the Librarian ever grudged the time that he spent on it.

Till 1876 he had had charge of the Fifth and Sixth Forms; from that year onwards he was master of the Seventh, and it is in connection with that Form that most Old Paulines will remember him. A few years before his resignation he took the Lower Eighth, and finally the Latin work of the Upper Eighth. He had a wonderful power of getting work out of his boys, and while he did not spare them, he spared himself even less. On the last three days that he taught before his retirement, he performed the feat of translating aloud to his class three books of the *Æneid*, with such felicitous renderings as held the boys attentive to the end. Hardly any of the classical boys whose successes at the Universities have made the name of St Paul's School illustrious during the last two decades failed to pass through his hands.

A glance at the Bibliography appended to the end of this article will show how the Sur-Master's leisure hours were employed. A holiday was no holiday to him unless he had his books about him. He was a constant reader at the British Museum, where his research was directed chiefly to the age in which Colet lived. The results of his work were given to the world when, in 1887, he published his admirable *Life of the founder of St Paul's School*. Colet's work in relation to the general tendencies of Renaissance thought is there shown in its true light, and the book is a veritable gold mine for all those interested in fifteenth century schools and studies. It must not be supposed that he lived entirely in the past, though we may wonder how he contrived, even with his remarkable powers of memory, to gain in addition the knowledge he possessed of modern poetry, long passages of which he would quote freely. He was especially fond of Tennyson, and he had much ballad poetry by heart. Longfellow and Scott he also knew well, and the broad Scotch in some of the latter's novels was peculiarly to his taste. It was not as though he had no clerical work to perform. For a period indeed after St Paul's moved to its present quarters he took no regular duty, though he was at all times ready to preach an occasional sermon, but from 1890 till 1901 he was preacher at Gray's Inn Chapel.

This was a post he greatly coveted, and he had been a candidate for it when a vacancy occurred, in 1883, on the death of Dr Lee. On that occasion he was unsuccessful, but on the resignation of Dr Stokoe in 1889 he again became a candidate, and this time he was elected (January 18th 1890). His sermons were always preached from manuscript, and were distinguished by a piety, style, and temper peculiarly fitted to the legal acumen and literary instinct of such a congregation as gathered there. Nor was his preaching a barren display of choice and elegant phrasing; it had practical results. Some share at least of the credit must be given to him for the fact that it was during his tenure of office, in the Treasurership that the old chapel was restored.

This afforded the preacher an opportunity of indulging his generosity; and he was not slow to avail himself of it, for he had always had an almost exaggerated sense of the duty of giving away. Apart from the gifts that he made to the Library from time to time of old books and prints, he, in conjunction with Mrs. Parker, the widow of a former Benchet, gave a new case to the organ in the chapel; and when the east window was filled in with figures of five archbishops connected with more or less historical accuracy with Gray's Inn, it was at his cost that Wake was added to the company of Beckett, Whitgift, Juxon, and Laud.* Some years previous to this he, along with other members of his family, had placed a very beautiful window, designed by Kempe, in Wakefield Cathedral, to the memory of his father and mother; and he also placed in the Library of St Paul's School a window copied from a design in a MS in the University Library introducing the figure of Colet. Nor was his liberality confined to gifts of stained glass windows; a drinking fountain was placed by him on Brook Green, Hammer-smith, to the memory of his first wife, who had died October 4th 1879; and in memory of his second wife (Miss Alice Lea, married August 26th 1884, died February 20th 1902) he founded prizes in the North London Collegiate School and in the newly-opened St Paul's School for girls. Though thoroughly appreciating the value of money, he gave away large sums. None of the money which he derived from his Fellowship was spent on himself; most of it was devoted to the education of a brother.

* The window was inaugurated by a sermon preached in the chapel by Bishop Creighton, November 19th 1899.

while £100 of it was given to the fund for rebuilding the College Chapel. To the College he also in after years gave another £100, which was spent on books. It was his constant practice to devote a tenth of his income to charity. To all subscriptions connected with St Paul's School he gave liberally, and after his retirement he gave £200 towards the cost of completing the mosaic of the Child Jesus teaching in the Temple, which adorned the end of the hall over the organ.

With the movement for the higher education of women he was thoroughly in sympathy, and a review of a 14th century English Biblical Version which he wrote for the *Journal of Theological Studies* during the last year of his life had an additional attraction for him in that its editor was a lady, Miss Anna C. Panes Ph.D.

Of his powers of memory something has already been said; it was extraordinarily tenacious of verbal accuracy. He probably inherited this gift from his mother, whose memory was almost abnormal; it is related of her that she could read a long poem over three times and then repeat it by heart. Another gift that he inherited from the same source was his poetic faculty. He wrote several hymns, and a very fine translation of one by John of Damascus is printed in his life of that Father published for the S.P.C.K. Of his Seatonian poem mention has already been made. The same taste which rendered him an admirable composer of Latin Lyric poetry showed itself in a very different accomplishment, that of an ingenious writer of "lapidary Latin."

With these scholarly accomplishments was combined the true scholar's humility. He was free from the slightest taint of self-advertisement. Had it not been so, he would no doubt have been a more successful man, as the world understands success. Preferment had a way of just bowing to him and then passing on, leaving him to the humble routine of his busy life.

He had a keen sense of wit and humour, and such a book as Mr Justice Darling's *Scintillae Juris* was a joy and a delight to him. "Pick up that current coin" was rapped out once when a stray coin fell from a boy's pocket and ran across the class-room floor. He was fond of telling how, when he was a boy at school, one of the masters used to translate *Τρῶες ἀπα* by the quaint phrase, "The Trojans, God bless 'em!" It was no doubt with a twinkle in his eye that he used frequently to

end an examination on Euclid with the question "Who was Euclid?" until the senior mathematical master expostulated with him on the ground that Euclid was a book, not a man.

He was not a great traveller, and till late in life he had never been out of England, but he was fond of open-air life. He probably regarded skating as the finest exercise, while gardening might have been his hobby had he had time and opportunity for one. Quaint, old-fashioned plants, such as Moses-in-the-bulrushes, he eagerly planted in his London garden, by the side of the Glastonbury thorn, which flowers at Christmas; and he did not rest until he had secured a cutting from Milton's mulberry tree at Christ's to be planted in Milton's old school playing fields at Hammersmith. A comparison of the crystal purity of the Aire as it issues from the base of Malham Cove with its filthy state below Leeds may have led him to insist as strongly as he did on the need of purifying rivers. Every one, he urged, was entitled to pure air and pure water.

Such were some of the principal characteristics of Dr Lupton. It would ill become a son to attempt any appreciation of a father's merits; it will be forgiven me, therefore, if I add two extracts which show him as others saw him. The former is from the pen of his successor in the Sur-mastership at St Paul's School, the Rev J. W. Shepard M.A.; the latter speaks for itself.

JOHN LUPTON.

I.—From *The Layman* (December 22nd 1905).

The Rev Joseph Hirst Lupton, who served for thirty-five years, from 1864 to 1899, as Sur-master of St Paul's School, was a specimen of that comparatively rare type of men who find in the conscientious discharge of one set of duties—in themselves sufficiently laborious—a charge and a stimulus to enter upon other fields of labour not less exacting, but, in many cases, more congenial to a scholarly mind. Dr Lupton was always a student, precise and painstaking; and, within limits, a many-sided student. By natural bent he was an antiquarian, fond of old times and of old books: he lived largely in the past; research to him was its own exceeding great reward; Erasmus and More, Savonarola and Ficino, as well as the days in which they lived, were closer to him than the Victorian age, with its questions and controversies; the sermons and expositions of John Colet

touching in him a more sympathetic nerve than did *Essays and Reviews*, not to speak of the poets, novelists, and other popular writers of the nineteenth century, with whom he had scarcely a bowing acquaintance.

In spite of this great pressure of work during the earlier years of his Sur-mastership, Mr Lupton was unflinchingly true to his self-imposed task of rescuing from undeserved neglect the extraordinary merits of the founder of St Paul's School. It had been his original purpose to accomplish this by the labour of editing and translating into English the extant works of Colet, and in particular by the publication of the Lectures on St Paul's Epistles, delivered by him at Oxford in the year 1497. In successive years this programme was substantially accomplished; and in 1887 Mr Lupton completed, as an afterthought, the valuable "Life of Dean Colet," which was undertaken by him in answer to repeated requests. Add to this the various important contributions made by him at different times to *Notes and Queries*, to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, as well as to other standard works, and notably the elaborate article on English versions of the Holy Bible, written by him in the evening of his days for the supplementary volume of *Hastings' Dictionary*, and some idea will be formed of the amazing industry which was his abiding characteristic during the whole of his life.

It is by these labours of love, persevered in throughout a strenuous literary career of more than forty years, that the memory of Dr Lupton will live. To him, more than to anyone else, belongs the credit of having placed the figure Dean Colet in its true light as that of a great Englishman who, in many ways, was before his age, and the significance of whose work is now at last beginning to be appraised at its proper value. It is true that Dr Lupton was never weary of repeating his acknowledgments to Mr F. Seebohm, whose admirably written work, *The Oxford Reformers of 1498*, first "showed Colet in the true greatness of his Character." But it is in Mr Lupton's *Life of Dean Colet*, and in the light there thrown upon his opinions and character, that we are made to understand what manner of man he was, and wherein his greatness as a reformer consisted. It has been well said by J. R. Green, in his *History of the English People*, that "the awakening of a National Christianity, whether

in England or the Teutonic world at large, begins with the Florentine studies of John Colet." Dr Lupton has shown his readers in what sense this assertion is true, and, by the manner of his doing so, has rendered a genuine service to his country.

II.—*Concluding portion of a sermon delivered in Gray's Inn Chapel, on Sunday, 17th December, 1905, by the Rev. R. J. Fletcher, Preacher to the Inn.*

Suffer me now to turn to another subject and pay a brief tribute to that former Preacher of Gray's Inn who for the last decade of the 19th century taught from this pulpit. Probably there are few here to-day who cannot recall the fine, scholarly face, the gentle manner and voice, which helped home the message Dr Lupton delivered. Many of us will remember all our lives the modesty and charity and sweet antique courtesy which enabled him to wear in social intercourse

all that weight

Of learning lightly, like a flower.

Of his keen attachment to this Honourable Society he gave many proofs, and by his devoted labours upon the works and Life of Dean Colet he has deserved the regard of all who have been associated with the school Dean Colet founded.

Over his inner life he kept a veil drawn. His faith, one may surmise, was untroubled. His benevolence was secret save when its recipients made it known. His affections were not blazoned in his language. Yet one could not doubt that his life was a humble walk with God.

His heart was in the past among the men and the ideas of the 16th century, and he did not care to plunge into the religious and ecclesiastical questions of our own time. We know that he loved simplicity both of doctrine and of ritual, and that he had no taste for any kind of spiritual exuberance. But if one wished to indicate his position in Christian thought, one would instinctively avoid modern terms and choose instead to say that the bent of his mind and temperament was rather that of Erasmus than that of Luther.

In his industry, accuracy, thoroughness, as teacher, author, editor, preacher, our generation might well find a pattern. When ill-health obliged him to retire from St Paul's and from Gray's Inn, he still worked on in such channels of effort as

remained open to him, worked till the angel of death peremptorily bade him keep his Sabbath.

We have lost, brethren, a scholar, and a Christian gentleman, of whom I can never think without recalling the well-known lines of Chaucer;—

Cristes lore and His apostles twelve

He taught, and first he folwed it himselve.

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J. L.

C. J. ELlicOTT, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

(Supplementary.)

American cousins.

Judge Ellicott writes: "My father, during the last year or so of his life, received communications from American citizens bearing the name of Ellicott, and one or two have come over to England and stayed for a few days at the Palace, Gloucester."

Now, in James Savage's *American Genealogical Dictionary* 1860 (ii. 13), we read: "Ellicott, Vines, and Boston came in the *Supply*; embarked at London May 24th 1679."

A century later we meet with a distinguished American citizen, Andrew Ellicott.

Of him Dr William Allen, in his *American Biographical Dictionary*, 3rd ed. 1857, says: "Andrew Ellicott, Professor of Mathematics at West Point, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was employed in surveying and planning the city of Washington.

"He was also employed in ascertaining the boundary between the United States and Spain, which labour he commenced in 1796.

"He died at West Point August 28th 1820, aged 67. He published a *Journal* with a map of Ohio, Mississippi, and a part of Florida; astronomical and other papers."

He is best known by his part in planning and laying out the city of Washington.

In 1790 Congress decided that the seat of Government should be on the Potomac. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison selected the site, and entrusted the planning of the city to Major d'Enfant, who had come over with Lafayette in 1777.

In *Washington, the Capital City* (1902, i. 25) R. R. Wilson tells us that "early in the spring of 1791 the Commissioners began running the lines of the new territory, the *actual surveys being made by Andrew Ellicott*, a young Pennsylvanian of marked ability, who later became Geographer General of the United States."

More to the same effect will be found in Todd's *Story of Washington* (1889).

In the Index to the Atlas of the *Enc. Brit.* we find the name Ellicott occurring five times in the U.S.

John Ellicott F.R.S. (1706-72), the Bishop's ancestor, was

also distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer. The Bishop's own first published work was on a mathematical subject (see the October number).

The non-award of the Chancellor's Medals for Classics in 1841.

Charles Sangster, Ellicott's contemporary, since 1855 Vicar of the mining parish of Darton, Barnsley, writes:

"I seem to have a distinct recollection of a letter from Dr Graham (V.C. in 1841) merely saying that they regretted not to give the medals, but without mentioning any reason."

The reason assigned by tradition is that Ellicott and Sangster only got a Second Class (see October number).

Mr Sangster, in fact, won the Browne Medal for Greek and Latin Epigrams in 1840 and the Chancellor's English Medal in 1839.

Music.

Various friends speak of the Bishop in later life as unmusical. To shew that he was not a man "who had no music in his soul," I quote a few words of his old school (Stamford) and College friend, the Rev J. S. Clarke:

"Yes, both Ellicott and Sheringham played on the flute; Ellicott with softness and delicacy, Sherry with more power. We used also to sing glees, got up for the school concerts."

During his second residence at Cambridge (58-61) concerts were given by the *Fitzwilliam Musical Society*, parent of the *C.U.M.S.* In these Mrs Ellicott took an active part.

A congenial neighbour.

Mr Clarke writes further: "I think I am right in my recollection that a near neighbour, T. Kerchever Arnold, author of *Latin Prose* and *Greek Prose*, was a help and encouragement to Ellicott at Pilton (48-58). Arnold was Rector of Lyndon."

Commentaries on St Paul.

Arthur Hoare had projected a commentary on St Paul's Epistles, to be written by Fellows of St John's only. Professor Mayor was invited to take part. The plan, however, fell through, and Ellicott carried on the work alone. He wrote on all the Epistles except *Ro.* and *ii Cor.*, the earliest commentary appearing in 1855, the latest in 1887.

A like abortive scheme for a joint commentary on the New Testament was started at Trinity about the same time. Westcott, Hort, and Lightfoot were to have written; but here again

one only, viz., Lightfoot, went on with the work, with the magnificent results we know.

As a Preacher.

In the Life of S. Wilberforce we read of that eminent preacher, when prevented by illness from keeping an engagement, getting Ellicott to take his place almost at a moment's notice, e.g., on April 30th 1871.

He made it a rule of late years to preach in one or other of his cathedrals on the Great Festival. His last published volume is a collection of these sermons.

Mr D. W. Rootham writes: "The Bishop was an excellent preacher. I remember his sermon on the Ascension. The intense stillness of the congregation in the cathedral (Bristol) as they followed the discourse was most impressive. I shall never forget it."

The last occasion, so far as I can discover, when he preached in Cambridge was on August 2nd 1896. This was before a number of clergy who were up here for a fortnight's course of theological lectures.

Controversial Writings.

In *Christus' Comprobatore* the writer chiefly combated, though not named, is, I believe, the Rev Charles Gore, soon to become the Bishop's Right Reverend brother of Worcester, now Bishop of Birmingham. In *Shall we abandon Fundamental Doctrine?* our own Dr Bonney's *Influence of Science on Theology* is several times quoted and criticized.

The Bishop's tone in controversy was urbanity itself; and not less delightful are the openness and hopefulness of mind shown in his final charge (1903, see the October number).

Proposed Monument.

A general meeting of subscribers and others interested in the proposed memorial to Bishop Ellicott was held in the Chapter House of Gloucester Cathedral, yesterday, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Ducie). A preliminary committee recommended that the memorial should take the form of a recumbent effigy (in accordance with the late Bishop's expressed wish), to be placed in Gloucester Cathedral in such a position outside the choir as may be found most suitable, and this recommendation was cordially approved. A representative committee was also appointed to take the necessary

steps to carry out the project, and it was empowered to ask for designs from sculptors and others, and to draft a form or forms of inscription to be placed on the memorial, such designs and inscriptions to be first submitted to the Dean and Chapter and to the family of the late Bishop for their approval, and afterwards to a meeting of subscribers. Sir William Marling wrote suggesting that the effigy should represent the late Bishop as *holding a copy of the Revised Version of the New Testament*. It is estimated that the memorial will cost about £1,200, and it was stated at yesterday's meeting that £688 had been received towards this sum (*The Times*, February 20th).

A suggestion like that of Sir W. Marling was made in the October number, p. 97.

REV ALFRED FREER TORRY M.A.

Those who were in residence in October 1858 will remember the appearance in our courts of a short freshman who, although no older than the rest of them, was distinguished by a full black beard, which we have seen grow white in the service of the College and the Church. Torry was one of the numerous Mathematical Students of his time. Of those in residence in the Lent Term of 1859, 38 subsequently became Wranglers, 18 in the first ten, and 19, including the Master, were afterwards elected Fellows. His taste was geometrical, and during the whole of his life he frequently sent to his friends geometrical notes and problems.

Though not physically strong, he took great pleasure in energetic outdoor pursuits; he joined the Lady Somerset Boat Club, and coxed the third boat in May 1860, the year in which the first boat gained seven places in six nights. He was active at football, playing the Harrow game on Parker's Piece, the Eton game on the Trinity cricket ground, the University game, the rules of which were similar to those subsequently framed by the Association, on Parker's Piece, and with the College on our cricket ground. He subsequently played Lawn Tennis after it was invented, Fives after our Racquet Courts were built, and Lacrosse when it came into vogue in Cambridge. He became an enthusiastic cricketer after his B.A. degree; he played for

the College against the Servants in the long vacations of 1862-4-5, in the long vacation University eleven in 1865, and in the College first eleven from 1865 until he went out of residence in 1868. On his return he was President of the Lady Margaret Boat from 1876 to 1886.

As an undergraduate he attached himself to the band of teachers of the Jesus Lane Sunday School, then under the superintendence of A. D. Mathews, afterwards Archdeacon of Mauritius; he became the Secretary in 1862, when he was reading for the Theological Tripos. He was subsequently Treasurer of the College Mission.

Without being either a composer or a distinguished performer, he became a member of the Musical Society, and devoted much study to the subject of Church music, especially psalmody, trained his own choir, and contributed papers to Magazines on that subject.

The series of articles on our Founders and Benefactors which interested so much the readers of Vols. XIII, XIV, XV of *The Eagle*, were an evidence of his attachment to the College of which he was a worthy disciple, to which he rendered devoted service as Dean from 1878 to 1886, and in which his influence for good was felt not only by undergraduates. It would be appropriate if the present editors could preserve the material he was collecting concerning the past history of his Church and parish of Marston Monteyne.

His death occurred only about two months after that of his wife, who was the daughter, sister, and mother of Johnians, sister and aunt of University oars. Her ill-health had been a long continued anxiety to him.

He was a man of unaffected simplicity, with a keen sense of humour, of earnest piety, absolutely free from humbug, cant, or bigotry, holding his own opinions, tolerating those of others—a man of the greatest amiability and unselfishness, of many-sided interests, with a full repertoire of anecdote, enjoying companionship, cheerful under his own troubles, which were neither few nor small, sympathetic with those of others. His loss is deeply mourned.

W. H. H. H.

Alfred Freer Torry was born at Barrow in Lincolnshire, on December 14th, 1839, and was the eldest of a family of four sons.

and five daughters, his father being Mr James Torry, and his mother's name before marriage Ann Freer.

He was educated at Brigg Grammar School 1851-8, and came into residence at College in October 1858, as a sizar; obtained a Foundation Scholarship in 1861; and was 4th Wrangler in the Tripos of January 1862. In the following year he was placed in the First Class in Theology together with our Master and two others, obtaining like them distinction in Hebrew. He was elected to a Fellowship in the following November, was ordained in 1864, and continued in residence until 1869, taking private pupils.

A contemporary has given a striking summary of the many interests and activities which filled his life as an undergraduate and a young fellow. Athletics, mathematics, archæology, Church music, and many other subjects in turn attracted his attention; and anyone who has been brought into close contact with him will remember the persistent energy with which he threw himself into the investigation and discussion of any subject under consideration. But by a large number of Johnians he will be best remembered as Dean of the College, and Proctor.

He had been appointed in 1871 by the Archbishop of York to the living of Sculcoates in Yorkshire; but resigned it in 1875 to accept the College living of Horningsey. His mother and one of his sisters were living with him at the Vicarage; but he also had a set of rooms in College where he took a few private pupils; and he lectured on Theology at the newly established Ladies' College at Newnham. When he left Horningsey to reside in College as Dean his mother became President of Norwich House, where some 22 Newnham students resided until the North Hall at Newnham College was built.

Even during his incumbency at Horningsey he had taken part so far as parish duties permitted in the life of the University and College; and in October 1876 he was chosen President of the Lady Margaret Boat Club in succession to Mr Graves; he took great pride and pleasure in this post, which he held for ten years, till he again left Cambridge for a distant parish; and one relic of his presidency remains in the brass Eagle which he presented to the club, and which still adorns the staff of the first-boat flag.

His appointment as Junior Dean came early in 1878, on the

retirement of Mr Henry Russell; and he became Senior Dean in 1883, when Mr P. H. Mason was appointed President of the College. His knowledge of music was turned to good account in the Chapel services; and the active part which he still took in various games enabled him to become familiar with very many undergraduates, whom he set himself to influence, and to help in any way that was open to him. He will be remembered as unusually bright and kindly, and remarkably unselfish and goodnatured. He was Proctor during the years 1882-4, and became almost as well known in the University as in the College; some will remember a cartoon of him which appeared in an undergraduate paper with the title "Auc-Torry-tas." His experience of the office made him a strong believer in its utility; he enjoyed the incidents connected with the enforcement of discipline in the streets; and he took with great good humour the discomforts to which his short stature made him more than usually liable. On one occasion an undergraduate snatched off his College cap and got away safe with it; chance subsequently brought to his knowledge the name of the hero, and the whereabouts of the trophy (it reposed under a glass case in a set of rooms in another College), but he preferred to remain in apparent ignorance.

His fellowship was held under the old statute which did not permit of marriage; and as he had been for some years engaged, he accepted at the end of 1885 the College living of Marwood, near Barnstaple. Mrs Torry was the eldest surviving daughter of a well-known Johnian, Charles Dashwood Goldie, Vicar of St Ives (of whom an obituary notice will be found in *The Eagle* for December 1885), the eldest son being the stroke of the University Boat in the years 1869-1872, now commemorated by a brass in our Ante-chapel. It cannot have been an entirely united parish to which the new Rector brought home his bride; for while one section of the parishioners had expressed their welcome by a decorated arch erected across the usual road from the Station to the Rectory, the carriage was in some way diverted along another road. The trick was discovered in time for a passage through the arch later in the day, after (I believe) a reception in the School.

During his eight years tenure of the benefice various improvements were made in the Church. Warming apparatus was obtained at once; an organ and a lectern soon followed;

and before he left, the sanctuary had been panelled, the pulpit re-erected at a lower level, and without a sounding-board, one bell had been re-cast, and all the bells re-hung. The Parish Magazine speaks of the charity and sympathy which endeared him to so many. He found time to give lectures, illustrated by lantern-slides, in other parishes; and enjoyed the long walks over the moors, Mrs Torry accompanying him on a pony.

In August 1893 he moved to a third College living, that of Marston Mortaine in Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of Dr Wood. Here also many forms of work filled his time, and among the improvements effected were the extension of the churchyard and the purchase of an organ. He gave much attention to Church music, and especially to the best way of arranging psalm-chants for country choirs, "The Organist and Choirmaster" published several leading articles by him on this subject. He was on the Committee for the Ely Diocesan Choral Festivals, and contended strongly for the insertion in the Festival Book of such music as could afterwards be used in the separate parishes. He trained his own choir with great care, making the most of the material at his disposal, and taking great pains in the choice of simple music appropriate to the words.

Mrs Torry's health had for long been failing, and for her sake he spent the winter of 1897-8 at St Jean de Luz, their son and daughter being with them. He was acting temporarily as Chaplain at Pau (50 miles distant), when the death of Bishop John Selwyn (the second Master of Selwyn College) took place there. No permanent improvement in his wife's health was obtained, and she became a great invalid and sufferer. His own health also gave way, and last July he had to give up all duty for a short time. Mrs Torry's death came in November; and he then went away for a change, but did not recover strength, and died on January 16th of this year. There was a large gathering both of clergy and parishioners on January 20th at the funeral, which was conducted in exactly the same simple inexpensive way which he had endeavoured to persuade others to use. One of the neighbouring clergy writes of him as an unassuming and friendly man who took moderate and scholarly views, and than whom few were more in earnest or more unworldly; his loss will be widely felt, both in his parish, and by his many friends.

J. T. W.

REV CANON FREDERIC WATSON D.D.

On New Year's Day the College lost one of its principal Teachers, and the University and Town one of their most prominent members and citizens when Frederic Watson passed away. His life since he came up to Cambridge forty years ago had revolved round two centres, the cause of the Church of Christ in parochial work and in St John's College. By these as intermediaries he sought to promote the glory of God and the increase of learning and virtue with a definiteness that gave a marked consistency to a strenuous and vigorous life.

A personality is as a rule but little exhibited by recounting the details of the career, but readers of the *Eagle* naturally turn to academic records as having significances for them which others would not find. With these details therefore we commence.

Watson was born in the city of York in 1844, and went to the Cathedral School, St Peter's College, as it is officially designated. His attention was directed principally to Mathematics, and he gained an open Exhibition at St John's, which was exchanged next year for a Foundation Scholarship.

In his undergraduate days he lived the life of a student, making his Tripos and his religious duties the main business for which he came up. It is probable that he never missed morning Chapel at seven in those days, and he was not a man to miss lectures or to do anything else than work hard in preparation for them. His name does not appear in any of the College Boats or Football or Cricket teams, nor is it in the roll of our Editors or Contributors. He joined the Rifle Corps, but otherwise the old-fashioned "constitutional" satisfied him and laid the foundation of that love for walking which always marked him whether in his holidays or, as often, marching along the Newmarket Road from his lecture room to Quay. His name does not appear in Mr G. C. M. Smith's list of College rooms, so probably he was in lodgings as an undergraduate: his long tenure of rooms in the Second Court as a Lecturer made up for this afterwards. When he came up the College was almost at its height for numbers: the Mathematical staff were especially strong. Parkinson (his Tutor), Todhunter, Besant, Horne, and F. C. Wace. Among his contemporaries were Lord Justice Moulton, Mr Page, Mr Wilkins, Mr W. S. Wood. Professors Marshall and Gwatkin and Dr Drake a fast friend in after years.

these in the schools; Mr Marsden, Dr Watney and Archdeacon Bonsey were in the First Boat; with the present Master, Mr Bourne, Mr Snowdon in other boats. His own closest personal friend at the time were Leonard Williams, afterwards Doctor, now deceased, and Mr William Griffith, still alive, but in seclusion.

His Tripos was that of 1868, in which he was placed twelfth. It was a year productive of notable men, no less than four of our Judges being in that Tripos: Moulton (Senior Wrangler), Buckley, Sutton, and Barnes, besides Kennedy, who was Senior Classic. The Second Wrangler was Sir George Darwin; the present Astronomer Royal; Christie, was fourth, and the Master of Sidney third, so that it was a remarkably strong year. But Watson immediately turned to Theological studies, taking the Theological examination for Graduates which was afterwards formed into the Theological Tripos: and he won the Hulsean Prize for an Essay on the Ante-Nicene apologies. He then secured in succession the Carus Greek Testament prize, the Crosse scholarship, and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholarship, laying the foundations for a most promising academic career. In 1871 he was elected to a Fellowship, the one which fell to him being that vacated by Mr C. F. Eastburn and afterwards held by W. W. English; Mr Heitland and Mr Saward were elected at the same time. He was ordained in 1871 and served the curacy of Stow-cum-Quy, where he acquired a love for the pastoral work which ever afterwards lay very near his academic interests, even if it was not actually the stronger attraction. He then took the curacy of St Giles under Francis Slater, whose name is still honoured in Cambridge, and with him Watson had the most intimate mental and spiritual sympathies. As for efficiency Slater said afterwards when surrounded of three or even more 'half-time curates,' college fellows mostly, working with him, that the parish was never so well worked as when I and Watson alone were the staff. Money was none too plentiful and the future had to be provided for, yet Watson's Yorkshire thriftiness did not prevent his expending a sum which came to him while curate upon a mission room in that parish which no one else came forward to provide. As he had come up to Cambridge from an Evangelical family a change had in some way been effected in his theological views, but our enquiries have failed to elicit any personal sources of influence, and it may be presumed

that the time of Professors Jeremie, Selwyn, Swainson, and Lightfoot, which was effective in Cambridge at that time, was congenial to Watson's temper and led him quietly towards the calm and cautious churchmanship by which Cambridge has been privileged to influence a large number of English Churchmen, and at one a little beyond it. But Watson was never an extremist, emphatically never a "Ritualist," for as C.B.D. writes in the *Church Times*, "he held that ritual divorced from teaching was next to useless, and therefore he used ritual as a means of teaching the Catholic Faith," and though he joined the "English Church Union" he often felt qualms about what was done by that Society, and in the end he felt obliged to leave it.

His Cambridge life was suspended in 1878 when he accepted the College living of Starston in Norfolk: but not for long as the College required an addition to the Theological staff when our present Master vacated a Lectureship, and C. W. Body went to Canada. Watson was invited to lecture without leaving Starston. For some years he spent part of the week in College, lecturing in General Theology and assisting Mr Mason in Hebrew. It was an inconvenient arrangement, and he gladly accepted an invitation to be vicar of Quy in 1887, combining this with his lectures more easily. In 1893 he was appointed by Trinity Hall to be vicar of St Edward's, the Church of Maurice and Harvey Goodwin, and became a resident in Cambridge altogether. On the retirement of Mr Mason in 1904, Watson became principal College lecturer in Hebrew and in Theology, with the further title of Director of Theological Studies in the College. In the varied occupations of these offices together with those of his parish he was employed, when after several recurrences of exhaustion and heart-trouble he had the seizure on January 1st which laid him on his study-couch and closed his earthly life.

Before turning to his College life let us say that in the University, Watson, though well known, was not so influential as his abilities would have justified. His high conscientiousness made his pastoral duties a real "care" to him; the preparation of sermons, frequently two for every Sunday, of addresses and lessons to classes consumed much energy. All his sermons were prepared with scrupulous attention and delivered with emphasis, and must have drawn considerably on his mental

forces. It was in consequence of this, we think we are fully justified in saying, that he was not able to devote time and thought to the kind of studies which won favour in our Cambridge school, and have brought the University into its special position in theology in recent years. He was therefore never elected to a Professorship, equipped though he was for studying, lecturing, and writing, with the abilities to which his University record bore witness; and his friends always desired for him the opportunity of leisure and stimulus afforded by a University Chair. He issued an address to the electors to the Margaret Professorship on the death of Hort, but Lumby secured a wider support. On other occasions he thought he might be considered, but other men were elected, and he had ceased to look for any change in that direction. It appears to some of us that had Watson held one of the Chairs for dealing especially with construction and history of Doctrine, he would have contributed an element to the Cambridge Theology of our time, which outsiders at least almost unanimously regret that it has lacked. The systematic character of his mind, the firmness of its texture, and his gift of lucid expression, rising withal on due occasions to a noble eloquence, were gifts which could scarcely have failed in making him an impressive lecturer in the University schools, and would perhaps have issued in some notable treatise on doctrines and their history.

For University business he had little taste, and instead of it he took part in such town affairs as bore closely on his duties as one of the town incumbents. In the elementary schools he was keenly interested, and held several laborious offices; and for some years he was one of the local secretaries for S.P.G., and organised an association for missionary study and intercession. In the diocese his position was recognised by Bishop Alwyne Compton, who conferred upon him one of the honorary canopies of Ely Cathedral, and just before his death Dr Chase had appointed him one of his Examining Chaplains.

Among his pastoral duties Watson found time—or rather made time—for an extension of his work at St Edward's by instituting a Sunday afternoon Children's Service designed for the children of households in all parishes who were not in the habit of resorting to the ordinary Sunday schools. The response was very encouraging to him, and Sunday by Sunday a large number of the children of University residents and others benefited by

his admirable addresses. He never spared himself in preparing them—indeed, he had a special interest in them, and by his sympathy with young minds of intelligence, and eagerness to learn and know, he won many friends among the boys and girls of our Cambridge homes.

From circumstances above alluded to Watson's writings do not show him at his strongest. They are *The Ante-Nicene Apologies* (his Hulsean Essay), 1870; *Defenders of the Faith* (for an S.P.C.K. series), 1878; *The Law and the Prophets* (his Hulsean Lectures), 1882; *The Book of Genesis: a True History*, 1892; and an Essay in *Lex Mosaica*. But he had latterly been pondering over the subject of Inspiration, and had written out his thoughts upon it. The MS is so nearly complete that negotiations are now being undertaken for its publication. It will have its value as indicating a very cautious and well-considered advance upon his earlier attitude towards the results of critical studies, and can hardly fail to be helpful to those, both of the clergy and the laity, who desire to reap the benefits of these studies in a conservative spirit. Certainly in all that he thought from beginning to end all his hearers could feel for themselves that every doctrine must be judged by Christian men in relation to the manifestation of God in Christ.

Of his family life this is not the place to say more than a few words. Whilst in his curacy at St Giles' he met Miss Margaret Lockhart Adam, daughter of a North London incumbent, and they were married when he went to Starston Rectory. The widow, with six sons and four daughters, survive him. We can only say that those who never saw Watson in his family circle had not fully seen him: it was one of those households of the parsonage and the manse which have counted for so much in the history of English and Scottish domestic life. The future careers of so many young people formed indeed a problem always on his mind, and his friends could have desired, humanly speaking, that another ten years under his guidance could have been granted to them. We may be permitted to say that his wife shared his mind so fully that, with the assistance of the older children, there is every promise that the double share of anxiety which falls upon a surviving parent will be borne with fortitude, and, we trust, be crowned with blessing.

We have reserved to the last what is to not a few readers of *The Eagle* the most significant feature in the varied life-work

we are recording—Dr Watson and the College Mission. Here indeed he has written his name on the rock. For the Mission appealed to two of the strongest fibres of his interest in life. Johnian as he was, and Churchman as he was, the combination of these stimulated him to the utmost. To see the College a centre from which spiritual influence should go out to the dense masses of South London, passing, as they were, beyond the power of the diocesan and parochial organisation of the Church, and indeed of social organisations generally, this was to him to see indeed the purposes of the Foundress of the College carried out. Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher were names of honour not for themselves but for their ideals and purposes, and lo! these ideals and purposes were revived among us in their noble Christian character. When the undergraduates responded to his friend Whitworth's appeal, and came to Watson for counsel, great was his gladness. Then commenced a period of over twenty years of assiduous devotion to this new cause. Many Johnians have done, or have attempted, something for the Mission, but we all speak with one voice in saying that no one can stand in the same place with Watson—the mainstay, the foster-father, the central power of it all. It is not possible to say where his influence was felt most: stimulus and counsel flowed from him in ample streams alike to the Committee, to the undergraduates, and to the missionaries. One expression must suffice. One of the best known of the junior missionaries of a few years ago wrote to Mrs Watson: "You could not be aware what a father he has been to many of us—perhaps he did not know himself—but his words and his letters and his presence have made a real difference to our lives." In the district itself his form had become as familiar as was possible to one unable to leave home frequently, and when they saw him they understood something of what they were told of him. As the connecting link between old Johnians and this College enterprise he was unique. If their subscriptions did not arrive spontaneously it was often because they did not desire to forego his genial letter of application: this, or the letter of acknowledgment, has been to not a few Johnians their only recurrent contact with the life of their old College.

Of late the problems arising as to the future of all the College Missions engaged his thought. Are they to be fixed or migratory? Can undergraduate interest be aroused for parishes

in the same way as for new Mission districts? How are we to replace the subscriptions of senior members of the original days? At the Conference in our Combination Room last November Watson was prominent, and in the volume, *The Cambridge Mission to South London* (1904), his story of our pioneer enterprise naturally heads the series. How his loss is to be supplied no one has foresight enough to tell. We would fain hope that upon his twenty years of glad yet anxious toil will fall the consummating blessing that when the worker is gone his work, in other hands, follows on. Is it out of place in this record to insert the expression of a wish on his behalf that each reader will register a resolve not to cease to hold as a part of his interest in St John's the welfare of its Mission in South London?

If the writer may be permitted in these pages to lay a small chaplet upon the grave of a friend, it will be to say that he thinks of Frederic Watson as combining the qualities of severity and tenderness in a singularly impressive and attractive balance. Against what seemed to him to be unworthy it was *saeva indignatio*, expressed with flashing eye, vibrating voice, and pungent epithet. But in the presence of modesty, enquiry, weakness, need, and even frailty if confessed, it was the sympathy and helpfulness of a heart which loved to be kind. Nay, more, it was that tenderness which surpasses natural kindness, the *ἐπιεικεια* of the soul trained in the school of Christ.

REV R. S. BRACEBRIDGE HEMING HALL M.A.

Mr Hall, Rector of Weddington, who died at the Rectory on February 5th 1906, aged 72, was the only son of Captain Joseph Hall and his wife Ellen. He was born August 6th 1833, in Paris. Mr Hall was related both to the Hemings and the Bracebridges, two of the oldest families in Warwickshire and Leicestershire. He was the closest surviving relative of the late Mr Charles Holt Bracebridge, who was well known throughout the midlands as the man who took Miss Florence Nightingale (the first Army Nurse) to the Crimean War. Mr Bracebridge was a great Shakespearian enthusiast, and through his instrumentality the poet's house at Stratford-on-Avon was preserved to the nation.

After taking his degree in 1856 Mr Hall was ordained, his first curacy was at Barlaston, Staffordshire, where he remained from 1858 to 1861, then going to West Lulworth and Benton in Dorsetshire. In 1864 he became Vicar of Stapleford in Wiltshire, where he remained until 1872 in that year he succeeded his cousin, the Rev G. W. Sanford, as Rector of Weddington. His uncle, the Rev Dempster Heming, had been Rector of the parish for 38 years. At Weddington Mr Hall spent the rest of his life, ministering to the spiritual needs of a country parish. He was fond of all kinds of out-door sports, especially of fishing and shooting, these he enjoyed almost to the last, attributing to them his great vitality.

After succeeding to Weddington Mr Hall married, June 22nd 1873, at St Paul's Church, Bath, Miss Selina Frances Chowne, daughter of the Rev James Henry Chowne M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon. Mrs Hall died January 11th 1891 and was buried at Weddington. They had a family of five children:—two sons, the Rev Bracebridge Lindsay Hall (of St John's, B.A. 1899), now curate of Broadway, Worcestershire, and Mr Alexander Tilson Hall; and three daughters, Misses Ellen Sanford, Amecia Frances and Selina Poyntz Hall.

Mr Hall was buried at Weddington on February 8th, and the funeral was very largely attended.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1905: the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Francis Edward Ainger (1883), son of the Rev George Henry Ainger, Principal of St Bee's College; baptized at St Bee's 27 March 1859. Curate of Hemel-Hempstead 1884-86; of Rothbury, Northumberland 1886-87; of Newburn, Northumberland 1887-89; of St George, Cullercoats, Northumberland 1889-91; Vicar of Sparsholt, near Winchester 1893-1904, also Rector of Lainston 1894-1904; Rector of St John's, Jedburgh, Scotland 1904-1905. Died 25 October at Whitley Bay.

Rev Henry Francis Bather (1856), son of John Bather, Barrister; baptized in St Alkmund's parish, Shrewsbury, 10 February 1832. Died at The Close, Hereford, 10 September, aged 73 (see p. 109).

Rev Henry John Borrow (1851), son of Henry Borrow; born in St Mary's parish, Truro, Cornwall, 19 February 1829; baptized 1 April 1829. Sometime Curate of Hayle, Cornwall; Rector of Lanivet, Cornwall 1862-81. Latterly resided at 38, Nevern Square, London, S.W.; died there 21 November, aged 75. Mr Borrow married a daughter of John Ward M.R.C.S., of Bodmin. He published: "A description of the mural paintings discovered on the walls of Lanivet Church during its restoration in 1864. With some speculations as to their meaning and

date, accompanied by illustrations, reduced from actual drawings by the Rector" (Truro, privately printed, no date).

Rev William Jackson Brodribb (1852), son of William Perrin Brodribb, of Warminster; born 1 March 1829; educated at King's College, London. Fellow of the College 1856-60; Rector of Wootton Rivers, near Marlborough 1860-1905. Died at the Rectory 24 September, aged 75. In conjunction with his cousin, the Rev A. J. Church, he issued many classical works.

Frederick Burford (1876), son of Thomas Burford; baptized at Stratford, Essex 21 September 1853. Admitted a Solicitor July 1879; practised at Bristol. Died 29 March at Thorncliffe, Saltford, Bristol, aged 51.

Rev John Donthorne Coe (1899), son of Frederick Coe, born at Fincham, Norfolk 23 January 1876; educated at the Grammar School, King's Lynn. Curate of Harrow Green, Diocese of St Alban's 1899-1905. Died 25 October at Hill Grove, Somerset, aged 29.

Rev Walter Collier (1890), son of Edwin Collier, born at Wigan, Lancashire 9 September 1864; educated privately. Curate of Skipton in Craven 1891-95; of St John the Evangelist, Altrincham 1896-98; of Timperley 1898-1903; of Hoylake, near Birkenhead 1903-1905. Died suddenly 5 January, aged 41.

Edward Lockyer Curry (1877), fourth son of Rear Admiral Douglas Curry born at Chettle Lodge, Blandford 15 February 1854; educated at Rugby School. Many years Master at the High School, Montreal. Died at Montreal 19 June.

Rev John Bayley Davies (1863), son of Evan Davies, farmer; baptized at Pottton, Salop; educated at Shrewsbury School. Assistant Master at Rossall School 1862-64; Curate of Morton, Lincolnshire 1864-66; Rector of Waters Upton, near Wellington, Salop 1866-1905. For many years a member of the Wellington Board of Guardians and of the Rural District Council. Died 23 November, after an operation.

Rev William James Earle (1849), son of the Rev Henry John Earle, of High Ongar, Essex; baptized at High Ongar 3 October 1826. Second Master and Sub-Warden of Uppingham School 1849-81; Curate of Great Yeldham, near Halstead 1881-87; Rector of Great Yeldham 1887-1905; Rural Dean of Yeldham 1895-99. Died at the Rectory 31 July, aged 78. In 1853 when Mr Earle joined the Staff at Uppingham it consisted of two masters engaged in teaching 25 boys; four years afterwards Edward Thring became Headmaster and Mr Earle was his senior colleague for 28 years; during that time he saw the diminutive Uppingham expand into a public school of 300 boys under 30 masters. In the *Uppingham School Magazine* for October 1905 is printed a letter from Mr William S. Patterson, of The Gables, Fulwood Park, Liverpool; from this we take the following passages; there is a picture, and not an unkindly one, in Mr Rawnsley's book, lately published, of the Usher as he appeared 50 years ago teaching the younger boys in the inner room of the old Schoolroom in the churchyard, which recalls vividly the impression Mr Earle made on his early boys, now, alas! advancing far in life, and shews how he gained the firm affection of that and several succeeding generations of his 'old boys.' I think that it was in 1849 that he was appointed Usher and Sub-Warden, as the quaint title ran, it was in 1861 that "Brooklands" was built, and at the end of 1880 he left Uppingham in search of that partial leisure which he had well earned by long and faithful service. For nearly a quarter of a century he filled the position of a country Rector, and gained the esteem of a large district and population.

These dates cover an unusually long period. Mr Earle's interest in Uppingham was keen to the end, and it is doubtful if at any school a master has had so varied an experience or seen so many changes.

It was perhaps in his friendships and associations with "Old Boys" that Mr Earle's genial nature was best shown. In the old, almost prehistoric, days of the half-year, when the "Old Boys" cricket match was played towards the end of August, an annual feature was the breakfast, in its elements more like a banquet, to which we were all bidden by Mrs. Earle, and where our host was never tired of telling of the cricketers who had been in his house. Later in the day he would like to hang on the arm of one of these special "old boys" of his, and walking round the cricket ground dilate on the victories of Brooklands in the house-cup contest—they held the cup for four consecutive years in the early seventies.

Another familiar scene was his gowned and running figure, breasting the hills for first school—for which he was never once late in over 30 years—and, although well advanced in middle life, holding his own with most of us.

Another trait of our house-master was his accuracy and love of order and dislike of slovenliness. Whatever other faults Brooklands' boys may have had, untidiness was never allowed to be one of them. Of the greater virtues Mr Earle had certainly an abundant share, and especially he cherished and practised a high sense of loyalty and honour. It was a matter of common knowledge among the older boys that in many things he did not see "eye to eye" with Mr Thring, but he loyally carried out many plans of which he did not entirely approve, and in his intercourse with the boys at school never discussed, or allowed to be discussed, any differences with his Chief.

In the world outside of the School he had many interests, and in many houses in the neighbourhood of Liverpool—where three of his four sons began their career—he was a welcome and honoured guest.

A generation at school is necessarily a short one, and to many of our readers, Mr Earle's name may hardly be known, but to those whose memory goes back to the sixties and seventies of the last century, during which time the School was first making for itself a great name in England, his name was closely associated with all that was best at Uppingham.

It is true that his successors give us the same cordial welcome, and it is also true that the School flourishes more than ever under the present Headmaster, but human nature as we grow older is inclined to go back to early feelings and early associations. We must therefore be pardoned if we look back through the long vista of years and entwine some of our most affectionate memories at Uppingham with the great Headmaster and his great colleague, our Housemaster, who worked together and built up the school through many difficulties during those 30 years.

Rev Augustin Gaspard Edouart (1840); born in Middlesex; educated at King's College, London. Curate of Deane 1840-41; Perpetual Curate of St Paul, Blackburn 1841-50; Vicar of St Michael's, Burleigh Street, and Chaplain of the Charing Cross Hospital 1850-62; Vicar of Leominster, Herefordshire 1862-96; Chaplain to the Leominster Union 1884-96. Latterly resided at The Priory, Kenilworth Road, Ealing; died there 14 March, aged 88. Mr Edouart published: "The History, Past and Present, of Leominster Priory Church," 1879.

John Hammerton Edwards M.D. (1882), son of the Rev John Edwards, of Todmorden; baptized there 22 January 1860. Educated at Bedford Grammar School. After taking his B.A. degree he developed some lung trouble and was ordered to Australia. On his return to England he entered St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he gained the Shuter Scholarship. In 1888 he became one of the late Mr P. Marrant Baker's dressers; he passed the examination for M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1889, and took the M.D. degree at Cambridge. He was some time House Surgeon at

St Bartholomew's Hospital. About 1891 he began to practice at Denmark Hill, being Medical Officer of the Camberwell Provident Dispensary. About this time he married his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Bissett, of Barrow-in-Furness; by her he had a son and a daughter who survive him. After a year or two he moved to Bedford, where he took an active part on the Town Council and was elected Assistant Physician to the Bedford County Hospital. After a few years his health again broke down; he relinquished his practice and went to India to visit two brothers, who are well known as civil engineers. Returning home, he married a second time on 15 September 1897 at Trinity Church, Bedford, Grace Alice, widow of the late James Braddon McCallum M. Inst. C.E., by whom he leaves one daughter. For a time he lived at Brighton; for the last few years he has acted as Medical Officer on one of the large steamship lines. He died 1 November at his residence, Ashburnham House, Bedford, aged 45.

Right Rev Charles James Ellicott, late Bishop of Gloucester (1841). Died 15 October at his residence, Tresco, Bichington-on-Sea (see p. 84).

Alfred Lloyd Vandyke Ewbank (1864), son of Cooper Ewbank; baptized at West Derby, Lancashire, February 1840. Sometime Principal of Patna College; Fellow of Calcutta University. Died 6 January at 31, Argyle Road, West Ealing, aged 65.

Venerable Edward Hamilton Gifford (1843), Honorary Fellow. Died 4 May in London, aged 84 (*Eagle*, xxvi, 372).

Rev Edward Hadden Granger (1861), son of Frederic Granger, Surgeon; baptized at Bristol 22 December 1834. Curate of Christian Malford 1861-63; of Narberth 1863-64; of St Paul's, Dunedin 1864-65; Incumbent of All Saints', Dunedin, New Zealand 1865-72; of Waihouaiti 1874-80; of Queenstown 1880-82; of Taradale 1882-83; of St Mary, Waipukurau 1883-86. Latterly resided in Bristol. Died 6 January at 212, Redland Road, Bristol, aged 70.

Rev George Septimus Gruggen (1858), son of William Gruggen, Surgeon; baptized at Chichester, Sussex 22 September 1834. Curate of Yafforth, Yorks 1858-60; of Brodfield, Berks 1861-62; Assistant Chaplain of St Thomas', Newcastle-on-Tyne 1862-68; Vicar of St Peter-the-Great (or sub-deanery), Chichester 1868-96; Chaplain and Secretary to Bishop Otter's Memorial Club 1878; Vicar of Ampport, near Andover 1896-1905; Rural Dean of Andover 1901-1905. Died at Ampport 17 March, aged 70. He was an authority on all church matters, and a contributor to Eyre and Spottiswoode's "Holy Bible with Notes original and selected."

Rev Henry George Hastings (1876), son of George Hastings; baptized at Stainforth, Hatfield, Yorks 12 April 1840. Sometime Minister of the Hampton Hill Congregational Church. Died 21 November, aged 65.

George Wirgman Hemming K.C. (1844), son of Henry Keene Hemming, of Upper Tooting; born 19 August 1821. Senior Wrangler 1844; Fellow of the College. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 15 November 1844; called to the Bar 3 May 1850; Q.C. 25 June 1875; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn 24 November 1876. He was a Commissioner under the Universities Act 1877, was Equity Editor of Law Reports from 1865 to 1894, and was an Official Referee from 1877 to his death. He died 7 January at 2, Earl's Court Square, London, aged 83. Mr Hemming was a voluminous writer on many subjects, and, in addition to contributions extending over many years to various magazines and periodicals, he published a number of books and pamphlets. Of his "Differential and Integral Calculus," editions were published in 1842 and 1852. In the latter year

he published an income tax pamphlet, *Fusion of Law and Equity* pamphlets in 1873, and a work entitled "*Billiards Mathematically Treated*," of which editions appeared in 1893 and 1904. Mr G. W. Hemming married, 14 June 1855 at St Pancras Church, Louisa Annie, second daughter of Mr Samuel Hemming, of Merry Wood, near Bristol, late Bombay Engineers.

Rev John William Duncombe Hernaman (1848), son of John Hernaman, of Leeds; born at Leeds 27 June 1826; educated at the Kieper Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring. Was for two years an Assistant Master at Repton School, appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools 1852, and became a Chief Inspector. Mr Hernaman married, 30 September 1858 at Edwinstowe, Notts, Claudia, daughter of the late Rev W. H. Ibotson, Rector of Edwinstowe. Latterly resided at St Mary's, Ditchling Road, Brighton. Died at Brighton 17 November, aged 79.

James Hewitt (admitted to the College 20 February 1858 as a Ten-year man, but did not graduate), son of Thomas Hewitt, of Cambridge; baptized 30 November 1832. In the 'fifties' Mr James Hewitt was one of the Masters at St John's Training College, Battersea, and his name is familiar to many as the compiler of Hewitt's Geography of the British Colonies, Scriptural Geographies and other works. In 1863 he established the preparatory School at Field House at Rottingdean, Brighton; this was one of the first of its kind and was most successful. He carried on the work of this School until 1887. He travelled widely in company with a brother and sister, visiting many parts of Europe, Palestine, and Egypt. In 1898 he purchased Lower Park, Dedham, where he latterly resided. He died there 10 April, aged 72. Mr Hewitt never took much part in public affairs, but in private life he was active and sincere in the advancement of any good cause. He was never married. He was a brother of the Rev Thomas Hewitt (B.A. 1858, sometime Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel College); his sister, who died in 1896, was wife of the Rev C. A. Jones (B.A. 1857 of St John's), Rector of Dedham.

Rev Thomas Hodges (1865), son of William Hodges; baptized at Reading, Berks 1 August 1832. Curate of St Lawrence, Appleby 1865-71; Vicar of Camerton with St Paul, Seaton, near Workington, Cumberland. Died 16 February, aged 72. Mr Hodges worked most strenuously for the welfare of the parish, and has left behind him many lasting records of his energy.

Richard Hodgson (1882), son of Richard Hodgson, born at Melbourne, Australia 24 September 1855. Died at Boston, U.S.A. in December 1905. A correspondent writes as follows: R. Hodgson was undoubtedly a man of considerable ability, though I believe he never produced any work of the first order from the expert's point of view. In character he was most remarkable. It is perhaps easier for an Australian, not surrounded by early youth by a thick atmosphere of custom and precedent, to think, speak, and live in an unconventional manner. Anyhow the difference in ways of looking at life, that marked off Hodgson from English students, was very striking. One important point with him was the wish to keep up a high standard of body as well as of mind, and in this effort he was successful. He had a well developed figure, and was a particularly graceful mover, utterly free from the common defects of slouch shuffle and swagger. He was a noted boxer, and an active man generally. I think he thought it right to keep his body in a state of perpetual training as an efficient servant of the mind—whatever he held the mind to be. You could imagine him wanting to discuss a philosophical question with a man whose head he had just punched, but not as wishing to punch the head of one with whom he had been arguing. To some he merely seemed a prig, as a man will when he lives by rules, and that rule is not the way of the world. Yet he was in truth no prig:

he was too completely his own master, too free from affection and passion, too conscious of imperfection, to fit that title. He was at one time, in his zeal to benefit mankind, perhaps too ready to submit to experiments. I have myself seen him under the influence of an Oriental drug, taken for this purpose. Some years ago, before he settled in America, he was sent out by Professor H. Sidgwick to India, to inquire into the credibility of the claim of the then notorious Madam Blavatsky to have opened relations with the unseen world. His report was most unfavourable, and he seems to have detected a wretched imposture. But this did not turn him from the subject. In his later years, spent among a highly intellectual society at Boston, psychical research was his chief interest. A kind letter from Prof Wendell of Harvard tells me that the communications which Hodgson had for some time past with the 'spirits' became more and more clear and articulate. He was apparently 'quietly assured' that he was really in communication with higher than earthly beings. Under orders (as he believed) from this quarter he gave up articles of diet to which he had long been used. The Professor notes the respect and affection with which this ascetic without asceticism was regarded by his Boston friends, and the vigour and good health that he enjoyed to the last. On a day in the middle of December (I have not the exact date) he fell down and died without a moment of suffering, while in the middle of a game of tennis. A post-mortem shewed that his heart had been diseased in a way not to be detected by external examination. The Psychical inquiries to which he was devoted have been taken in charge by friends. It was well that so kindly and virtuous a man should have a painless end. He resided in College till long after he was M.A., and since he settled at Boston he twice spent a Long Vacation in College rooms for the purposes of study.

Charles Howard (1860), eldest son of Thomas Howard of The Springs, Evandale County, Tasmania; born at Lannceston Van Diemen's Land in 1827. First admitted to the College 24 April 1841, readmitted 15 October 1855. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 11 November 1861, called to the Bar 17 November 1864. Practised as a Conveyancer and Equity Draftsman. Mr Howard was a B.A. of the University of London in 1867. Died 21 November at his residence 49 Queen's Gardens, London, W.

Elliot Burrowes Hutchins (admitted to St John's 11 January 1867, but did not graduate). Youngest son of Samuel Hutchins of Ardragashel, and of Fortlands Charleville co Cork and his wife Mary Burrowes, daughter of Peter Burrowes, M.P. for Enniscorthy in the Irish Parliament. Born 2 April 1845 in St Peter's Dublin. Kept four Terms at Trinity College Dublin before coming to St John's. Died 1 July at Headley, Epsom.

Benjamin Atkinson Irving (matriculated from St John's in 1846, B.A. 1850 from Emmanuel), son of the Rev William Irving, Towend, Bolteistone, Yorks, born there 19 October 1826. A Justice of the Peace, died 20 March at Birthwaite House, Windermere, aged 78.

Rev Joseph Laxton Kitchin (1858 as Kitchen), son of Laxton Kitchen, baptized at Newborough, Northamptonshire 24 April 1831. Headmaster of Bideford Grammar School 1869-74; Curate of St James', Exeter 1874-76; Chaplain to the Wonford Asylum, Exeter 1876-1901. Died at his residence Montgomery, Teignmouth, S Devon 23 December, aged 74.

Rev Walton Kitching, (1852), admitted to St John's 18 October 1850 from Catherine Hall; educated at King's College, London. Curate of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks 1853-54; of the French Episcopal Church of St John Evangelist La Savioie, Bloomsbury, 1858-72. Latterly resident at 23 Kildare Gardens, Bayswater, London, W. Died at St Thomas'

Home, 30 September aged 77; buried at Old Windsor. Mr Kitching married, 11 March 1852 at St Andrew's Guernsey, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. C. M'Kenzie, R.N.

Rev Joseph Hirst Lupton (1858), died 15 December at 7 Earls Terrace, W., aged 69. See p. 238.

George Alfred Matthew (1878), son of John Matthew of Cambridge, baptized 13 February 1856, educated at Cranbrook School. Was articled to Mr John Eaden of Cambridge and was admitted a Solicitor in 1881. For 22 years he was a partner in the firm of Gunn and Matthew of Cambridge. Mr Matthew never took a prominent part in local politics. He was keenly interested in books, had a large and valuable library and was very helpful on the Committee of the Free Library. He held the office of President of the Cambridgeshire Law Society. Died very suddenly in his office in St Andrew's Street, Cambridge, 5 January, aged 49.

Rev Joseph Merriman (1860), son of Richard Merriman of Sheepshed, Leicestershire, baptized 23 December 1835. Died at Freshwater Rectory, Isle of Wight 27 January, aged 71 years. See *Eagle* xxvi, 389. Dr Merriman married 20 August 1868 at Cranleigh Church, Julia Ellen, only daughter of the late Thomas Wright Wells esquire, and step-daughter of Henry Townsend esquire, Rydinghurst.

Rev Jonathan Clouter Parkyn (1857), son of James Parkyn, baptized at Stoke Damerel, Devon 11 June 1834. Curate of Wolborough, Devon 1858-59; of Blisland, Cornwall 1870-78; Rector of Sydenham Damerel, Devon 1878-97. Latterly resided at Stafford Terrace, Plymouth. Died at Plymouth 3 December, aged 71. Mr Parkyn married Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev H. J. Morshead, Rector of Kelby; she died 18 July 1886 at Sydenham Damerel, from the results of a carriage accident.

George Joseph Peachell (1865), son of Joseph Robert Peachell, born 14 April 1842, baptized at St Nicholas, Deptford 12 June 1842; educated at Rochester School. For twenty-six years Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Wycombe, Bucks. Died at High Wycombe 6 March, aged 62.

Rev John Dawson Peake (1852), son of Robert Peake, of March, Cambridge-shire; born at March and baptized 21 February 1830; educated at Oakham School. Curate of Medbourne 1853-55; of Kirkby la Thorpe 1855-58; Vicar of Laleham, Middlesex 1859-83; Rector of Pitchcott, Bucks 1883-85; Rector of Week St Mary, Cornwall 1885-95; Rector of Burrough-on-the-Hill, near Melton Mowbray 1895-1904. Died at his residence, Week St Mary, Cornwall, 8 October, aged 75.

Rev Joseph Ray (matriculated from St John's in 1848, B.A. from Magdalene 1854), son of the Rev Richard Ray, Wesleyan Minister, of Sittingbourne, Kent; born at Sittingbourne 26 May 1822. Curate of All Saints', Northampton 1856-58; of Tamworth 1858-59; Curate and Lecturer of St Philip's, Birmingham 1859-66; Rector of Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire 1866-94; Rector of Beaford, Devon 1894-99; Rector of Ayot St Lawrence, near Welwyn 1900-1905. Mr Ray was Chaplain to Lord Leigh 1896 to his death. He died 15 June 1905. A tablet to his memory, the gift of his old parishioners, was unveiled in St Martin's Church, Ashton-on-Mersey, on November 12th.

Rev Thomas Proctor Rigby (1849), son of Michael Rigby; born at Lancaster 16 February 1825; educated at Sedbergh School. Head Master of the Grammar School, Horton in Ribblesdale 1849-56; Perpetual Curate of Aughton in Halton, Lancashire 1856-89. Continued to reside in Aughton; died there 6 January, aged 79. He was instrumental in building Aughton Church about the year 1864.

Francis James Roughton (1846), son of William Roughton, surgeon, of Kettering; born 29 April 1822; educated at Oakham School. Mr Roughton was collated by the Bishop of Ely to a Fellowship in Jesus College in the year 1849, and remained a Fellow until his death. Died 8 October at EVELYNS, Kettering.

Rev James John Rowe (1849); born in Devonshire; educated at Exeter Grammar School. He was the eldest son of the Rev James John Rowe, sometime Rector of St Mary-at-Arches, Exeter, and of Morchard Bishop, Devon. Curate of Bickington, Devon 1849-51; of King William's Town, South Africa 1857-58; Missioner at Keiskama Hoek 1859-68; Acting Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa 1868-76, serving at Keiskama and King William's Town; Curate of Morchard Bishop, Devon 1876-81. Latterly resided at Marychurch, Torquay; died there 19 May, aged 79.

Rev Theophilus Barton Rowe (1856), son of the Rev Samuel Rowe, Wesleyan Minister, Croydon, Surrey; born at Croydon 25 January 1833; educated at Durham School. Died 13 January at St Anne's, Surrey Road, Bournemouth (see *Eagle*, xxvi, 217).

George Sills (1856), second son of William Sills, farmer, of Casthorpe, Lincolnshire; baptized at Barrowby 26 August 1832; educated at Grantham School. Admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 15 November 1852; called to the Bar 26 January 1858. Mr Sills joined the Midland Circuit; he became a Revising Barrister, Counsel to the Post Office on the Midland Circuit, Counsel to the Mint for Northamptonshire, and a Commissioner for Trial of Municipal and County Council Election petitions. He was Recorder of Lincoln from 1888 until his death. In 1894-5 he was a member of the Bar Committee, and was also a member of the Bar Council from 1895 to 1898. He published "A Treatise on Composition Deeds" 1868; "A Treatise on the Bankruptcy Act" 1870; "A Treatise on the Agricultural Holdings Act" 1870. Mr Sills married, 8 October 1864 at Marylebone Church, Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of Frederick William Caldwell Esq, of 4, Hanover Terracet Regent's Park, and Mishnish, Argyllshire, who survives him, together with their eight children. Died 6 September at his residence, Casthorpe, Barrowby, Lincolnshire, aged 73.

Rev Herbert Clementi Smith (1859), son of the Rev John Smith, of Mercer's School; born at Bradford, Wilts, 1 March 1836; educated at St Paul's School; a Pauline Exhibitioner and Gower Exhibitioner at St John's. Assistant Master and Chaplain at Shrewsbury School 1859-62; Curate of Reepham, Norfolk 1862-64; of Battle, Sussex 1864-67; Curate of Grantham and Viscountess Campden's Preacher at Grantham 1867-70; Minor Canon and Precentor of Manchester 1870-78; Fishbourne Lecturer at Berwick-on-Tweed 1877-1905. Died 9 February at his residence, 35 Holland Park Avenue, London, W. Mr Clementi Smith published "An English adaptation of *Die Sieben Worte des Erlöser am Kreuz*" (Haydn's Oratorio). By his will he left the sum of £1000 to be divided among a number of charities.

Benjamin Bousfeld Swan (1849), eleventh son of Groves Chamney Swan, of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law; born in Dublin 2 December 1826. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 6 June 1848; called to the Bar 9 June 1854. Mr Swan married, 24 June 1858, Laura, youngest daughter of William Lycett Esq, of London. Died 7 February at his residence, Bolton House, Teddington.

Rev John James Thornley (1867), son of John Thornley; baptized at Preston, Lancashire 14 April 1843. Curate of St Michael, Workington 1866-71; Vicar of St John, Workington 1871-92; Vicar of Kerkoswald 1892-1905; died at Kerkoswald Vicarage 1 December, aged 62. Mr Thornley won

his spurs in the laborious work of building up Church life at Workington. He was the organiser of the social side of parish life, and by lectures in his parish room did much among working men to awaken wider interests and create a literary outlook. From first to last he was keenly interested in elementary education. To him this meant much more than the three R's. It meant the rousing of sympathy in children for bird and animal life, and for the history of their native county. The scholars of the parish school at Kerkoswald had in 1905 won Canon Rawnsley's challenge shield, open to the County under the auspices of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, for essays on bird and tree life.

Rev James Tillard (1861), son of the Rev James Arthur Tillard; baptized at Bluntisham, Hunts 21 April 1839. Tutor of St Columba's College, Rathfarnham, Dublin 1862-67; Curate of Bainsley, Gloucestershire 1867-69; of West Malling, Kent 1869-73. Mr Tillard married, 5 February 1868 at Bibury, Gloucestershire, Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev Henry Snow (of St John's B.A. 1833), Vicar of Bibury. Latterly resided at The Glebe, Penshurst; died there 25 January. Mrs Tillard died in 1888.

Robert Tucker (1855), son of Robert Tucker of Blucher Street, St Mary, Newington, Surrey; born 26 April 1832. Many years Mathematical Master at University College School, and Secretary to the London Mathematical Society. Died 29 January at his residence, Middleton, Rowlands Road, Worthing, aged 72. See *Eagle*, XXI, pp. 119-123; *Proceedings of The London Mathematical Society*, Series 2, Vol. III, pp. xii-xx, where there is a history of Mr Tucker's scientific papers.

Rev Henry Brooke Waterfield (1865), son of Wright Waterfield (and his wife Susanna Draycott) born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 18 December 1840; educated at Stamford School. Curate of Porthleven 1865-67; of St Stythian 1867-68; of St Germoe 1868-73; of Flushing St Peter 1873-80; Vicar of St Eval 1880-86; Curate of Charlton in Dover 1892-94; of Tingrith, Beds 1894-99; Curate of Fornham near Bury St Edmunds 1899-1905. Died at Fornham All Saints 30 October, aged 65. Mr Waterfield married 25 April 1867 at Porthleven, Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Nash.

Rowland Hill West (1871), son of the Rev T. West, baptized at Chippenham, Wilts 1863. M.R.C.S. England and L.S.A. 1873. Studied at St Thomas' Hospital. A certifying Factory Surgeon. Practised at 10 St Mary Church Square, Taunton; died there 15 January, aged 62.

Frank Alfred White (Undergraduate), son of Charles Leonard Jackson White, Civil Engineer; born 18 June 1881, at 15 Mount Pleasant Square, Ranelagh, Rathmore, Dublin. Drowned 7 August while sailing on a yacht on the Orwell, near Ipswich. See p. 113.

Rev William Allen Whitworth (1862), son of the Rev William Whitworth, baptized at Runcorn, Cheshire 11 April 1840. Died 12 March, aged 65. See p. 396. Mr Whitworth was one of the earliest contributors to the Mathematical columns of *The Educational Times*, the same can be said of Mr R. Tucker mentioned above. Of the name which occur in the first volume of the Reprints from the Educational Times, the only working survivor is Prof W. H. H. Hudson; the names of our Master, Dr Taylor, and of Canon J. M. Wilson, also occur. Mr Whitworth married 10 June 1885 at St John's, Hammersmith, Sarah Louisa, only daughter of the late Timms Hervey Elwes, esq., of Ipswich, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut. General Elwes of Stoke College, Clare, Suffolk.

Augustus Samuel Wilkins (1868), son of Samuel T. Wilkins, born at Enfield Road, Kingsland, Middlesex, 2 June 1846. Died 26 July at Llandrillo-Rhos, Wales. See p. 69.

George James Wilson (Undergraduate), son of William Wilson, Methodist Minister; born 26 March 1885 at Maguire's Bridge, co Fermanagh, Ireland. Educated at Campbell College, Belfast. Sometime a Scholar of the College. Died (by his own hand) 11 October 1905 near Enniskillen.

William Shepley Wilson (1861), son of John Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, baptized at Lewisham, Kent, 6 March 1839. Died 5 July at his residence, Burnside, Sandhurst Road, Tunbridge Wells, aged 66.

Rev Frederick Charles Woodhouse (1850), son of George Edward Woodhouse, esq., of Hampstead; baptized at Hampstead 9 April 1828. Died 27 September at Holy Trinity Vicarage, Folkestone, aged 77. See p. 106.

Rev Charles Yeld (1865), son of William Walter Yeld and his wife Sarah Hollier; born 4 March 1841 at Lichfield Street, Walsall, Staffordshire. Educated at Rugby School. Curate of St Peter at Arches, Lincoln, and Mathematical Master Lincoln Grammar School 1865-68; Senior Assistant Master High School, Nottingham 1868-72; Curate of St Matthew's, Nottingham 1868-74; Vicar of St John the Baptist, Leenside, Nottingham 1874-83; Headmaster of University School, Nottingham 1883-91; Vicar of Grassendale near Liverpool 1894-1905. Died at Grassendale 1 May, aged 61. Mr Yeld married 18 September 1867 at Etonia Church, Harriot May, daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth Hawksmoore Stevenson, of Sandon Lodge, Cobridge, Stoke on Trent. Mr Yeld published: "The life of devotion" (from the French of St Francois de Sales) 1869; "The Holy Communion" 1872; "Absolution and Confession" 1878; "A Ladder of Heaven" 1890. He edited "Florians Select Fables" 1887.

Rev Charles John Francis Yule (1873), son of Henry Braddick Yule, Master R.N.; born at East Stonehouse, Devon 23 March 1848. Died 10 February at Eynsham, Oxon. See *Eagle*, xxvi, 399.

The following deaths were not recorded last year:

Andrew Lighton (1844), fourth son of the Rev Sir John Lighton, rector of Donoughmore, co Donegal, by his wife Mary Hamilton, second daughter of Christopher Robert Pemberton, M.D. of Newton, Cambridgeshire. Born 26 December 1822, was for sometime a Captain in the 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. Died 13 November 1904 at his residence 12 Hanover Terrace, Ladbroke Square, London aged 81. Mr Lighton married 25 May 1860 Eliza Amelia, youngest daughter of Henry Sumner Joyce, of Freshford, Somerset. She died 11 January 1899; they had no issue.

Herbert Radcliffe (1867), only surviving son of Joshua Radcliffe, cotton manufacturer, baptized at Rochdale, Lancashire. Mr Radcliff was of Balderstone Hall, Rochdale; he died in London 3 December 1904, aged 58, and was buried at Rochdale 8 December.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1906.

On January 26th it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr John Fletcher Moulton (B.A. 1868), K.C., as one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Moulton is the third son of Mr James Egan Moulton, and was born at Madeley, Salop, 18 November 1844. He entered St John's 2 May 1864, from New Kingswood School, Bath. He was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman in 1868. For many years afterwards Coaches and Lecturers used to speak of his brilliance in examinations, the story being that the mere difference in marks between the Senior and second Wrangler in that year would have sufficed to place a man high up among the Wranglers. In April 1868 Mr Moulton was elected a Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College, holding his office as Lecturer till 1873. During this period he brought out a new edition of Boole's *Finite Differences*. He was admitted to the Middle Temple 4 November 1868 and was called to the Bar 17 November 1874; he became a Q.C. in 1885. He was M.P. for the Clapham Division 1885-86; for South Hackney 1894-95; and for the Launceston Division of Cornwall 1898-1905. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society 3 June 1880, and is also Officier de la Legion d'Honneur. He has served on various Royal Commissions.

Lord Justice Moulton received the honour of knighthood from the King at Buckingham Palace on Friday, February 16th.

The list of honours issued in connexion with the resignation of Mr Balfour's Ministry contained the name of Mr Clement Kinloch Cooke (B.A. 1878), on whom a knighthood was conferred. Mr Cooke was knighted by His Majesty at a Investiture held in Buckingham Palace on December 18th. Sir C. K. Cooke is editor and proprietor of the *Empire Review*, which he founded in 1901. He published the *Life of H. R. H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck*, in 1900.

Mr T. G. Carver, K.C. (B.A. 1871) has been appointed Judge of County Courts, on Circuit 12, in the place of his Honour Judge Cadman deceased.

The Most Reverend Dr Henry Lowther Clarke, Archbishop of Victoria in Australia, has been appointed to represent the University of Cambridge at the Jubilee of the University of Melbourne to be held in April 1906.

At a meeting of the Court of Governors of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire held at Cardiff on February 15th, Lord Plymouth (B.A. 1878 as Lord Windsor) was unanimously elected President of the University College for the term of five years.

The Chancellor of the University of London has appointed Professor J. Larmor (B.A. 1880) to be his representative on the Court of Governors of the University of Birmingham.

The following members of the College have been returned to the House of Commons at the General Election in January last:

G. W. Agnew	(B.A. 1874)	Salford West	L.
T. A. Herbert	(B.A. 1887)	Bucks., South	L.
J. Massie	(B.A. 1866)	Wilt., Cricklake	L.
A. M. Mond		Chester City	L.
Sir F. S. Powell	(B.A. 1850)	Wigan	C.
E. J. Soares	(B.A. 1884)	Devon, Barnstaple	L.

The following were unsuccessful candidates:

J. Bigwood	(B.A. 1863)	Middlesex, Brentford	C.
L. H. Courtney	(B.A. 1855)	Edinburgh, West	L.
L. H. Edmunds	(B.A. 1883)	Devonshire, Totnes	L.
J. A. Foote	(B.A. 1872)	Bristol, North	C.
Sir J. E. Gorst	(B.A. 1857)	Cambridge University	C.
E. A. Goulding	(B.A. 1885)	Finsbury, Central	C.
E. M. Hall	(B.A. 1883)	Lancashire, Southport	C.

Of the fifteen gentlemen selected on February 22nd by the Council of the Royal Society to be recommended for election into the Society, two are members of St John's: Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891), Fellow of the College and University Reader in Botany, and Mr T. J. P.A. Bromwich (B.A. 1893), late Fellow of the College. The following statements give an account of their work.

Mr Frederick Frost Blackman.

D.Sc. (Iond.). Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Formerly Lecturer and now Reader in Botany in the University. Has made distinguished investigations in the physiology of plants, of which the following may be mentioned: *Experimental Researches on Vegetable Assimilation and Respiration*, viz.:—*"On a New Method for investigating the Carbonic Acid Exchanges of Plants"* (Phil. Trans. 1895); *"On the Paths of Gaseous Exchange between Aerial Leaves and the Atmosphere"* *ibid.*, 1895; by his pupil, Miss Matthaei, *"On the Effect of Temperature on Carbon Dioxide Assimilation"* (*ibid.*); *"A*

Quantitative Study of Carbon-Dioxide Assimilation and Leaf-Temperature in Natural Illumination" (*ibid.*, with Miss Matthaei); "Optima and Limiting Factors" (Ann. of Bot., 1905); "On the Reaction of Leaves to Traumatic Stimulation" (*ibid.*, 1901); and other papers.

Mr Thomas John P'Anson Bromwich.

Formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway. Author of the following papers, among others, on mathematical subjects: "On the Reduction of a Linear Substitution to a Canonical Form" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxxi.); "Canonical Reduction of Linear Substitutions and Bilinear Forms, with a Dynamical Application" (*ibid.*, vol. xxxii.); "Note on Weierstrasse's Reduction of a Family of Bilinear Forms" (*ibid.*, vol. xxxii.); "On a Canonical Reduction of Bilinear Forms with special consideration of Congruent Reductions" (*ibid.*, vol. xxxii.); "Congruent Reductions of Bilinear Forms" (Amer. Journ., vol. xxiii.); "Theorems on Matrices and Bilinear Forms" (Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., vol. ii.); "The Reduction of Quadratic Forms and of Linear Substitutions" (Quart. Journ. Math., vol. xxxiii.); "The Roots of the Characteristic Equation of a Linear Substitution" (Acta Math., vol. xxix.); "Note on Nominal Surfaces" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxx.); "Classification of Conics and Quadrics" (Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., vol. x.); "Conformal Space Transformations" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxxiii.); "The Caustic by Reflexion of a Circle" (Amer. Journ., vol. xxvi.); "The Infinitesimal Generators of Parameter Groups" (Bull. Amer. Math. Soc., vol. viii.); "Note on Double Limits and the Inversion of a Repeated Infinite Integral" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. i.); "Some Extensions to Multiple Series of Abel's Theorem on the Continuity of Power Series" (*ibid.*, vol. ii.); "Applications to Dynamics of some Algebraical Results" (*ibid.*, vol. xxxiii.); "Note on Stability of Motion with an Application to Hydrodynamics" (*ibid.*, vol. xxxiii.); "On the Influence of Gravity on Elastic Waves, and in particular on the Vibrations of an Elastic Globe" (*ibid.*, vol. xxx.); "On some Solutions of Laplace's Equation" (*ibid.*, vol. xxx.); "Note on the Characteristic Invariants of an Asymmetric Optical System" (*ibid.*, vol. xxxi.); "Note on the Potential of a Symmetrical System" (Phil. Mag., vol. ii.); "On the Potential of a Single Sheet" (Arch. für Math. u. Phys., vol. ii.); "Note on the Wave Surface of a Dynamical Medium, Æolotropic in all respects" (Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., vol. xxxiv.).

The Geological Society of London have awarded their Murchison Medal for 1906 to Mr C. T. Clough (B.A. 1875). Mr Clough is Senior District Geologist to H.M.'s Geological Survey for Scotland; he has made prolonged observations on

the Laurentian and other primitive rocks in the Western Highlands, and has recently been making a survey of the Scottish Coal-fields.

Mr. F. L. Kitchen (B.A. 1893), Palaeontologist to the Geological Survey, has been awarded the Wollaston fund of the Geological Society for the current year.

Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., has been elected a Fellow of King's College, London.

Mr J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1894), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics.

Mr H. T. Holmes (B.A. 1896), a Junior Inspector on the Board of Education, has been promoted to be one of His Majesty's Inspectors on the Technical Branch of the Board.

Mr L. D. Wakely (B.A. 1901) has been appointed private Secretary to Mr J. E. Ellis, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, has appointed Mr L. D. Wakely (B.A. 1901) to be his private Secretary.

Mr J. A. Cunningham (B.A. 1902), Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal and Second Scientific Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

We have been favoured with a copy of the first issue of *The Japan Year Book*. This interesting little volume gives a great deal of information with regard to the land of the Rising—or perhaps we should say, with Baron Suyematsu, of the Risen—Sun. It consists of two sections. The first section is full of information as to the Geography, the Court, Politics, Finance, Banks, Trades, Education, Religion and Justice, Army and Navy, somewhat on the lines of our own incomparable *Whitaker*. Another Section is devoted to Contemporary Worthies, corresponding to *Who's Who*. From this latter section we take the following notices of two distinguished Japanese members of the College:

(i) Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron (cr. '02), Rigaku-hakushi, President of the Peers' School, Mem. of the House of Peers, b. Jan. '55 in Mimasaka; studied Mathematics at Cambridge, England, '70-'77, and grad. it as one of the Wranglers. After filling for a long while chair of Mathematics in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., he was transferred to the post of Vice-Minister of Education, then to the President of the Imp. Univ. and lastly Minister of Education June 1901—July '03. Was created Baron

when the all-round ennobling was carried out in '03 to reward the members of the Katsura Ministry for their merit in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. He has been a member of the House of Peers since '90; is the President of the Peers' School from '04.

(2) Suyematsu, Kencho, Baron (cr. '95), Bungaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers. b. Aug. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; started public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*. Drew Marquis Ito's notice for his uncommon qualities, and through his recommendation he was appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures by famous men. Finally he obtained leave to study at Cambridge. Was a M.P. from his native district '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau '92-'96. During the Japan China war he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the patent of Barony. Was the Minister of Communication of the Ito Cabinet '98; Minister for the Interior '00-'01 of the *Seignkai* Ministry. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities he was sent to England where he continues to reside. Is a son-in-law of Marquis Ito whose eldest daughter is Baroness Suyematsu.

The Bournemouth Graphic for February 22nd has an article, with portrait, on the Rev Percival Clementi-Smith (B.A. 1871) from which we take the following:

Mr Clementi-Smith has the distinction of being the only clergyman who has been elected a member of the London Corporation since the Reformation. He was born at Mercers' School, then at College Hill, Cannon Street, but now moved to Barnard's Inn, his father being then headmaster of the School. He went to St John's College, Cambridge, and studied moral Philosophy under his intimate friend the Rev T. B. Wilkinson, Dean of Corpus, with whom during his third year he lived, by permission of the authorities of St John's, occupying the Dean's second suite of rooms, an unique experience, and there in his turn, in 1870, he received at breakfast his colleagues in the Lady Margaret Boat, of which the great Goldie was stroke, Mr Clementi-Smith being number three, the boat being second on the river and trying each night to bump Trinity, in which the brothers Close rowed stroke and seven. His grandfather was Muzio Clementi, called the "father of the pianoforte" on the stone slab over his grave in the South Cloister, Westminster Abbey; for he it was who brought that favourite instrument to perfection, and made it possible for Beethoven's melodies to be appreciated. Muzio Clementi was also the founder of the famous firm of Collard and Collard, which started on its enterprising career first of all as Clementi, and then Clementi and Collard. The families became more closely united when Colonel M. Clementi married a daughter of Mr Charles Collard, of Ravensworth. Mr Clementi-Smith has had, therefore, con-

nections in Bournemouth, and has visited the town often enough to know it well.

That Mr Clementi-Smith is well qualified to be a civic ruler may be inferred from the fact that he has for nearly a quarter of a century closely followed the various institutions and ceremonies in which London City is interested, and has associated himself with and received the highest honours from some of the guilds. He is chaplain to the Apothecaries Company; and has twice been elected Limbrough lecturer and chaplain of the Weavers' Company, a three years' appointment. Last year he had the honour of being Master of the Mercers' Company, which is the first of the twelve great companies of the City. At the same time he was Master of the Middlesex Lodge of Freemasons. He is also a founder and chaplain of the Guardian Lodge, and prospective Junior Warden. Nor is London's civic representative of the Church less esteemed by his clerical brethren; for as Senior Dean he is approaching the presidential chair of St Andrew College. This college is governed by a president, two deans, and four assistants. Mr Clementi-Smith has served four years as assistant, then as junior dean, and after next Easter will be president. He is also a surrogate of the London diocese. Mr Clementi-Smith represents the Ward of Castle Baynard, and is Rector of St Andrew by the Wardrobe with St Ann, Blackfriars, two parishes which were united after the fire of London. The "Times" office is in his parish. The interesting old church of St Andrew by the Wardrobe was so styled from the Wardrobe having been built adjacent to it, which, until it was burned down during the fire of London, was used for the custody of the Royal robes, just as the Tower is for the custody of the Royal jewels. Before the building of the Royal Wardrobe, the church was called St Andrew Juxta Baynard Castle.

A great lover of flowers—both Mr and Mrs Clementi-Smith are Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society—the Rector's garden and greenhouse, in the heart of the city, are examples of floriculture which have surprised many who believed that nothing beautiful could grow in confines so enclosed and limited: this city garden was visited and admired by the late Sir Walter Besant. The Rector's study is also interesting as being the identical room in which the first meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held, in 1779, from which the first missionaries were sent abroad. The Rector himself had four years missionary experience in Canada, working there from 1876 to 1880: and a few years ago, for one winter, was chaplain to the Sherry wine-shippers of Jerez de la Frontera, Spain. He was therefore much interested on being placed on the Reception Committee of the King of Spain, at the Guildhall Banquet last year.

A meeting of the committee of the Bishop Ellicott Memorial Fund was held at the Chapter House of Gloucester Cathedral

on Monday, January 15th, Sir John E. Dorington presiding. It was reported that at a meeting on Saturday the Dean and Chapter unanimously resolved that no monument of any kind could be placed in the choir of the cathedral. The Dean and Chapter also objected to anything in the shape of a tomb or cenotaph, but were prepared to admit a recumbent effigy as referred to in a memorandum which was found among the late Bishop's papers in some other part of the cathedral. Bishop Ellicott's memorandum was to the effect that if he should be thought worthy of any memorial, what he would wish was simply a recumbent form in stone in the cathedral of Gloucester similar in support and structure to the celebrated bracket tomb attributed to Abbot Serlo. After discussion, it was proposed by Mr B. St John Ackers, seconded by the Rev F. A. Lefroy, and carried unanimously: "This meeting cordially thanks the Dean and Chapter for their resolutions, and proposes that the course indicated in them shall be followed." It was decided that this resolution should be submitted to a general meeting to be held shortly.

We take the following paragraphs from *The Guardian* of December 6th 1905:

Dr J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Canon of Worcester, who recently resigned the Archdeaconry of Manchester and the Vicarage of Rochdale, received on Wednesday, November 29th, from a number of the clergy and laity of the Archdeaconry a cheque for £200. The gift, which was intended to mark the esteem in which Dr Wilson was held and the regret that is felt at his departure from Lancashire, will be devoted to the funds of the Daughters of the Clergy School in Darley Dale, an institution with which Dr Wilson has been closely associated. The presentation was made by the Bishop of Manchester, and the ceremony took place in the Chartered Accountants' Hall in the presence of many of the subscribers to the fund. The Dean of Manchester presided.

The Bishop of Manchester recalled the intense interest with which, fifteen years ago, he learned of Dr Wilson's appointment to the Archdeaconry, because he had heard of the fame of the Headmaster of Clifton, and the remarkable success that he had achieved at the college there. There were many occasions when the Bishop was best served by his archidiaconal eye when it was like Nelson's blind eye—and no one could have known better than Archdeacon Wilson—perhaps his schoolmaster experience taught him—when it was advisable to turn a blind eye towards the misdemeanours, if there were any, of the clergy. But it was not his idea of the office simply to make it a place of ease and neglect of his duty. None was so quick as he to discern the opportunity of helping a brother clergyman, and none so swift, when it was discerned, to seize the opportunity. It was that wonderful readiness of his to watch for opportunities

of kindness, and to use them promptly and with the greatest delight, that endeared the Archdeacon to all the clergy of the diocese. But he was not a mere Archdeacon of the clergy. He had a wider conception of his duties. If there could be such a thing as a layman's Archdeacon, beyond what appertained to the office of churchwarden—one who could really see the difficulties of the laity and try to interest them in the work of the Church and to arouse their enthusiasm—that person was Archdeacon Wilson. His whole heart was given to the defence of the faith, with which work Bishop Moorhouse, in bidding him farewell, charged him in those memorable words: "Go on with your defence of the faith." Of this work he was never weary, and many of the laity had been reassured, strengthened, and settled by his labours. It was a great loss to the diocese that he should have felt that his advancing years obliged him to sever himself from the work which he had been doing so long and so efficiently.

Dr Wilson, in replying, thanked the Bishop, the Dean, and Canon Kelly for their kind words, and expressed his indebtedness to the clergy and the laity for their splendid gift. At Worcester he was not likely to have any more leisure than he had before, but his work there was of a different kind. When he was at Clifton College, after a time the pressure of the personal responsibility for the lives and souls of those young people began to weigh upon him, and it was this that induced him to leave Clifton. And, again, after his years of pastoral work at Rochdale, it was the sense of the personal responsibility, the individual responsibility for his parishioners that became too much for him to bear. As he analysed his feelings it was this, and not the sense of work, which compelled him to retire from Rochdale. He urged the claims of the Daughters of the Clergy School upon the diocese of Manchester.

Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Linacre Lecturer of the College, has been appointed President of the Therapeutic Section of the British Medical Association, which meets at Toronto in August next.

At the meeting of the British Association to be held at York, in August next, Mr J. J. Lister (B.A. 1880), Fellow of the College, is to be President of Section D (Zoology).

Mr E. N. Marshall (B.A. 1887), sometime Headmaster of Kingston-on-Thames Grammar School, has been appointed Headmaster of Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, as from Easter 1906.

Mr R. A. Lehfelddt (B.A. 1890) has been appointed Professor of Physics at the Transvaal Technical Institute, Johannesburg.

Mr E. W. Jackson (B.A. 1894) has been appointed to a Mastership at Brighton College.

Mr J. A. Staley (B.A. 1894), sometime assistant master of Sandbach School, has been appointed Headmaster of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Alford, Lincolnshire.

Mr J. H. Beith (B.A. 1898), now a master at Durham School, has been appointed to a mastership at Fettes College, Edinburgh.

Mr J. F. M. Haslam (B.A. 1898), assistant master, Dean Close School, Cheltenham, has been appointed assistant master at the South-Eastern College, Ramsgate.

Mr F. A. Hibbins (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Headmaster of the Bromsgrove Secondary Day School.

Ds Manohar Lal (B.A. 1902), MacMahon Law Student, has been elected Principal of Randhir College, Kapurthala, India.

Ds V. U. A. Mountjoy (B.A. 1904) has been appointed a master at the County Council Technical School, Hyde, near Manchester.

Ds H. L. Kirkness (B.A. 1904) has been promoted to the post of Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the Madras Railways.

Dr H. H. Tooth C.M.G. (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital in succession to Sir Dyce Duckworth. Dr Tooth was on January 26th elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Dr Percival Horton Smith Hartley (B.A. 1889 as Horton Smith) has been elected to the Medical Staff of St Bartholomew's Hospital as Assistant Physician. Dr Hartley is a late Fellow of the College, he has held many of the principal teaching appointments in the Medical School at St Bartholomew's Hospital. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1899, and delivered the Goulstonian Lectures to that College in 1900.

Dr W. Langdon Brown (B.A. 1892) has been appointed Medical Registrar and Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy to St Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr Brown has also been appointed Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894) M.B., B.C. has been appointed Assistant Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Mr H. Hardwick Smith (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Junior Resident Administrator of Anaesthetics at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr F. A. Hepworth (B.A. 1900), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Senior House Surgeon to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, January 25th, 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: V. C. Honeybourne (B.A. 1902), and S. G. MacDonald (B.A. 1902), both of St Thomas' Hospital. The same gentlemen were, on February 8th, admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr J. E. P. Allen (B.A. 1904) was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on January 26th.

Ds J. A. Crowther (B.A. 1905) has been elected to a Research Studentship, offered by Emmanuel College to graduate members of the University.

Ds S. B. Dhavle (B.A. 1904) has been awarded the Brotherton Memorial Sanskrit Prize, open to all Bachelors of Arts of the University.

Ds C. H. Dyer (B.A. 1905) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship, tenable for two years; and Ds S. Rostron (B.A. 1905) has been elected to a Studentship tenable for one year.

Ds J. N. Taylor (B.A. 1905) has been elected to a McMahon Law Studentship of £150 a year for four years.

A framed sepia, platinotype, photograph of our late Honorary Fellow, Bishop Ellicott, with autograph, has been presented to the collection in the Combination Room, by his son Judge Ellicott.

A photogravure portrait of the Right Hon. L. H. Courtney, Honorary Fellow of the College, has been presented to the Collection in the Combination Room.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by: Mr J. G. McCormick, Vicar of St Paul's, Liverpool, January 28, Mr A. R. Ingram, Senior Missioner, February 18, and by the Rev Professor J. E. B. Mayor, President, on March 11.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have elected the Rev Canon G. Body (B.A. 1863) their Proctor in Convocation.

The Rev W. E. Pryke (B.A. 1866), Vicar of Ottery St Mary, has been elected a Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Exeter.

The Rev W. J. F. Vashon Baker (B.A. 1875), Rector of Brandesburton, has been elected a Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of York, for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The Rev Dr H. H. B. Ayles (B.A. 1885), Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, has been elected a Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Ely.

The Rev F. A. Macdona (B.A. 1869), Rector of St Mary's, Cheadle, has been appointed Rural Dean of Stockport.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev Prebendary E. A. Stuart (B.A. 1876) to be Rural Dean of Paddington.

The Rev C. E. Hopton (B.A. 1883), Vicar of St Stephen's, Worcester, has been appointed Rural Dean of East Worcester.

The Rev J. W. Goodall (B.A. 1882), Vicar and Rural Dean of Rotherham, has been appointed honorary Canon of Barnby in York Minster.

The Venerable George Hodges (B.A. 1874), Vicar of St James', Bury St Edmunds, and Archdeacon of Sudbury, has been appointed an examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev H. J. Sharpe (B.A. 1861), Vicar of Marham in Norfolk, has been presented by the College to the Rectory of Marston Mort-yne, Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev A. F. Toiry.

The Rev. E. T. Burges (B.A. 1874) Vicar of Karkloof and Canon of Maritzburg, has been appointed Superintendent of Native Missions in the diocese of Natal.

The Rev O. R. Barnicott (B.A. 1882), Chaplain of Cottesmore School, Brighton, and Lecturer of Preston, Brighton, has been appointed Rector of Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Bath.

The Rev C. M. Rice (B.A. 1892), Headmaster of the Cathedral Grammar School, Dublin, has been appointed one of the Chaplains of King's College, Cambridge.

The Rev C. T. Powell (B.A. 1895), Minor Canon and Sacrist of Worcester Cathedral, and Master of the King's School, has been appointed Vicar of St John's, Dudley.

The Rev H. B. Hamer (B.A. 1897), Curate of St Paul's, Bedford, has been appointed assistant priest and Precentor of Inverness Cathedral.

The Rev G. A. Browning (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the *Implacable*.

The Rev H. P. V. Nunn (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Lecturer at St Aidan's College, Birkenhead.

The Rev T. W. Hunt (B.A. 1901), Curate of St Paul's, Stalybridge, has been placed in charge of Mickelhurst, Millbrooke, Stalybridge.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Stokes, R.	(1868)	late V. of Middlezoy	R. Famham, Salisbury.
Crowther, L. H.	(1887)	C. Ecclesfield	V. Wincobank, Sheffield.
Austen, G.	(1863)	R. Whithy	V. Aislaby.
Maish, F. de Q.	(1880)	C. St Mark's, Surbiton Hill	V. Hook, near Surbiton.
Smallpeice, G.	(1890)	C. All Saints, King's Lynn	R. Pensthorpe, Fakenham, and P. C. Hempton.
Molesworth, E. H.	(1882)	I. St George's, Edinburgh	V. St Philip's, Maidstone.
Kerry, G. P. B.	(1887)	V. Ventnor, I.W.	V. Holy Trinity, Eastbourne.

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

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Bennett, C. W.	(1901)	Chester	St Peter's, Rockferry.
PRIESTS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	
Stokes, C. H.	(1902)	Durham.	
Crookes, J. W.	(matric. 1875)	Canterbury.	
Radcliff, R. T. M.	(1893)	York.	
Wrenford, H. J. W.	(1902)	Bristol.	
Davies, D. R.	(1903)	Chester.	
Bennett, G. A.	(1903)	Norwich.	
Hill, W. N.	(1902)	Norwich.	

The Ordination at Durham was on December 17th, in the other dioceses on December 24th.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *A preliminary investigation of the more important features of the Meteorology of Southern Asia, the Indian Ocean, and neighbouring countries during the period 1892-1902. With appendices*, by Sir John Eliot M.A., K.C.I.E. (Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol xvi, part ii); *The Bacteriology of Peritonitis*, by P. W. G. Sargent M.A., M.B., B.C., Surgeon to out-patients, Victoria Hospital for children, Chelsea, and another (Constable); *The Book of the Revelation*, by the Rev C. Anderson Scott (Hodder and Stoughton); *A Fantasy of Japan*, by Baron Suyematsu (Constables); *Elementary Algebra*, by W. G. Borchardt (Rivingtons); *Young Blood, seven University Stories (all strictly untrue)*, by Ian Hay [J. H. Beith] (the Tallis Press); *Johannine Grammar*, by E. A. Abbott (Black); *Tikel! A study of the Educationa. Problems of the Day*, by Frank J. Adkins (Swan Sonnenschein); *A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity*, by A. E. H. Love F.R.S., Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford (Cambridge University Press); *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster, Vol I*, by J. Brownbill, and another (Constable); *Quadratic Forms and their classification by*

means of invariant factors, by T. J. I'A. Bromwich (University Press); *Catalogue of Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge*, by C. E. Sayle (University Press).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr A. C. Seward to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos 1906; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Financial Board, to be one of the *Sex viri* and to be a member of the Proctorial Syndicate; Dr H. F. Baker to be a member of the Special Board for Mathematics; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Special Board for History and Archæology; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be a member of the Special Board for Economics and Politics; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the Board for Geographical Studies; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Appointments Board; Mr E. J. Rapson to be an examiner for the Oriental Languages Tripos in 1906; Mr J. Robinson to be an examiner in German for the Previous Examinations; Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of the degree committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr C. E. Graves to be an examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals in 1906; Mr G. T. Bennett to be a member of the Special Board for Music; Professor J. Larmor to be a member of the Board of Electors to the Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics; Dr J. E. Marr to be a member of the University Press Syndicate; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Political Economy; Mr A. H. Peake to be an examiner for the Special Examinations in Mechanism and Applied Science; Mr C. B. Rootham to be an examiner in Sacred Music for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship; Mr H. Woods to be an examiner for the special examination in Agricultural Science, and for Part I of the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.

Robert Hill, the writer of the work mentioned in the following extract, from a second-hand book catalogue, was a Derbyshire man, admitted to a Beresford Fellowship in the College in the year 1588-89. He was collated Rector of Dursley and Archdeacon of Gloucester September 1st 1602; this he ceded on becoming Rector of St Matthew, Friday Street, London, October 10th 1607. He became Rector of St Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange February 24th 1613-14, and dying in 1623 was buried in that church. There is a life of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

- 47 **QUEEN ELIZABETH ARMS on Binding.**—**Bucanus (William)**, *Prof. at Lausanne*.—**Hill (Rob.)**, *Fellow of St John's Coll., Cambridge*. Institutions of Christian Religion, framed out of God's Word and the Writings of the best Divines....Published in English by R. Hill for the benefit of our English Nation, to which is added in the

end, the practice of Papists against Protestant Princes. Rom. type, with Greek and Ital. pass., 4to, (8) ll., 888 pp., wrongly numb. 908 (with sign. A-Z^s, Aa-Zz^s, Aaa-Kkk^s, Lll^s), pp. 245-252 wanting, good copy, bound in contemporary cf., clasps wanting, back repaired. The sides bear the Arms of Queen Elizabeth on a small medallion stamped in gold, viz., the shield of England (three lions passant and the fleur-de-lys) under the royal crown and circumscribed by the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* stamped in brown on gold. This stamp was first used in 1595, £6 6s.

George & Leonell Snowden, London, 1606.

Rare work, dedicated to Robert Devoreux, Earle of Essex, and to Sir William Cecill, Lord Cranbourne, son of the Earl of Salisbury, George Lionel Snowden, printed only 1605-1606, and in Sayle only 4 books are enumerated. Sayle 764, 3611; Hazlitt, IV, 47, quotes only 2 copies, Br. Mus. and "Another copy, Sotheby, July 9, 1901, 375, orig. calf, with arms of James I on the sides, gartered, but imperfect."

- 48 — Another fine copy in contemporary vellum worked in gold. The sides have a single thick line of gold surrounding a panel with a central ornament and heavy corner pieces in gold. The back is banded at near intervals with double bars having a gold ornament between each. A remarkable binding, £3 10s.

A Summer School of Theology is to be held at Westminster College, Cambridge, July 9th—20th. Among those who have promised to deliver lectures are the following members of the College: The Rev C. A. Anderson Scott (B.A. 1883), one of the examiners in Theology to the London University, will lecture on the relation between the Apocalypse and the Fourth Gospel; Professor A. Macalister M.D., F.R.S. (M.A. 1883) will survey the present position of Christianity in the light of recent scientific progress; Mr R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892), the Director of recent Excavations under the Palestine Exploration Fund, will give the latest information on archæological research in Palestine.

In accordance with recent custom, lectures on theological subjects are to be given in the Library of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon during Lent. Two lectures, on March 20th and 27th, are to be given by Mr J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1895), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, on "Jesus Ben Siva, Sage and Scribe."

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) will deliver a course of lectures on "Four Visions of Hades, and their relation to the Mysteries" in the lecture-room of the Theosophical Society, 28 Albemarle Street, on Tuesdays during the month of March. The subjects of the several lectures are as follows: March 6th, The Vision of Er (from Plato); March 13th, The Vision of Scipio (from

Cicero); March 20th, The Vision of Thespesius (from Plutarch); March 27th, The Vision of Zosimus (from Zosimus).

Mr R. A. S. Macalister (B.A. 1892) lectured on "Recent Excavations in Palestine" before the members of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society at the Ashmolean Museum on January 31st.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 15 December 1905.

Commencing residence October 1906.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

Clough, T. (Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith), *for Mathematics and Natural Science.*

Weightman, W. H. (Liverpool College), *for Mathematics.*

Lister, T. (Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury), *for Natural Science.*

Foundation Scholarship of £60 :

Scougal, K. H. (Rugby School), *for Classics.*

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

Thompson, A. R. (Horsham Grammar School), *for Mathematics.*

Barrett, H. S. (Aldenharn School), *for Classics.*

Tillard, L. B. (Aldenharn School), *for Classics.*

Shepherd, W. L. (Pocklington School), *for Natural Science.*

Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

Russell-Smith, H. F. (Rugby School), *for Classics.*

Wilmott, A. J. (Cambridge and County School), *for Natural Science.*

Fraser, D. S. (Dulwich College), *for History.*

Exhibitions of £30 :

Freke, C. G. (Merchant Taylors' School, London), *for Mathematics.*

Sewell, S. E. (Wellingborough School), *for Mathematics.*

Constable, W. G. (Derby School), *for Mathematics.*

Guest-Williams, W. K. (Durham School), *for Classics.*

Sheppard, W. G. (Aske's School, Hatcham), *for Natural Science.*

Shore, T. H. G. (Dulwich College), *for Natural Science.*

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Adams Memorial (College) Prize for 1905 has been awarded to H. R. Hassé.

The examiners report that the essays sent in by C. A. Jackson and E. J. G. Titterington are deserving of honourable mention.

Mr Hassé and Mr Jackson chose as the subject of their essay, "Normal coordinates, normal functions, and vibratory systems." Mr Titterington chose as his subject, "Lines of curvature, geodesic lines, and other lines drawn on surfaces."

A musical recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, February 4th at 8.45 p.m. The following is the programme :

At the Organ Mr. W. L. RAYNES.

Conductor Mr. C. B. ROTHAM.

1. ORGAN SOLO....Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor/ J. S. Bach. Mr. W. L. RAYNES.

2. MOTETT for Double Chorus (8 parts).

"The Surrender of the Soul to the Everlasting Love"....Cornelius.

Saviour, who in Thine own image, to create me didst once deign,
Love, who gently now hast led me back to Paradise again,
Love, I give myself to Thee; Thine to be eternally.

Love, who ere I was created, chosedst me to be Thine own,
Love, who hast my manhood taken, all my joys and sorrows known,
Love, who once on earth has suffered here for me content to die,
Love, who in the strife hast won me everlasting joy on high,
Love, whose yoke is laid upon me, making me for ever Thine,
Love, whose power is all-subduing, claiming every thought of mine,
Saviour, who alone canst raise me from the grave of mortal woe,
Thou, who one day wilt the mantle of Thy glory round me throw,
Love, I give myself to Thee, Thine to be eternally.

From the German of Johannes Schöffler.

(Peter Cornelius, a near relation of the painter of the same name, was born at Mayence in 1824. As composer and author he was a prominent representative of the so-called New-German School, a coterie of young artists at Weimar, who, under Liszt's leadership, were striving to carry out the ideas of Richard Wagner. Cornelius always remained an ardent disciple of Wagner, whom he followed from Weimar to Vienna and later to Munich: in the latter city he was made professor of harmony and rhetoric at the Conservatorium. His published works, mostly vocal, include an opera, songs, duets, and choruses; largely settings of his own poems. He died at Mayence in 1874).

3. CONCERTO DA CHIESA (for Strings and Organ)...Dall' Abaco. (a) largo andante. (b) largo. (c) Allegro e spiccato.

(Evaristo Felice Dall' Abaco was born at Verona in 1675 and died at Munich in 1742. He studied the violin at Verona and Modena, and was ultimately director of the orchestra and electoral senator at Munich. This "Church concerto" was written between 1712 and 1715).

4. CHORAL WORK (for Solo Voices, Chorus, Strings, Hautboy & Organ): "As pants the hart".....G. F. Handel (1685—1759)

SOLOISTS { *Alto*....Mr. S. J. DUNN. SOLO QUINTETT: Members of
 Tenor...Mr. J. W. WHYE. St. John's Choir.
 Bass....Mr. R. TURNER.

1. OVERTURE. (a) Andante larghetto. (b) Allegro.

2. SOLO VOICES & CHORUS. (6 parts: S.A.A.T.B.B.)

As pants the hart for cooling streams, so longs my soul for Thee,
O God.

3. ALTO SOLO.

Tears are my daily food, while thus they say: Where is now thy God?

4. BASS RECITATIVE.

Now when I think thereupon, I pour out my heart by myself.

5. CHORUS (unison): TENORS & BASSES.

For I went with the multitude, and brought them out into the house of God.

6. CHORUS.

In the voice of praise and thanksgiving among such as keep holy day.

7. DUET (ALTO & TENOR).

Why so full of grief, O my soul? Why so disquieted within me?

8. BASS SOLO & CHORUS.

Put thy trust in God, for I will praise Him. Alleluja.

(Four versions of this work exist: the first was composed for the Duke of Chandos' chapel choir at Cannons, the second for the Chapel Royal, the two remaining versions being of later date. The work was thus evidently a favourite with its composer).

A brass has been placed in the Ante-Chapel with the following inscription:

In affectionate remembrance of
Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson M.A.,
Senior Wrangler 1898, Smith's prizeman 1900, Fellow
of the College and Lecturer in Mathematics at the
University of Liverpool. Who was killed by a fall on Glydr
Fawr North Wales 20 Sept^r 1904. Aged 28 years.

JOHNIANA.

When Sir Symonds Dewes in 1627 was on his wedding tour, after shewing his bride divers of the Colleges: "wee went both upp to the top of King's Colledge Chappell, on the north side whereof upon the leades my wives foot was sett, being one of the least in England, her age and stature considered, and her armes exsculped within the compasse of the foote in a small escocheon." Notes to Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, p. 644.

Sir Symonds Dewes entered St John's in 1618; some extracts from his diary were printed in *The Eagle*, Vols. IX and X.

In a list of Grants and Certificates of Arms, printed in *The Genealogist*, N.S. xv, 242 there is the following: "Gilbert, William, Dr of Physick. Conferred by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 27 November 1577. Argent on a chevron sable between three leopards' faces azure, three roses of the first. Crest—On a mount vert a demi eagle displayed argent. Stowe MS. 676." These are therefore the arms of William Gilbert, author of *De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus*, sometime a Fellow of the College.

In the year 1862 a heraldic exhibition was held by the Society of Antiquaries in London. A list of the more important exhibits is given in *The Herald and Genealogist*, Vol I, 69-83. Among the exhibits were two grants of Arms to Sir Ralph Hare of Stow Bardolph and his elder brother

Sir Ralph Hare, it will be remembered, was the founder of the Hare Exhibitions and a benefactor to the Library. The grants are as follows (*l. c.* p. 82 and 83):

1574, Oct. 24. Nicholas Hare, of Stow Bardolph, gentleman, son and heir of John Hare of London, gentleman, son and heir of John Hare of Humarsfield, co Suffolk, gentleman. Confirmation of Arms and Crest from Cooke Clarencieux: Gules, two bars gold, a chief silver. Crest, a demy lion argent, a crown about his necke golde. Signature and one seal.

1613, Feb. 14. Sir Ralph Hare, of Stow Bardolph, K.B. son and heir of John Hare of London, gentleman, brother and heir male of Sir Nicholas Hare, privy councillor to Henry the Eighth, and Master of the Rolls in the time of Queen Mary, both sons of John Hare of Humarsfield. Grant from Camden Clarencieux, altering the chief (see above) from silver to gold, on consideration that "diversity of Armes argueth diversity of families." Signature of Camden: no seal.

The following curious little note on Dr James Wood, Master of the College from 1815 to 1839, and Dean of Ely from 1820 to his death, is taken from *The Palatine Note-book*, ii, 110-111. Dr Wood's parentage is not given in the College Register of Admissions, and does not appear to be known.

"Dr James Wood, Dean of Ely.—This eminent and good man, the author of treatises on Algebra and Optics, was born at Turton, Lancashire. I will tell you one or two things about him which may be of some interest. My mother told me that she remembered his father bringing his son to spend a day at my grandfather's at Over Darwen. He was then a student at Cambridge, and already spoken of as being of great promise. Mr Gilbert French told me that Dr Wood employed him to distribute money among all his poor relations about Bolton and Turton. I learned from Canon Parkinson that once when he was on a visit to Dr Wood at the Deanery at Ely, the Dr showed him a large quantity of Lancashire clogs in an attic. The Dean had had them sent from Lancashire with the hope of introducing their use among the peasantry about Ely, but had failed to do so. We ought to have a life of this Lancashire worthy, who died on 23rd April, 1839, aged 79."

Cranleigh, Guildford.

S. C.

In *The Palatine Note-Book*, ii, 71-73, is given a list of the Rectors and Vicars of Hammer, co. Flint. In this list occurs the name of Richard Steele, a Commonwealth incumbent, and the following details are given with regard to him:

"1650? Richard Steel, M.A., of St John's, Camb., afterwards of Oxford, ejected 1662. He was born at the Claycrofts, in the township of Harlington, parish of Barthomley, 10 May, 1629, where his family had resided from the time of Henry VII. He was settled at Hammer through the influence of Mr Porter. He lived at Hammer until 1666, when he went to London, and he died there 16 Nov., 1692. His portrait by Roffe is in Wilson's *Dissenting Churches*, ij 448. He was the author of several popular religious works. See Earwaker's *Local Gleanings*, 8vo, pp. 322 seq."

Richard Steele, son of Robert Steele, husbandman, born at Barthomley, Cheshire, and educated at Northwich School, was admitted to St John's 1 April 1642, aged nearly 15. It would appear therefore that he was born in 1627 and not in 1629. He took the degrees of B.A. 1649-50, and M.A. 1654 at Cambridge. He incorporated at Oxford 5 July 1656, and was sometime chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott. *First Captain*—P. J. Lewis. *Second Captain*—F. A. R. Higgins. *Hon. Secretary*—T. M. Sibly. *Junior Treasurer*—R. Meldrum. *First Lent Captain*—M. Henderson. *Second Lent Captain*—J. B. Ronaldson. *Third Lent Captain*—N. Lincoln. *Additional Captain*—H. A. L. Laidlaw.

The 'Varsity Boat Race is to take place on Saturday, April 7th. The crew have not gone to Ely at all this term, but have been practising on the Cam, from whence they will remove to the Thames on March 10. The President has had an eight built which is 'stroked' on the opposite side to that which is usual: he is to be congratulated on this departure, which makes it much more probable that a first-class 'stroke' may be found for the 'Varsity boat every year.

The Lent Races were held this year on February 28 and March 1, 2 and 3. Practice was commenced on January 11 and has been carried on under favourable conditions, very few high winds being experienced and the rainfall, at least during rowing hours, being particularly light. A few weeks after the commencement of term it seemed probable that we should have quite a good first boat this year, but instead of improving it rather seemed to go off in later stages of practice. The second boat improved very much under the coaching of the first captain; their improvement was due also, no doubt, to especially good stroking. A week before the races the two first boats were changed with one another except that 'stroke' and 'seven' remained in the first boat at 'six' and 'seven,' thus a first boat was formed which was quite fast over a short distance, but sadly lacking in 'last.' The 'second' boat, with their new stroke, tumbled together wonderfully well considering the short time it had to do it in, and, by the end of the Races, was undoubtedly the fastest second boat on the 'River' by several full courses, it showed it could last well.

The second captain managed to infuse much of his keenness and 'push' into the members of the third boat, so that they shewed themselves quite above the standard of the boats, in the lower part of the second division, in the Races.

First Night. The third boat got a good start, and rowing very hard were within quarter of a length of 1st Trinity IV. at the Gravel-Shute, the latter being within half a length of Trinity Hall III. Both boats continued to gain, and in the Gut each was overlapping the boat in front. On Grassy Corner Trinity shot at Hall, but missed, and they were immediately bumped by our boat.

Second boat were not clear of the bank when the gun went. However they soon got together, and began to gain almost immediately on St Catharine's. A great race ensued. Gaining

considerably on Ditton Corner, our men were overlapping at the Willows, and made their bump at the Glass Houses. They thus ascended into the first division.

As Anderson, who had not had time to get fit, was completely knocked up by the first race, Bentley rowed as substitute untrained. The boat got a good start and gained rapidly on Trinity Hall II. up the Post Reach, just overlapping at the corner. Here Hall spurted, and drew away slightly, but our men stuck to it and spurting up the Long Reach made their bump at the Willows. Bentley rowed very pluckily indeed, and it was very fortunate that he was at hand.

Owing to the terrible accident to one of their men, the Jesus boats did not start on the first night. Our boat therefore rowed past their post, but did not claim the bump.

Second Night. The third boat gained very fast on Trinity Hall III., and would have bumped them before the Ditch, if the cox had not lost his head. In spite of this, however, our men succeeded in rowing them down on Post Corner.

The second boat rowed over behind Corpus. They were unfortunate in having this boat in front of them on all the succeeding nights.

The first boat, getting a good start, gained rapidly on Jesus, and got within half a length at Grassy; here they began to fall, away. They rowed very pluckily, and were going well, but were rowed down at the Willows by 1st Trinity, a very heavy crew, which eventually went head.

Third Night. The third boat gained fast on King's II, and were just overlapping at Post Corner. The cox made a wild shot, and, missing, lost about quarter of a length. A very close race followed, our boat being never more than quarter of a length behind King's, who were close up on Queens'. Both boats spurted continuously, but King's just managed to get over, our cox making wild shots at nothing all over the course.

The second boat got a good start, and kept well away from Caius II, who had come up three places. They failed, however, to make any impression on Corpus.

The first boat started very well, and gained a good half length on First Trinity up to Grassy. Trinity Hall, an exceedingly heavy crew, now began to gain slowly, and, getting within a length at Ditton, came up on the corner and were almost bumping us at the Trees. Our men, however, stuck to it most pluckily, and almost succeeded in getting away, as at the Railway Bridge, when Hall made a shot and just touched our rudder. Emmanuel, who had been gaining very rapidly up the Long Reach, were only a few yards behind.

Fourth Night. The third boat went off at an exceedingly fast stroke, but did not gain quite so fast on King's II. At Ditton Corner, however, they were almost bumping, when the

cox made another of his hopeless efforts to cut the other boat off. Failing, he went right outside and lost about quarter of a length. A very fine race followed up the Long Reach: our boat was just overlapping King's II, who were within a few feet of Queens', while the latter were overlapping Peterhouse. At the Glass Houses Queens' made their bump, and the two following boats were held up. They rowed again at the close of the races, and, after an exciting race, our boat succeeded in making their bump at the Willows.

The second boat made a very good start, and, gaining rapidly on Corpus, were within a half a length at the Ditch. From there, however, they fell away slightly, and finished about their distance behind Corpus, and well away from Caius II. On all four nights they rowed very well, stroke keeping them going at forty all over the course.

The first boat rowed very hard, and stuck to it without ever falling to pieces. Emmanuel, however, gained steadily on them and rowed them down at the Willows.

Names and weights of the crews:

First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
W. S. Montgomerie (<i>bow</i>)	9	13
2 D. McK. Ohm	10	2
3 P. G. Alexander	10	4
4 R. M. Jones	10	4½
5 R. T. Cole	13	7
6 H. A. Laidlaw	10	11
7 J. Fraser	11	6
N. Lincoln (<i>stroke</i>)	10	7½
L. G. Crauford (<i>cox</i>)	8	6

Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
D. Ward (<i>bow</i>)	10	0
2 L. R. D. Anderson	10	1
3 T. M. Sibly	11	5
4 W. S. Fleet	11	5
5 H. E. Stuart	12	5
6 G. A. R. Thursfield	11	12½
7 V. C. Boddington	11	1
A. M. Dawson (<i>stroke</i>)	11	2
V. W. J. Hobbs (<i>cox</i>)	8	12

Third Boat.

	st.	lbs.
G. A. Allen (<i>bow</i>)	10	4
2 R. C. Alexander	11	3
3 C. G. Philp	11	3
4 F. G. Rose	11	11
5 A. D. Allen	11	5
6 J. E. C. Ross	11	3
7 W. C. Hallack	10	2
A. C. Belgrave (<i>stroke</i>)	10	10½
G. C. H. Campbell (<i>cox</i>)	8	13

The crews were entertained at Breakfast by the President and Mr Scott, and to dessert by Mr Lister and by the captains and coaches of the boats.

Characters of the Crews:—

First Boat.

Bow—Has a nice easy style, but should swing more and take the water quicker.

Two—A hard worker; has improved very much during the term, but still is unsteady forward.

Three—Uses his legs with good effect, but is short in the swing and slow with his hands. Works hard all over the course.

Four—An honest worker; can always be relied on to do his best. Must cultivate an easy finish and watch the time.

Five—Greatly improved; is rather slow taking the water and often late. A genuine trier.

Six—Has good style and uses his legs well, but his finish is weak, as he lies too far back. Has come on considerably since last year.

Seven—Rowed with great power and determination, and has never shown to better advantage. His finish is still weak at times.

Stroke—Has life and pluck, and never got flurried in the races. Needs more length in the water and steadiness forward.

Cox—Steers fairly well in the straight, but has much to learn about the corners.

Second Boat.

Bow—Rows hard; would probably keep better time if he were to control his swing forward, and so keep his hands light over the stretcher. Has improved a great deal since last term.

Two—Rowed very pluckily, especially considering the fact that he was unable to row for a week just before the races. Though light, does a lot of work, but should try and sit up at the finish and be smarter with his hands. Must watch the time carefully.

Three—Has hardly been rowing up to his last year's form. Works hard, but not with corresponding effect on the boat. Must learn to use his legs and row the finish right out.

Four—Tries very hard and shoves pretty well at a slow stroke, but is stiff over the stretcher, and so misses the beginning and is consequently short. Must control his swing forward.

Five—Improved considerably since last term. Can do a lot of work when he likes, but should remember that for a heavy man to save himself over the first part of the course means great loss of pace to the boat and much harder work for the rest of the crew. Should be smarter with his hands.

Six—Was rather disappointing during the last part of the term, but rowed much better in the races. His chief fault is a tendency to flop over the stretcher and over reach, thus failing to get hold of the water; when he remembers to guard against this his blade is very fair.

Seven—Though his blade is weak made a very fair seven, and backed up stroke well. Should try not to hurry the first part of the swing forward; would get hold of the water better if he were lighter with the hands and smarter dropping in.

Stroke—Stroked his boat excellently, though he had only a week's experience in that position. Improved considerably after the change, being very much smarter with his hands; his great fault is shortness at the finish, due to his not getting in where he reaches to and failing to get hold of the water with his legs.

Cox—Steered well in the races, though he is very much inclined to wander in the straight. Must keep awake and use his wits a little more.

Third Boat.

Bow—Has improved a good deal this term. Should try and keep his leg-work on to the end of the stroke. Works hard.

Two—Is rather unsteady over the stretcher, which often makes him late. Should not let go with his outside hand. Tries hard and does a good deal of work.

Three—Has improved since last year. Should get his hands away quicker and not let go with his outside hand. Works hard.

Four—Did not seem comfortable on stroke side. Should get his hands away before he starts his body. Should swing out more and finish further back. Must do a lot more work for his weight. Tries hard.

Five—Is very slow in getting his hands away. This causes him to rush his swing forward. Consequently he is heavy with his hands and is often late. Always does his best.

Six—Uses his legs well and rows hard. Should always remember to keep his back straight and sit up at the finish and bring the oar well home on to the chest. Backed up stroke well in the races.

Seven—Has improved considerably this term. Has a nice swing, but should use his legs more and always keep the outside hand on the oar.

Stroke—Rows with plenty of life, and can row a very fast stroke, especially over the first part of the course. Should only cover his blade, and take care not to get short with a fast stroke. Rowed very pluckily in the races.

Cox—Steered very well in practice, but seemed to lose his head entirely in the races. He followed the boat in front all over the river and often made wild shots at it long before his boat was overlapping. Should always stick to his own course and give his crew a chance to row down the boat in front. He should remember that, mathematically speaking, a Curve of pursuit is not a Geodesic.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

The Non-Smoking Smoker, held on February 27 in Lecture Room VI, was very much enjoyed. The programme left one in considerable doubt as to what might be expected to happen, but our surprises were of a very pleasant character; we are much indebted to 'The Custodian' who twice 'ran out'; for our benefit. Among those present were Mr Scott and Mr Rootham.

The programme was as follows:—

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER,

February 27th 1906.

Eights out 8.15 p.m.
Mentor BUSHEY.

—:O:—

AMENDED ORDER OF ROWING
('Old on t'yer oars genelman, please).

1. The Screech Owl *The Fairy's Saw*
By BOW and SCRAPE.
2. "I couldn't help but laugh"... *Opera des Colonies*
By ONE SMILER, V.C.
3. A Run Out *From "The Light Blue."*
By THE CUSTODIAN.
4. A Hoarse Grind *Fox*
By THE TIGHT FOUR.
(Bow) BOTTLE
2 BRUCE
3 MERVYN
(Str.) JAMES*
* Steerer.
5. The Mayoral Banquet *Sprouts*
By THE HERBIVOROUS CARNIPHOB.
6. A Thumping Row *Lord Lovat*
By AN ANCIENT MARINER.
7. A Sermon. *as delivered in Westminster Abbey*
By THE LITTLE MINISTER.
8. A Biblical Story *Mackay*
By A PSEUDO-SCOTS LADDIE.
9. Abi Tosi Lefo Oluri
By WALDI ALAH.
10. An Exhibition
By THE PECKHAM PRODIGY.
11. BOAT SONG
(Chorus) Vive Laeta
Margareta
Beatorum insulis!
Si possimus
Fuerimus
Semper Caput Fluminis.

N.B.—Gentlemen are respectfully reminded that the Officers accept no responsibility for the eccentricities of performers, and will in no circumstances be held liable for night-mares and other injuries that may ensue.

How doth the little F.A.R.
Improve on Nature's lues
And shed a radiance from afar
From buttons, tie, and shoes.

How cheerfully he seems to grin
No matter what the cause,
And taketh little freshers in
With gently smiling jaws.

(With Apol. to 'Alice in Wonderland'.)

YOUR CHEST

Developed Six Inches.

FREE!

Do you feel yourself deficient
as to a plump well-rounded figure?
Is your chest measurement all that
you desire—e.g. as big as that of
the CHIEF CONSTABLE OF
NOTTINGHAM? Whatever you
may lack in this way Nature will
supply if you use the ROYO
method. A wedge let in to your
waistcoat will be the only expense
entailed.

WRITE AT ONCE,
Signor Pa,
7, Feet St.,
S.J.C.

WANTED!

GOOD GRAZING.

Apply T.M.S.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—J. R. Hill. Hon. Sec.—C. F. A. Keeble. Committee—I. J. P. Jolly, A. S. M. Van Hees, F. Johnston, T. M. Sibly, P. J. Lewis (Capt. L.M.B.C.), and A. L. Goringe.

The Sports were held on Fenners, after sundry postponements, on Wednesday, February 7, and Saturday, February 17.

SITUATION WANTED

A STOUT LAD seeks work in a High-Class, Sweet-Scented Brewery as Malt Shoveller. Inexperienced but willing. Sweating not objected to.

Qualifications:—Public School and University education; can sing, and steer a boat.

Apply—H.J.W.V.

HEARD AT THE P. & E.

(during a course by the third boat)

'The Campbells are coming.'

PROVERBS FOR ROWING MEN.

A stroke in time saves nine.
A rolling boat gathers no bumps.
More haste, less speed.
It's a short stroke that has no beginning.
A soft stroke turneth on wrath.
He who fights and keeps away,
lives to bump another day.
The longest way round is NOT the shortest way home.

The events and winners were as follows:—

100 Yards—L. J. P. Jolly, 1; A. Thorne Waite, 2. Won by a foot. Time 11 secs.

120 Yards Handicap—F. Johnston, 5 yds., 1; F. R. Parnell, 5 yds., and C. S. B. Allott, 7 yds., dead heat. Won by a foot. Time 12 3-5th secs.

Quarter-Mile Open—A. L. Goringe, 1; D. W. Rennie, 2. Time 56 1-5th secs.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—F. R. Parnell, 15 yds., 1; D. W. Rennie, 12 yds., 2. Won by a yard in 54 2-5th secs.

Half-Mile Open—A. L. Goringe, 1; R. H. Vercoe, 2. Won by 4 yds. Time 2 mins. 12 3-5th secs.

120 Yards Hurdles—F. Johnston, 1; A. Thorne Waite, 2. Won by 12 yards in 18 1-5th secs.

Long Jump—F. Johnston, 1, 17 ft. 5½ in.; C. B. S. Allott, 17 ft. 2¼ in.

High Jump—F. R. Parnell, 4 ft. 11¼ in., 1; A. Thorne Waite, 4 ft. 10½ in., 2.

Putting the Weight—L. J. P. Jolly, 30 ft. 5½ in., 1; A. S. M. Van Hees, 27 ft. 1¼ in., 2.

One Mile—D. W. Ward, 1; J. R. Moore, 2. Time 5 min. 9 3-5th secs.

Three Miles—F. A. R. Higgins, 500 yds., 1; J. R. Marrack, 450 yds., 2. Time 16 mins. 23 secs.

Servants' Race (200 yds.)—R. Levite, 32 yds., 1; W. Barron, 25 yds., 2. Twenty started. Won by a foot in 21 2-5th secs.

Freshmen's Race—A. Thorne Waite, 1; F. R. Parnell, 2. Time 22 4-5th secs.

Team Race (2 laps)—

A.F.C.—F. Johnston, A. L. Goringe, R. E. Newbery, H. S. Crole Rees, 1; L.M.B.C., 2.

Strangers Event—High Jump.

R. N. Postlethwaite, Clare (penalised ¼ in.), 5 ft. 3 in., 1;
J. Arnott, Trinity Hall (penalised 1 in.), 5 ft. 2 in., 2;
J. C. Cohen, Emmanuel (penalised 1 in.) }
J. Van Schalwyk, Caius (penalised 2 in.) } 5 ft. 1 in.

The meeting with Jesus College, Oxford, is fixed for Tuesday, March 13. Particulars will have to be held over to next term's issue of *The Eagle*.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr D. MacAlister. Captain—C. A. F. Keeble. Hon. Secretary—H. C. Honeybourne.

The season opened with prospects which could hardly be called bright; but great keenness has been shown, and many new players have taken up the game, with the result that the season has been very successful. Of last year's colours five remained, and colours have been given this season to H. S. Crole Rees, L. R. Ferguson, C. E. Averil, M. W. Paterson, G. M. M. Robinson, and A. S. M. Van Hees. So many new players have taken up the game this year that it has been possible to raise two teams, and there should be plenty of good material

for next season. The event of the year was the match against Balliol College, Oxford. This was the first lacrosse fixture between an Oxford and a Cambridge College which has ever been arranged, and we are glad to report that the team came back, after a very jolly game, victors by 16 goals to 5. Up to the time of writing the team has played 8 matches, lost 4, won 4; the inter-collegiate cup matches remain to be played. A colour blazer has been started this year, and is plain white with crest on pocket.

MATCHES.

Feb. 12....v. Mr F. P. Scott's XII.Lost	5-8
„ 15....v. King's	Won.... 7-4
„ 22....v. Clare	Lost 1-12
„ 23....v. Christ's	Lost 5-9
„ 26....v. Balliol, Oxford.....	Won.... 16-5
„ 25....v. Leys III. ("A" team).....	Lost 9-8
Mar. 6....v. Emmanuel (Cup Match) ..	Won.... 32-3
„ 7....v. Mr. F. P. Scott's XII.	Won.... 5-3

Characters of XII.:

- C. F. A. Keeble, Captain (Centre)*—Has captained the team with judgment and ability; is a good attack, steady, shoots well, and plays best in a losing game.
- H. C. Honeybourne (Cover-point)*—Has proved himself an able Secretary. Invaluable on defence, in spite of the disadvantage of lightness. Is quick, steady, and keeps well inside his man.
- R. E. T. Bell (3rd man)*—Rather slow; apt to rush at his man too much, but manages to keep his man well in check.
- R. G. Gill (1st home)*—Has vacated goal in favour of Averill and is a successful attack, but should learn to handle his crosse better and shoot quicker.
- H. R. Hassé (Attack wing)*—Disappointing for an old colour, except in the Balliol match. Takes passes well, but should be quicker in passing and attacking.
- M. W. Paterson (3rd home)*—A most useful recruit. Very neat with his crosse and works hard, but should not sacrifice usefulness to show quite so much.
- L. R. Fergusson (Point)*—Best of this year's recruits on defence. His "soccer" tactics have been very useful to him, and with a little more quickness will prove a valuable defence.
- H. S. Crole-Rees (attack wing)*—A fast and hard-working wing; should learn to shoot more steadily.
- C. E. Averil (goal)*—A confident and resourceful player; uses his body well, but should clear the ball away from goal quicker. Will improve greatly with practice.
- G. M. Robinson (2nd home)*—Has learnt to use his crosse well and works hard; needs to be quicker in shooting and passing.
- A. S. M. Van Hees (Defence wing)*—Helped much by his speed. Works hard, but should learn to use his crosse better.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Characters of the team:

- C. B. Middleton (Capt.)*—Has captained the team with great success as the season's results testify. His dashing and energetic play has been of invaluable service to his side. He has led the forwards splendidly throughout and, through being kept well together, they have proved themselves a really good pack.
- A. E. Evans (Hon. Sec.)*—Has unfortunately not been able to turn out regularly owing to the requisition of his services by the 'Varsity. On the occasions on which he has been able to play, his speed and dash have been of the greatest assistance. He is a thoroughly good all round forward, works hard in the scrum and follows up and tackles splendidly, and is of great help to three-quarters in attack and defence. As last season his place kicking has been most useful.
- C. N. Coad (Forward)*—A good heavy forward and has improved considerably since last season—works hard in the scrum and is especially good out of touch.
- W. E. Thompson (Forward)*—A heavy forward who makes full use of his weight. A strong dashing player invaluable in the scrum and line out, where he secures the ball on every available occasion. Perhaps the most useful forward to his side.
- C. M. B. Skene*—A sound forward, but rather clumsy in the loose. He plays a vigorous game, making full use of his weight in the scrum and tackles well.
- R. V. J. S. Hogan*—A light hard-working forward, especially good in the loose, and uses his feet well. Plays a hard game and is a good tackler.
- C. M. B. Skene*—A sound forward, making full use of his weight in the scrum. Tackles well, but rather clumsy in the loose. He plays a vigorous game.
- R. M. Moore*—Rather light, but always plays a hard game and tackles soundly. Has improved greatly since last year, but is still rather slow with his feet.
- J. E. Sears*—A heavy forward; very good out of touch and follows up hard. Should learn to control the ball better in dribbling and not to kick too hard.
- J. G. Scouler*—Has been playing regularly all through the season for the 'Varsity, and has consequently not been able to play for the college. Has proved a brilliant success at full back, and we heartily congratulate him on obtaining his Blue and on being chosen to represent Scotland in all three international matches.
- K. L. B. Hamilton*—A really useful half, both in attack and defence; makes good openings and, though rather slow, runs strongly. Has played consistently well throughout the season.
- C. D. D. Hogan (Half-back)*—Has played well throughout the season, and shown himself strong in defence, where his plucky saving has been particularly useful.
- A. S. M. Van Hees (Three-quarter)*—Runs strongly and hands off well, and his great pace has been extremely useful in enabling him to take advantage of any openings. He has improved considerably as a defensive player, but his kicking is still rather weak.

- A. Thornewite* (Three-quarter)—Is somewhat erratic in taking and giving passes, but knows how to make a good opening for his wing. He is a fast and strong runner and tackles very hard.
- J. R. Hill* (Three-quarter)—A sound player with plenty of pace. He is good at breaking through and dodges well. His defence is strong, but he is rather handicapped by his inability to kick with his right foot.
- E. W. Green*—Plays up well, but should get out of the habit of standing still when taking a pass. He has occasionally made good use of his openings, but hesitates too much. A good kick.
- S. Brayshaw*—Has filled the position of full-back with great success, gathers extremely well, keeps cool and shows excellent judgment in his kicks. Tackles and saves pluckily.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

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

The team has not been so successful this term largely owing to the absence of the captain, I. J. Best, which greatly affects the forward line. With the exception of A. L. Gorringe the forwards are inclined to be our weak spot. In fact, it has been considered impossible to fill up the other three places in the XI. We hope that we shall prove more successful next year, and acquire a still higher position in the League. We offer our heartiest congratulations to G. M. C. Taylor on representing Cambridge against Oxford this year.

Matches played this term :

Opponent.	Result.	Goals.	
		For.	Agst.
Caius	Lost	0	5
King's	Drawn	3	3
Clare	Lost	0	5
Trinity Rest.....	Drawn.....	0	0

Characters of the team :

- G. M. C. Taylor* (Goal-keeper)—A splendid goal-keeper, cool and reliable; has shown consistent good form throughout the season.
- F. Johnston, Hon. Sec.* (Right Back)—A clever tackler; feeds his forwards well; is fast, clever, judicious, and resourceful.
- H. I. Robinson* (Left Back)—A strong tackler and good kick; is inclined to get too far forward, and is slow in getting back.
- J. H. Darwin* (Right Half-back)—Tackles well, but is rather slow. Should be more careful about his passing; has improved greatly.
- R. Brice-Smith* (Centre-Half-back)—Has steadily improved since the beginning of the season; a good tackler, passes well and works hard.
- R. E. Newbery* (Left Half-back)—Has played well the whole season; marks his man well, and successfully feeds his forwards.

- A. L. Gorringe* (Outside Left)—Was most useful last term; an excellent shot and passes well; playing inside left this term has kept the forwards well together, though handicapped by the absence of Best.
- J. J. Best, Captain* (Centre-forward)—Has been invaluable to the forward line during the Michaelmas term, and was greatly missed this term; was responsible for most of our goals; a splendid shot and combines well; has captained the side with great success.
- R. G. Gull* (Inside Right)—Has not been so successful this year as last. Is very plucky, a good shot, and sometimes combines well.

HOCKEY CLUB.

The past season has been a fairly successful one for the team, although we have not been able to retrieve our lost position in the First League.

There has been much greater keenness shown by everyone, and as the term has gone on the side has improved. The defence is really excellent, and although the forwards are by no means together, they somewhat atone for this by generally playing a keen and vigorous game. Our annual match *v.* Herford College, Oxford, resulted in a win for us by 6—1. We also had a very enjoyable game with Hunstanton, at Hunstanton. The following are the characters of the team :

- J. L. P. Cort*—Has played goal all the season, has done good work in most matches. Stopped some hard and difficult shots, but is inclined to give penalty corners.
- F. Johnston*—A good and sound back. Energetic and keen tackler.
- H. A. Beresford* (Hon. Sec.)—The mainstay of the defence; tackles and clears well; has shown consistent good form throughout the season.
- J. R. Hill*—Left half. Has proved very useful this year. Is pacey and sticks to his man, but might get on to his man quicker.
- S. Brayshaw*—Centre half. Has played very well the whole season. Very hard worker, and a great strength to the defence.
- R. E. Newbery*—Right half. Quite a sound half with a good knowledge of the game, but occasionally has an off day.
- F. Jenkins*—Left outside. Has not a great knowledge of the game, but always plays up well. Must learn to keep up well and be ready to take a pass from his inside man.
- A. L. Gorringe*—Left inside. Quite a good forward, very neat with his stick. Has scored some good goals.
- K. L. B. Humilton*—Centre forward. Feeds his inside forwards well. Plays up keenly, but is a poor shot in front of goal.
- M. B. Checkland*—Has come on tremendously since last year. Does his duty in scoring goals, but no doubt feels handicapped by only being able to use one side of his stick.
- E. W. Green* (Captain)—A keen and energetic Captain; centres well. Has scored some good goals.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held on March 6 the following officers were elected for the coming season:

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.
Captain—H. S. Crole-Rees. *Secretary*—A. E. Evans. *Committee*—A. Chapple, R. T. Dawson, G. J. Willans.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—C. F. Hodges. *Vice-President*—P. N. F. Young. *Secretary*—H. A. L. Laidlaw. *Committee*—R. Meldrum, J. H. W. Trumper, and D. Macaulay.

The Society has, on the whole, had a very satisfactory Lent Term. The speeches have generally been quite up to the average, and in some few instances considerably above. The attendance has also been distinctly encouraging, the average for the term, so far, being 44—an increase of 13 on last Lent Term's average. The political motion which occupied the attention of the House at the first two meetings produced an exceptionally large and excited gathering, many of whom however have ceased to attend our deliberations, now that the atmosphere has been purged of the highly inflammable gases of the General Election, and have neglected to contribute their quota to the Society's funds.

The term has been marked by a new and very successful departure in the shape of a joint Debate with Queens' College Debating Society. The Vice-President is to be congratulated on the organisation of what proved an extremely interesting and enjoyable meeting. We hope to see more of these Joint Meetings.

We welcome the appearance of one or two fresh speakers among us, as well as the continued support of others.

The following debates have been held this term:

January 20th and 27th—The Vice-President, P. N. F. Young, moved "That this House views with dismay the result of the General Election." H. A. L. Laidlaw (Hon. Sec.) opposed the motion. There also spoke: *for the motion*, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President), G. H. Castle, J. M. Swift, E. F. Tozer, W. Byron-Scott, A. D. Allen, P. J. Lewis. *Against the motion*, R. Meldrum, C. R. Reddy, A. G. Coombs (Ex-President), A. L. Gorrington, J. Fraser, J. C. Squire, D. W. Ward. *Neutral*, L. R. Fergusson. The motion was carried by 8 votes.

February 3rd—J. C. Squire moved "That in the opinion of this House the human race is objectionable." D. Macaulay opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, R. P. Dodd, M.

Henderson (Hon. Auditor), C. R. Reddy. *Against the motion*, A. L. Gorrington, A. T. Campbell, J. E. Walker, H. A. L. Laidlaw (Hon. Sec.), Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President), P. N. F. Young (Vice-President), D. D. Nanavati. The motion was lost by 10 votes.

February 10th—H. L. Pass, M.A. (Ex-President) moved "That in the opinion of this House the present age has mistaken Comfort for Civilization." Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President) opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, A. G. Coombs (Ex-President), P. N. F. Young (Vice-President), G. H. Castle. *Against the motion*, J. H. W. Trumper, W. J. Clissold, J. K. Deane, R. P. Dodd, R. Meldrum, E. W. Previle-Orton. The motion was carried by 1 vote.

February 17th—W. J. Clissold moved "That in the opinion of this House, the average Englishman is culpably apathetic and disloyal to his nation's traditions." A. D. Allen opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, J. K. Deane, P. N. F. Young (Vice-President), R. P. Dodd. *Against the motion*, J. M. Swift, E. F. Tozer, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President). The motion was lost by 9 votes.

February 24th—R. H. E. H. Somerset (Queens' College) moved "That this House deplores the growth of Militarism." E. A. Benians opposed. There also spoke: *for the motion*, J. C. Squire, E. Band (Queens' College), A. B. Johnstone, J. F. Smith, R. Meldrum; *against the motion*, I. G. Kelly (Queens' College), Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President), A. G. Coombs (Ex-President), P. St. G. Kahn (Queens' College); *neutral*, D. W. Ward. The motion was lost by 4 votes.

March 3rd—An Impromptu Debate. H. A. L. Laidlaw (Hon. Sec.) moved "That this House regrets the degrading influence of the modern Drama." D. W. Rennie opposed. Lost by 2 votes.

J. R. Marrack proposed "That Bridge is a better game than Whist." R. P. Dodd opposed. L. R. Fergusson also spoke against the motion. Carried by 8 votes.

J. C. Squire moved "That Women's Suffrage is a desirable thing." D. D. Nanavati opposed. Carried by 6 votes.

W. W. Veevers proposed "That Homoea touches the spot." G. H. Castle opposed. Lost by 10 votes.

P. N. F. Young (Vice-President) moved "That in the opinion of this House, Why are we?" J. K. Deane opposed. Lost by 5 votes.

L. R. Fergusson moved "That Laughter is better than Tears." W. Byron Scott opposed. Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President) spoke in support of the motion. Carried by 11 votes.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—J. A. Crowther. *Hon. Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Secretary*—H. C. Honeybourne.

Up to the time of writing three well attended meetings have been held.

The first of the term, and the 43rd of the Club, was held on January 29th, when W. H. Foster read a paper on "Hydades;" on February 29th P. C. V. Jones read a paper on "Death and its Phenomena;" and on February 26th J. C. Mottram read a paper on "Immunity and its theories."

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—E. C. Dewick. *Secretary*—T. Cooper. *Treasurer*—J. H. W. Trumper. *Committee*—P. N. F. Young, J. H. Bentley.

The following papers have been read this term:

- Feb. 8—"Personality in Art," by A. C. Benson Esq.
- Feb. 16—"Conscience," by Ven Archdeacon Hodges.
- Feb. 23—"Continuity of Worship," by Rev J. W. E. Conybeare.
- Mar. 8—"Devotional Study of the Bible," by Rev J. R. Darbyshire.

Owing to the illness of the Dean of Ely, the paper which was to have been read by him on February 2nd was postponed until the Easter term. The prize offered by the Society last term for the best essay on a theological subject was obtained by E. C. Dewick.

COLLEGE BALL.

If sufficient support is evident by the beginning of the May Term, a Ball will be held in the College Hall on Tuesday, June 12th, by kind permission of the Master and Fellows. For further particulars apply to J. Fraser.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 138.

Alexander, P. G.	Hawcridge, R. S.	Rau, B. S.
Alexander, R. C.	Hicks, F. W.	Rose, H. A.
Allen, A. D.	Hobbs, V. W. J.	Sathe, J. L.
Allen, G. A.	Hogan, C. D. D.	Smith, J. F.
Allott, C. B. S.	Hutchinson, F. D.	Stokes, J. W. G.
Anderson, L. R. D.	Hemonger, E. V.	Stuart, H. E.
Averill, C. E.	Jackson, J. E. N.	Sukthankar, V. S.
Barnes, G. G.	James, F. A.	Swift, J. M.
Bell, T. O.	Jones, R. M.	Thorne Waite, A.
Boddington, V. C.	Kraus, M.	Thursfield, G. A. R.
Bolderston, W. N.	Leonard, P. J.	Torry, A. J. D.
Bice-Smith, R.	McCowan, H. W.	Townend, M. V.
Campbell, C. G. H.	Marrack, J. R.	Tozer, E. F.
Churchward, A. C.	Moore, J. R.	Troubridge, J. L.
Corney, L. G.	Montgomerie, W. S.	Veevers, W.
Cruickshank, G. M.	Mottram, J. C. (<i>Ad.St.</i>)	Walker, J. E.
Dawson, A. M.	Muncey, E. H. P.	Whiddington, R.
Deane, J. K.	Nanavati, D. D.	Willett, E. W.
Dodd, R. P.	Paterson, M. W.	Wood, T. E.
Dollman, J. G.	Previtt-Orton, C. W.	Yorke, A. R.
Dunkley, H. F.		

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Graves, Mr Mason, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Dyson, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Rootham, Dr Shore, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward (*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, P. N. F. Young (*Junior Treasurer*).

Of the great bereavement which has befallen the Mission in the sudden death of Canon Watson it is difficult even now to speak. The work must go on; but all concerned feel the blank. Canon Watson was the father of the Mission and the never-failing counsellor of its workers. He has left us all a standard of devotion to the calls of this part of our College life, which we can only attain by hearty cooperation. His example will and must stimulate our now unaided efforts to carry on the work which he loved and served so well.

At a general meeting Mr Ward was elected Senior Treasurer and Mr Gregory to the place on the Committee vacant by the

resignation of Dr Shore. Arrangements were made for a public meeting to further interest in the Mission, which was held on Sunday, March 11th, in Lecture-room V.

The plan of the meeting was somewhat unconventional. Smoking was permitted, and gentlemen were requested to bring their own chairs. But thanks to the presence of the Master in the chair all possibility of the suggestion that the proceedings were unworthy of the Mission traditions were excluded. Between fifty and sixty Johnians came, including Mr Ward, Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Gregory, the first and other captains of the L.M.B.C., and—a promising sign—a good number of freshmen. The Master referred briefly to the losses lately sustained, and introduced the speakers.

Dr Tanner dealt chiefly with the possibility of cooperation of members of all sects in aid of the Mission, and defended it against the superficial verdict that it is just an ordinary parish. Mr Ingram introduced himself and the Mission, and advocated the establishment of an endowed curacy as the best and most fitting memorial of Dr Watson. The Junior Treasurer delivered a speech, which the Vice-President of the Debating Society alone could have equalled, describing the difficulties of those who collect subscriptions, and appealing for more and warmer *esprit de corps* in the College. A vote of thanks to the Master for having consented to preside was proposed and carried; and the Master replied, proposing also a vote of thanks to the speakers.

The Committee hope that such meetings may be held every year if not every term, provided that an increasingly adequate response, in the shape of larger audiences, be forthcoming. The gathering afforded an impressive proof of the unity of all classes of Johnians, which must be consolidated and extended if our College Mission is to prosper. Questions were raised publicly, such as are often agitated secretly and so sap the sympathy which every Johnian should feel towards a Johnian institution. In some cases the solution may not be obvious or immediately attainable; for instance, the question of making the Hostel more habitable for the casual undergraduate. But once the questions are fairly raised, it will be evident that "the

authorities" are anxious to deal with them whether they be fellow-sufferers or mere dons.

As regards the memorial of Canon Watson it is enough to say that at least £1000 will be required if Mr Ingram's scheme is to be carried out. Promises of help will be very welcome at this juncture in order that the Committee may be encouraged to adopt it.

THE LIBRARY.

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

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

Donations.

DONORS.

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| *Wilkins (A. S.). Roman Education. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 7.31.55 | The Author. |
| The Union between Sweden and Norway. The Address presented to the King by the Swedish Parliament. 8vo. Stockholm, 1905 | |
| Nordlund (K.). The Swedish-Norwegian Union Crisis. 8vo. Upsala, 1905 | Anonymous. |
| Edén (Nils). Sweden for Peace. 8vo. Upsala, 1905 | |
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| *Marr (J. E.). An Introduction to Geology. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 3.27.63 | The Author. |
| Wilson (J. C.). On the Traversing of Geometrical Figures. 8vo. Oxford, 1905.... | Dr. D. MacAlister. |
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| Boissier (G.). Cicéron et ses Amis. 8vo. Paris, 1865. 7.28.61. (<i>Large paper edition</i>) | Dr. Sandys. |
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- The Compiler.
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- The Syndics of the University Press.
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- The Author.
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- C. Jinārājādāsa, Esq.
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