



THE EAGLE.

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NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxvii, p. 343.)

THE documents printed in what follows are taken from the Baker collections in the British Museum (MSS. Harl. 7039). Baker seems to have copied them from the originals in the Registry of the Bishop of Ely.

They relate to one Everard Digby, who matriculated in the University as a Sizar of St John's College, 25 October 1567; he was admitted, a Scholar of the College, on Keyton's foundation, 9 November 1570, a Fellow of the College 12 March 1572-3, and became a Senior Fellow 10 July 1585. He took the following degrees: B.A. 1570-1, M.A. 1574, and B.D. 1581.

He was a man of some literary distinction, and was the author of the first treatise on swimming published in England, and also in some other works suggested a classification of the Sciences. His parentage cannot be precisely stated, but he is said to have been a great-grandson of Everard Digby, Sheriff of Rutlandshire; a Lancastrian killed at Towton in 1461. When admitted a Scholar and Fellow he gave Rutland as his county of

birth, and it is worth noting that an Everard Digby was Rector of Barrowden in Rutland, compounding for First Fruits 29 April 1546, and holding the living until 1562; it is possible that this was Digby's father. Keyton's scholarships were in the first instance restricted to those who had been choristers of the Collegiate Church at Southwell.

The first document printed, Digby's statement of his own grievances, gives us a very clear statement of his side of the case; with the names of his witnesses and his references to the Statutes it leaves little to be desired. We have a curious picture of the Fellows gathering round the "fire," or brazier, which used to stand under the open lantern in the Hall.

The Mr Knox whose name is mentioned is Eleazar Knox, who was Junior Dean of the College from 14 December 1587 to 20 December 1588. He was the second son of John Knox, the famous Scotch reformer; he died on Whitsun-eve 1591 and was buried in the (old) College Chapel.

William Whitaker had just been appointed Master, 25 February 1586-7. About this time the puritan or presbyterian party were very strong in St John's, thus Digby's views, whether they were actually Roman Catholic, or what we might now call High Church, were probably distasteful to the majority of the Fellows.

In Heywood and Wright's *Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies*, i, 507-519, will be found a very lengthy statement of Dr Whitaker's answers to Digby's case. From this it appears that Digby had a benefice away from Cambridge to which he hardly ever went. An Everard Digby compounded for First Fruits as Rector of Lyndon, Rutland, 18 July 1581, apparently holding the living until 1587, and compounded as Vicar of Glaiston, Rutland, 6 August 1582, holding this till the end of the year 1605. And one of the same names was instituted Rector of Orton Longueville, Hunts, 27 January 1592-3, vacating it in

1599. It is possible that the Parish Registers of these parishes, if they still exist for this period, might contain an entry with regard to Digby.

It will be noticed that Digby threatened to put the President "in the Stocks." Odd as it seems to us now, it would appear that in Queen Elizabeth's day the Stocks in the Hall were a College institution. For Roger Goad, Provost of King's, in 1571 forbade all members of his College to enter any stream, pool, or water within the County of Cambridge for the purpose of swimming or bathing, either by day or by night. The penalty for junior members was the Hall in the presence of the whole Society, while senior members, who broke this law, were to sit in the Stocks in Hall for a day. Thus Digby's threat may have been accompanied with a wave of the hand towards the Stocks. We gather that the office of Steward, as held by a Fellow, was then of recent origin, replacing the office of Manciple, which seems to have been one of lower status. Some part of the trouble appears to have arisen from the reluctance of the Steward to call on Digby for the payment of his dues. The payment for commons seems to have given some trouble in College about this time. Some Orders relating to the matter, made by Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners were printed in *The Eagle*, vol. xx, pp. 286-290.

Mr. Digby's Case.

Casus. I not having discharged my commons for one month ended 22 December 1587, Mr Alvey the Steward not demanding the debt of me, gave my name amongst such as were to be put out of commons. Whereupon Mr Dr Hickman pronounced in the Chappell that certain had not paid their commons, and that they should expect execution according to the Statute. After that, I taking no notice of this Mr Palmer the President in our Master's absence spake to me first at the table, sitting with certain Seniors and others, saying that the Steward had complained of me for sitting down, not having discharged my commons, and that I did not well to sit down there. I asked

him whether he spake to me as a friend or as a magistrate. Sayd he, as a friend. And afterwards the said Mr Palmer spake to me another day at the fire to the like effect, in the presence of Seniors and others, whom I then and there required, with the Seniors, to hear and determine the controversy risen betwixt the Steward and me, according to the Statute *Dissentiones inter Socios etc.* And likewise offered the money to the Steward, if he would go with me for it. But neither did Mr Palmer call the Seniors to this effect, neither the Steward take the money so offered, except I would

Master himself, in the presence of certain Seniors, gave me an admonition, for taking my commons in the Hall, and presently was the money offered unto him by another in my behalf, and he, the Master, refusing it, it was presently payd to the Steward, and by the Steward received. Notwithstanding all this, the Master five days after pronounced me *non socius* before the Seniors,

Quaestio. The controversy is, whether I be justly removed and pronounced *non socius* or no, I answer not, and for myself I alledge as followith.

A note of Everard Digbie his allegations against Mr Doctor Whitaker, his unjust proceedings against him for not paying of 8*sh. 7d. ob.*, for his commons.

I. *First.* Whereas they charge me to have taken my parts, contrary to Statute, being out of commons, I deny that I was out of commons for these reasons following:—

1. Anno domini 1583, or thereabouts, the Stewardship was made a Fellow's office. The Manciple before that time doing all that duty, which the Steward doth now, and going monthly to every Fellow's Chamber for his money. Upon this change, the Steward being a Fellow, it was decreed by the Master and Seniors that the Steward, for thenceforth should go monthly to the Master and the eight Seniors their Chambers for his money, and that all other Fellows should come into the Stewards Chamber to pay that debt, and this decree was pronounced openly in the Chappell by the Master (Ja. Taylor, Ga. Ducket).

2. The Stewards have kept this decree until this time accompling it their duty (And. Bordman, Ga. Ducket, Sy. Robson, Da. Linsell, W. Baylie, Fra. Snell, Dr Hickman).

3. Mr Alvey our Steward now, is by his oath bound to continue this duty of going to the Master and Seniors for his money, since from the first erection of the Steward's office, until this day, it hath been continued in custome. This duty is layd upon him by these words in his oath: *Jurabo quod observabo omnia Statuta, ritus, et consuetudines laudabiles hujus Collegii.* And this custom is not taken away by our new Statutes (Statute 14), being no way disagreeable from them, the Statute appointing that commons be payd, this custome shewing the manner. Neither did Her Majesties Commissioners mean to take away such customes as are not disagreeable from their Statutes, for then this oath for custom is both vain and void.

4. The very same question was in Dr Styll his time, Mr Taylor being Senior and Mr Hickman being Steward. Mr Taylor, when the Master would have admonished him for sitting down at the Table, his commons being unpayd, answered that the Steward had not come to his Chamber, according to his duty, and was thereby dismissed (Ja. Taylor).

5. When any are put out of Commons it is provided that there should be *ejus exclusionis publicatio in Sacello per Magistrum* (Statutes, cap 8). And *publicatio* ought to be in such manner, that by naming them, every one present may have special notice of every one out of Commons, otherwise it is not *publicatio*. This was not done, but the Master only signified to the Company in generall that the Steward had given him the names of such as had not payd (Dr Hickman).

6. The Steward is bound to give up the names of every Tutor and pupill not having payd their commons, otherwise the debt is his own by statute, which he hath not done (Statutes, cap. 8, Dr Hickman, Mr Alvey).

7. I alledge, that Mr Dr Hickman, when he published those that were out of commons was *ejusdem culpa reus*, because he had not then discharged the Steward for himself and all his pupills, nor crossed his Bookes for the Monthe then last past, as also that time he ought to the Colledge about *zolib.* for commons. Likewise also I affirm, that Mr Palmer when he seemed to admonish me, had not crossed the Steward's Booke for that month, and that then when he went about deceitfully to admonish me for not having payd 8*s. 7d. ob.*, he himself ought to admonish me for not having payd 8*s. 7d. ob.* for commons (Mr Alvey, Mr Palmer).

Secondly. Whereas I am charged to have had certain admonitions by the President, and one by the Master, for sitting down at the table, being out of commons, I answer that I received no admonition of either of them, agreeable either with equity or Statute, as may appear by these reasons following:—

1. I requested the President that there being *Lis* betwixt the Steward and me who should go to the other, he would according to Statute in that case provided: *Dissensiones intra Socios discipulosve ortae intra biduum (Si fieri possit) a Magistro aut eo absente Praeside et octo Senioribus sedentur* (Statutes Cap. 25, Sy. Robson), call the Seniors together and determine the matter, and I would pay the money. Also I made the same request to the Master, when he was come home, and charged him upon his oath, taken for the keeping of our Statutes, to do it (Ro. Boothe, Da. Linsell, Da. Munsey).

2. I offered the Steward the money, if he would go with me to my chamber for it, which he promised to do. He not following me to my chamber, according to his promise, where I had stayed long for him, I brought the money in my hand into the Hall, where I offered it unto him, if he would have it. His answer was, you shall come to my Booke (Mr Robson, Mr Snell, Mr Morrell, Mr Mott; witness of all this Mr Wattes).

3. I acknowledge no admonitions of the President, only I remember that once he came to me at the table in Christmas and told me that I did not well to sitt down. Whereupon I demanded of him, whether he came as a Friend or a Magistrate. He answered, No I come as a Friend (Sy. Robson, Ro. Morrell, Dr Hickman). Whereas by law *Admonitio debet fieri magistraliter*. Another time he came unto me standing by the fire, Mr Clayton and others being with me, where he made some speech unto me, of being out of commons, but not in manner of admonition. Other his speeches concerning this matter, I remember none.

And that these were not statutable admonitions I prove thus.

First, these admonitions ought to be given before two or three Seniors: *Porro Si Tutor exclusus etc.* (Statutes, cap. 8). Therefore two or three Seniors ought to be called, as assistants in these admonitions, for men of meaner place might serve sufficiently for witnesses, but he called them not, but took them as he found them with me, contrary to law; *non stet in iudicio qui praesens est, aut venit in iudicium, sed qui vocatur.*

Secondly, neither the Seniors, nor I, did know nor suspect them for admonitions, whereas by law *nulla actio clandestina aut fraudulenta est legitima.*

Thirdly, unless two or three Seniors will acknowledge that they were present when I had admonitions, they were no admonitions before two or three Seniors.

Lastly, they were not agreeable with the practice of our House, as appeareth by an admonition which Mr Webbs gave unto Mr Segewicke for offending in the same manner, calling first the Seniors into a severall place from all other company and after calling for the party (Mr Bordman, Mr Robson, Mr Knoxe, Mr Boothe).

4. The admonition which our Master gave me was altogether void by Statute, for these reasons following (Mr Boothe, Statutes, cap. 8):

First, he gave it me after that I had been, as they supposed, three weeks out of commons, whereas he ought at the least, a week before he gave it, to have entered upon my Chamber and my stuff: *Quod si quis tutor sic a communis et sizione exclusus intra octo alies dies proxime sequentes senescallo aut alteri ad hoc officium deputato praedicti debitum plene non solverit: tunc liberum erit magistro Collegii, aut in ejus absentia praesidi, seniori bursario, et seniori decano, aut in absentia alicujus eorum deputatis suis, ac virtute etiam hujus statuti tenebuntur in cubiculum ejusdem tutoris intrare ac bonorum illius ubicunque repestorum inventarium conficere pretium eorundem statuere, abducere, plus offerenti vendere atque de pecunia inde comparata quantum se extendet Collegio satisfacere*, which if he had performed the College had been possessed of enough, for so small a debt, and he not performing that the Statute maketh, the debt is owing *et si Magister aut eo absente praeses . . . exinde Magister praeses senior bursarius et senior decanus aut deputatus alicujus eorum sic peccans intra unam septimanam proximam debitam pecuniam numeratam persolvere tenebitur*. And therefore before he admonished me of the debt, I was by discharged of the debt (*cap. eodem*).

Secondly, upon his giving me that admonition Mr Boothe offered him the money presently and he answered he was no officer to receive it. And the debt presently after was paid unto the Steward by Mr Knox.

5. Against all these admonitions of the Master and President, I alledge, that these admonitions ought to have been written

with mine own hand, which I was never called unto. The words are these (Statutes, cap. 8): *Quas admonitiones in librum anteparatum a Magistro aut eo absente Praeside inscribi ac referri volumus*. So that these words *a Magistro aut Praeside* may be referred to the words either afore or following, were there not a point after the word *paratum*, which I take to be wrongly put in, because it maketh this Statute manifestly to disagree from another Statute (Statutes, cap. 27), *in hac verba: in punitionibus et correctionibus idem observari volumus*. Which is, that they be written *propria manu*, as is manifest by the words presently before (*cap. eodem*). And in all penall statutes it is expressly set down that they must be written *propria manu*, of him that is punished. *Denique hujusmodi correctiones una cum causa illius puniti et nomine in registro per manuum ejusdem puniti statim scribantur* (Statutes, cap. 48).

Thirdly, whereas sentence was pronounced against me by the Master upon the former admonitions, I challenge it as unjust, both for that I was neither justly out of commons nor admonished, as hath been before proved and also for these reasons following.

1. The Master being earnestly entreated by the Seniors divers times, both severally and together, would not be brought to let them hear the controversies betwixt the Steward and me for the payment; and Mr President and me for the admonitions, neither as judges or witnesses, whereas they should have determined them with the Master by Statute (Statutes, cap. 25): *Dissentiones intra Socios discipulosve orta intra biduum (si fieri possit), a Magistro aut eo absente Praeside octo senioribus sedentur* (Mr Robson, Mr Higgins, Mr Snell, Mr Lindsell, Mr Boothe).

2. The College was possessed of the debt before the sentence was pronounced (Mr Alvey, Mr Knoxe).

3. It is provided by Statute that if the Steward, the Master, President, Dean or Bursar do fail in any part of their duty sett down in the Statute by them to be performed for the recovery of the money, or punishing such as offend in not paying, that then the debt is Bursar so offending—*et si Magister etc.* (Statutes, cap. 8).

Whereupon I conclude that there having been default made in publication, and in not entering upon my chamber, and in not admonishing me according to Statute, that the debt was not

mine, though it had been payd before sentence, as it was, and therefore this sentence was void.

Lastly I alledge that the Master is not to determine *de ipso facto*, without the consent of the Seniors, as he hath done in this cause, without any warrant of Statute.

A copy of Mr Tayler's letter.

Being desired to testify the truth according to my knowledge, in these two points, the one whether it is the Steward's duty to come to every Senior's chamber to reckon with him at the end of the month; the other, whether myself being put out of commons did notwithstanding sitt down, and being admonished by the Master that then was (as you say my Lord of Peterborough) but, as I verily think Mr Dr Styll, I did answer that the Steward came not to me.

I do answer that William Huntley, being Steward, did come to every Fellow's chamber and when that office by the consent of the Master and Seniors was committed to a Fellow, by the same authority it was appointed that the Steward should come but only to the Master and Seniors, and that the rest of the Society should go to the Steward.

For the second question, I think Mr Dr Hickman is not ignorant of it. I did indeed sitt down, my name being crossed in the Buttries; Mr Dr Styll, as I think, being then Master, did deal with me for it. My answer was that the Steward was not with me. Mr Copinger did answer that the Steward was sure he should not have had money if he had come. Whereunto I did reply that he did not know my case, but howsoever it was with me, the Steward must do his duty or els they could not proceed against me. Which answer our Master did allow and rebuked the party, the Steward I mean, for not doing his duty.

I have written this with mine own hand and do testify that this was the practice of the Steward's office in my time. In witness whereof I have sett my name.

2 Februarii, anno Domini 1587 be paid by the Master, President, Dean &

By me JAMES TAYLER.

Exhibitum per Magistrum Digby 20 Febr. 1587.

A copy of Mr Alvey's Protestation.

I Henry Alvey do protest (with dutifull obedience) that in respect of the oathe which I have taken to the Colledge, not acknowledge the jurisdiction of any but of our appointed visitors, and that by my personall appearing and answering I do not renounce that right or benefit that I may have by them, but that it may be lawfull, whensoever just occasion shall be found to appeal unto them, which Protestation reserved unto me I am most ready and willing to answer.

To our loving friends Dr Legge, Vice-Chancellor, Dr Perne and Dr Bell, or any two of them.

After our very hearty commendations. Whereas Mr Everard Digbie, one of the Seniors in St John's College in the University of Cambridge, hath been here and hath made his complaint unto us as visitors of that Colledge, for redress of an injury done unto him (as he pretendeth) by Mr Dr Whitacre, Master of the said Colledge of St John's, touching his late deprivation, wherein he chargeth him to have proceeded rather of particular displeasure and malice towards him, then of any just cause given by his part, and for that we cannot less doe then to have an examination of the said proceedings against him, having appealed to us the Visitors, thereby as we shall see cause to judge thereof either for the allowance, or disallowance, of the same, dealt ourselves, yet how troublesome and inconvenient it would be to call hither the said Master and such other, as on either part shall be needful to be produced for the manifestation or proof of many things that of necessity must fall out on either part. We have therefore thought better hereby to authorize and appoint you to call before you the said Mr Dr Whitacre, the Master, and the said Mr Digbie, and thereupon to hear what can be said or alledged, either by the said Master concerning the cause moving him to proceed to the foresaid deprivation, as also of Mr Digbie's griefs against the said Master, concerning his proceedings as he suggesteth. Wherein you may examine any such persons as on either part shall be named by them to justify the doing of the one, or to clear the other. Wherein we pray you carefully and effectually to

proceed and thereupon with such convenient speed as you can to advertise us, that by the same your report made, wherein we dowbt not but you will plainly and at good length advertize us of all necessary circumstances for our better understanding of the same, we may consider what shall be fit to be done therein. And so we bid you heartily farewell. From Westminster the 14th February 1587

your very loving Friends
JO. CANTUAR.
W. BURGHELEY.

To Lord Burghley.

After my humble dutie to your honourable Lordship. Although I am very well content and willing that the cause touching Mr Digbeie's displacing should be heard by any at your Honour's appointment, yet could I have wished that Mr Dr Legge had not been of this commission, for so much as once I was deposed in a matter against him for Papistrie, and he enjoyed by your Honour to make a kinde of public satisfaction before the Heades of the Universitye. It may be perhaps, he will not be altogether so indifferent in hearing and reporting the wholle cause for me and against Mr Digbeie as were requisite, yet will I not refuse his examination and the rest, seeing it hath so seemed good to your honourable wisdom, trusting the issue shall be such ^{wherein as is to be desired in respect of} ~~wherein as is to be desired in respect of~~ my peaceable government of this company, which surely is utterly overthrowen if Mr Digbeie may in this sute prevayl. Yea the state of the whole Universitye is such at this present that, Mr Digbeie's case being heard, if he be relieved and restored by superior authority it will not be an easy matter to restrayne the insolency of a number with whome I have to deal in this Colledge, and other Colleges are too much replenished. It is a pitie and unspeakable grief that the state of this most excellent Universitye should be such. Many very good, but never so many badd. Papistrie doth secretly encrease and namely in this Colledge, as hath appeared of late since my coming into the Colledge and among others Mr Digbeie, a man notoriously suspected, and one that by confession of some hath gyven encouragement to Papists in their opinions in this House.

Besides a man continuallie scandalous as it shall be declared to your Honour.

For which respects I was the more willing to have the very extremity of the Statute to pass agaynst him, which yet was not without advice of Mr Dr Byng, one of our visitors, whome I would gladly had to have heard this examination with others, being sorry that he was left out and such Commissioners appointed as Mr Digbeie most desired, which in the opinion of many here hath somewhat already prejudiced our cause. And Mr Digbeie at his return hath made great reportes that he was restored *in statu quo* and hath presumed to come into the Hall and to sitt down at dyner, not only as a Fellow but took the place of the President, which bycause I would not make any sturre I have borne. But it is such an example of contempt and disgrace unto me that if it go unpunished and if that Mr Digbeie may by his boldness bear down all authority, that being by me pronounced *non socius* he may sitt down as President in the Hall, it were good for me to depart and to leave both College and University.

Thus I have been boulded to signify to your Honour some part of my grieffe leaving the due consideration thereof to your wisdom. And so I most humbly take my leave.

From St John's this 18th of February 1587.

your Honours to command
WILLIAM WHITAKER.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Burghley etc.

After my humble duty to your honourable lordship. I received from Mr Wilkinson, attending upon your Honour, a letter which my Lord Grace of Canterbury hath written to your Honour, touching Mr Digbeie's case, wherein his Grace hath enforced your Lordship of certain reasons moving him to think that Mr Digbey hath wrong offered him in that he hath been deprived of his felowship. And whereas your Honour's pleasure is to have myne answer to the said reasons, I have, as briefly as I could and plainly sett down what I have to say for my proceeding against him and how I can justify my dealing in these pointes touched by my Lord's Grace. Wherein if I have not fully satisfied your Honour, or if you desire any point in my

several answers to be more substantially proved, I crave of your Lordship to have some other appointed for the hearing and examining thereof. But I hope by these my answers it will appear to your Lordship that I have done nothing but according to Statute and though it were in extremitie yet I trust justifiable against that party. My desire is not to be maintained in any unjusste acte, but I have sure hope in your Honour's wisdom to be assisted in my lawfull dealings, against such especially as have deserved no extraordinary favour at your handes, but rather to be removed if ordinary justice may be executed. And thus I commend etc.

From St John's the 4th of April 1588

your Honor's most bounden
WILLIAM WHITAKER.

Endorsed: Mr Doctor Whitaker to my Lord. Answer to certain reasons of my Lord Grace of Canterbury touching Mr Digbie's depriving. Together with a paper to justify what was done to Mr Digby to be according to Statute.

Reasons for depriving Mr Digby sent up
by the Master to my Lord Burghley.

That Mr Digby his remove is just appeareth because it was done according to every severall branch in the Statute for that purpose, which standeth in these points.

1. First his commons were unpaid for that month (besides other debts, which he ought before that, that were not then demanded) as himself we think will not deny, or it will appear by the Buttery Books.

2. He was published to be out of commons for the foresaid debt at the time appointed by Statute for that purpose by Dr Hickman and by the same Dr Hickman, Mr Digby his name was crossed in the Buttery, which cross in the Buttery he, of his own authority, did put of.

3. He was complained of to the President three severall times and once to the Master for siting down at the table to take his commons, not having paid for the former month, etc.

4. He was thrice admonished for siting down three severall dayes and the same admonitions were given by the President

according as Statute required, unto the which admonitions was adjoyned one by the Master, all which admonitions were written into a book according to Statute etc.

5. The Mayster did before all the Seniors pronounce the sentence against Mr Digby which our Statute setteth down for his offense.

[Then follow answeres to such objections as were made against the lawfulness of this action].

And these causes considered in proceeding against Mr Digby and moving thereunto which were offered and which they wish as to reserve to further hearing.

First, vehemently suspected upon great presumption to be of corrupt Religion.

1. Preaching at St Maries he so commended voluntary poverty as that Dr Fulk in the same place confuted him very shortly after about the same point, being a popish position.

2. He inveighed in open disputations against Calvinists as schismatics.

3. Sir Birch, a known Papist, persuaded Mr Heyward, a gentleman's son in our house, whom he would have induced to Popery, with the reason that Mr Digby and some others of account in our House were so.

4. Sir Smyth (who lately fledd from our House for Religion) confessed to Mr Palmer that he was encouraged in his religion by Mr Digby and others.

5. The confession of another unto our Master, under his hand writing, that Mr Digby was such a one.

6. Mr Higgins, a Senior of our House, reported unto Mr Palmer that he moved Mr Constable, the same Mr Higgins pupill, to some points of Popery, and Mr Constable confirmed the same unto the said Mr Palmer of late.

7. He preached out of Esdras, L. 3. C. 4. 4: gathering papisticall notes as that Eva shold be turned into Ave and such like.

8. In the time of a sermon and Communion he went about fishing openly in the backside with a casting nett, with some Schollers in his company, even then when charge was given by authority from above, that whoever did not communicate, his name shold be sent up.

9. He useth to speake dangerously and undutifully, and that openly, of the matters in the Low Countries and of Sir Francis Drake.

10. He liveth familiarly with some known papists in our Town and giveth countenance unto all that are suspected.

11. The common opinion of him abroad doth for the most part condemn him, and diverse of our House are ready to depose that they think him to be a man of corrupt Religion.

Secondly, open contempt of the Master, President and Government.

1. By often putting off his punishment and other charges imposed by the Master and Seniors.

2. He wilfully brake a decree made by the Master and Seniors very lately.

3. He cometh not amongst the Seniors at any time, being sent for by the Master, but at his own pleasure.

4. He doth use to blow an Horn often in the College in the day time and hollow after it.

5. He is scandalous to the Colledge by a publick challenge in Billes set up in diverse places; being flatly forbidden to meddle in the matter.

6. He threatened openly to set the President in the Stocks, in the hearing of the schollers, then when in the Master's absence he supplied his roome.

7. He openly cried out against the President at the same time in the hearing of all the Company in the Hall, these words, and in this order, and like one in a rage beating the table with his hand, repeated them often, *Qui non distinguit artem destruit quam tu non habes, Palmere, dialecticam.*

8. He called openly to the schollers, standing round about the fire, and spake thus of the President (being then also in the roome of the Mayster) because he was not moved with his great words, viz. "My maisters, mark this man, he hath an Italian trick, he will counterfeit laughter when he is most angry."

9. He bragged openly that he would bring into the Hall one that was expelled immediately before and would sett him down at the table, to see if any man durst do anything against it.

10. Since his deprivation he challengeth the right of a Fellow, sitting down as President, and threatening the officers for denying him his commons.

11. Professing himself to be as much Fellow as the Mayster was Mayster, and more.

For which things, though we might and cold have proceeded against him, yet it was thought more convenient in respect of his credite to deal with him for the breach of Statute, which is now layd against him, then to have dealt by these crimes, for some causes which we spare to speak of.

Now in this case, though wee do willingly yeeld unto your Lordships in regard of th'equity of our cause and proceeding, together with your Honours privity unto that our Statute geveth; yet least this president in appealing might praejudice us hereafter, we doe in all humility signifie what your Statutes geven to our Colledge bind every fellow unto.

Then follow the words of the Statute *De juramento Socii*.

Copy of a letter written to the President and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, towching Mr Digbie's not meriting exclusion from his Fellowship, by my Lord of Canterbury and Lord Treasurer, April 7, 1588.

After our hartie commendations. We have perused all the injunctions, allegations, and proofs transmitted unto us in Mr Digbie's cause, together with the Statutes of St John's College. And seeing it is probable, by one man's letter and another's oathe, that there was a decree urging the Steward to come for the debt due to the College unto the Seniors' Chamber, and is well proved that custome hath so observed it. And that Mr Digbie desired you to call the Seniors for determination of the controversy arisen betwixt the Steward and him, where upon he would pay the money, and likewise that he offered to pay the debt if the Steward would go with him to his Chamber. Which though the Steward promised to do, yet did not. And that Mr Digby came presently down into the Hall with the money in his hand. We are of opinion that he is hereby cleared *a male fide et mora in non solvendo*, which your Statute meant no doubt especially to have punished. Albeit we cannot commend his

unadvised and peremptory standing in a circumstance of the place of payment, whereupon such doubtfull perill might redound to himself in the manner of proceeding against him. We observe these errors and nullities.

First, he was not expressly by name published to be discomuned, but generally, by a kinde of reference to the crossing of his name in the Buttery Book. This we take not to be according to the words nor meaning of the Statute. Because it breedeth no sufficient certainty, for as much as there may be other occasions of being crossed there, and of being out of commons, then for not paying; besides that there appeareth no full proof that his name was crossed, for it is but the deposition of one of the Butlers.

Secondly, we think that the Statute meant not to have any further proceeding, or punishment, then loss of Chamber, and selling such goods as should be found there. Except the Colledge could not thereby be fully satisfied, that then the party should be restored to his commons. Now such sale was not first made and yet is (as we take it) even in this case required.

Thirdly, the admonition, other then the last given the 26th of January, are not directly proved; for albeit three depose of certain words tending that way to have been uttered by the President, the first of January, yet they add withall, that by the manner thereof, they took it not for any admonition. When the second admonition, or in what sort, it was given, which is alledged by you to have been the 2nd of January, none doth depose. Of the third admonition supposed to have been given on Thursday night before half day in the Hall, at the fire, one only deposeth and yet he also addeth that the words were spoken in such friendly manner that he thought not of any meaning that the President could have to give an admonition. Neither do we take them, if it were admitted that they were all given, to be such admonitions as the Statute and very reason itself requireth. For they ought to be done as Judicial Acts, so as the party himself upon whom the perill resteth, be purposely called thereto and such as he thereby may both take direct knowledge of the magisterial intention, and those Seniors also who are used as witnesses, and for more solemnity of the action. And that they are not to be done slylye, underhand, *obiter, perfunctorie, captiose, nec fraudulenter*, as the President seemeth to

have dealt in this action. Neither the party himself, nor the Seniors then present being able to conceive thereof any such meaning. Besides that we thinke the true meaning of the Statute was, to have the admonitions presently recorded in the book, at the least before those Seniors who are to be witnesses of it according to the use also in other Colledges at like occasions.

Finally, the Statute requireth that the admonitions to a person discommuned, who yet taketh his commons, *adhibeantur simili modo et forma* as for not paying the debt to the Colledge is prescribed, before they can have *eandem vim in singulis gradibus erga delinquentem*. That this was not done your own matter of defence doth lay down, for it is there alledged that he was admonished, *primo, secundo, quarto et vigesimo sexto die Januarii*. Whereas there should be eight days betwixt every of the three admonitions. So that assuredly we cannot in any justice or equity judge upon this proceeding that his fellowship ought to be lost.

The presumptions alledged against him for corruption in matter of religion are in truth exactly to be inquired and if they may be proved, except he will be ready to clear himself sufficiently, and to renounce those opinions publicly, we do think him unfit to remain either in that or any other Society.

In the meantime we do earnestly wish and also require you to repute and accepte of Mr Digbie as a Fellow of that Colledge, in his former right thereof, unto all intents and purposes, such former pretended proceeding against him in any wise notwithstanding. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

From the Court, the 6th day of April 1588.

Your Loving Friends.

A letter from the Earle of Leycester to the Archbishop.

After my very hearty commendations to your Grace. Where as one Everard Digbie, Fellow of St John's College Cambridge, was lately upon just cause (as I am informed) removed from that place by the Master there, Mr Dr Whitakers, a man (I doubt not) both in respect of his place, learning and zeal in religion greatly favoured of your Lordship, in whose behalf I would have written with mine own hand more at large unto

your Grace, but that I was not habile by reason of my sickness, and therefore do most heartily pray your Lordship to give audience to this bearer to whom I have thoroughly delivered my minde in that cause. And Although it may be your Grace shall not finde sufficient reason sodainly to approve Mr Whitakers doing herein, yet I pray your Grace to stay the present proceeding in the matter if peradventure there be any suite to your Grace to that effect, untill I may conveniently speak with you myself having received many ill informations against the said Mr Digbie, which your Grace I know will seek to be thoroughly informed of. Herein I shall think myself beholding unto your Lordship, and so do most heartily leave you to the protection of God. Wasted the 30th April 1588.

Your Grace's most assured friend,

R. LEYCESTER.

A letter from the Archbishop to the Earl of Leycester.

Right honourable and my very good Lord. Digbie his matter hath been deliberately and thoroughly heard by my Lord Treasurer, myself and some others, and we find very manifest defects in the manner of proceeding against him, such as if they might be tolerated would bring too violent government into that Colledge and breed many inconveniences. Wherefore as well in the respect of justice as of due observation of the Colledge Statutes we have already determined that matter. We have seen and read Mr Whitaker's objections to the contrarye and finde them not to be of any moment, as grounded upon false principles and misunderstanding of the foresaid Statutes. If there be so great matters to charge Digbie with all (as is now pretended) then are they much to blame in suffering the same to be so long unpunished, or not complained of, and in expelling him for so small a trifle, when as they might have done it for so great and weighty causes. It hath been before (and is now again) offered unto them, that if they think it not good to deal at home with him therein, they should further complain of him to us, when he shall be assured to receive according to his desert.

But I am sorry that Mr. Whitaker (whom I have always so greatly tendered, and who did not lack my help for extra-

ordinary favour to obtain that Mastership) should in a case of his own (and wherein he is thought to seek his private revenge) use this uncharitable and indirect course. I think I might say contrary to his oath and Statutes of that Colledge. Digbie is a man unknown to me. Mr Whitaker hath had my help and furtherance in most of his preferments, and therefore, if there were respect of persons to be had, the matter would soon be decided. And it would be much more credit for Mr Whitaker to prosecute the other matters against him, being of so great importance, then to persist in this of so small moment and already (according to justice) ordered.

And so being very heartily sorry for your Lordship's sickness and praying for your recovery I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God.

From Lambeth, the last of April 1588.

This copy, with that from the Earl of Leycester, sent by the Archbishop to the Lord Burghley, with the following letter.

To the Right Honourable My singular good Lord, the Lord Burghley etc.

My singular Good Lord. Mr Whitaker, Palmer and some others of St John's College, deal very extraordinary in the matter of Digbee and (as I think) contrary to their own Statutes. But I am assured contrary to the rule of charity, I might say of honesty also. For they have (as it seemeth) privately laboured to the Earles of Leycester, Warwick and Essex, and informed their Lordships of divers matters against Digbee, that he is a Papist, a seducer of youth in the College, a depraver of some doings beyond the seas, and such like, whereof they neither have complained to us, nor punished the same at home as they ought to have done, if it be true.

Whereupon the three Earles have written their severall letters to me against Digbee, and for the staying of the sentence. To my Lords of Warwick and Essex I have made no answer. What

my Lord of Leycester hath written unto me and what my answer is to him your Lordship may perceive by the copy of both the letters enclosed. I did not think that Mr Whitaker, who hath received so many and good turns from your Lordship especially, would have so used himself. It is far from Divinity to seek to over rule Justice by letters, and it is most contrary to the rule of charity to backbite a man and to condemn him in corners, especially to such noble personages, before he be judicially heard and convicted. I am sorry Mr Whitaker doth so far forget himself, but without doubt it is the violence of praecisenesse which deliteth a rule and government absolute, without controulment, be it never so vehement and unjust. It were convenient that Mr Whitaker should understand of his evill dealing herein, for so much as in him lyeth he goeth about to breed some hard conceit in these noblemen, toward me especially, who have least deserved any such thing at his hands.

Thus wishing to your Lordship most heartily restitution to your good health, I committ you to the tuition of Almighty God. From my house at Lambeth the last of April 1588.

To your Lordship most bounde
Jo. CANTUAR.

The following further letter from the Earl of Leicester to the Archbishop of Canterbury is not given in the Baker MSS., but will be found in Strype's *Annals of the Reformation*, Vol. iii, Book ii, Chap. 20.

My very good Lord. Whereas there are very strong and credible informations that this Digby is a very unsound and fractious fellow, I am to make a new and earnest request unto your Grace, that seeing the matter hath been so deliberately and thoroughly heard, that you may not undo it, you will limit this Digby some short time of stay in that College, so that he be gone within a quarter of a year. Whereby neither this your Grace's action shall be undone, and the College shall be disburthened of a leud fellow, which disturbeth the government, and hath empoisoned their youth. Your Grace may very well know that this matter should not be so far urged, but for

Religion's sake, which must needs receive a blow, if such a Fellow remain among them.

Or if you shall deny me this request to appoint him this time to go away and to depart, yet I will trust that you will grant me thus much, so to receive him that he be at last removed out of the Seniority, that he may have the less strength to do harm. I assure your Grace, he is a very naughty fellow, from divers instructions which I have received of honest men, which may not be here commenced against him without prejudice of their places which commence them. Thus trusting that he shall lose for his demerits, either his fellowship or seniority I bid your Grace right heartily farewell. From Wansted the 6th of May 1588

Your very loving friend
R. LEYCESTER.

It appears from the "Register of Acts of the University" that by a Decree of the Commissioners (John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; William Cecil, Lord Burghley; Andrew Pearne, Dean of Ely, and Thomas Byng) Digby was restored to his Fellowship in St John's 28 May 1588. A reference to the College Accounts seems to shew that he soon afterwards vacated his Fellowship.

In the Accounts for the year headed "1587," Digby's name does not appear in the list of Fellows as originally written out. It was subsequently interlined, and he appears to have received no allowance for the first quarter of the year, to have received a double allowance for the second quarter, the ordinary allowance for the third quarter, and again nothing in the fourth quarter of that year. He received nothing in the year "1588," and his name disappears from the list of Fellows.

It does not appear from the Accounts themselves to what civil year the date "1587" applies. We must remember that the civil year began on the 25th of March. The College financial year ended on St Thomas' Day, December 21.

If we assume that the year headed "1587" in the Accounts means the year beginning 22 December 1587, and ending 21 December 1588 the entries in the Accounts would agree with Digby's statement. He owed his Commons for the month ending 22 December 1587. Whitaker deprived him of his Fellowship in January 1587-8, and he was not reinstated till May 1588. When the Bursar drew up the list of Fellows for the year 1587 he regarded Digby as *non socius*, and omitted his name. The Bursar at that time was Dr Hickman, who published Digby, as a defaulter, in the Chapel. Digby was reinstated in May 1588, hence his name is inserted in the list and for that quarter gets his allowance with the arrears of the previous quarter. From the fact that he got nothing in the last quarter we may infer that Whitaker carried his point and got rid of Digby towards the close of the year 1588.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



THE EROS OF PRAXITELES.

I.

WHO has not heard of Phryne? Fairest she
Of women mortal-born in Grecian land!
Fairer than all that in our dreams we see,
Beyond the charming of a poet's wand,
The sole type of Anadyomene
Fit to be painted by Apelles' hand!
Unbound her locks, she stoops, the wave o'erflows;
And more a goddess through the spray she rose.

2.

So gain'd Apelles fame and she too won
The name of fairest upon hill or shore,
Whom ever in his journeys saw the Sun
Or will see wandering for evermore,
Until the Earth's last ages all are done
And round her cold those seas no longer roar
That once flow'd over Phryne and so knew
A beauty lovelier than Apelles drew.

3.

For he work'd but with art and pencill'd line,
Though skill'd his head and strong his fancy were;
Nature made her life-breathing and divine,
The sea enrobed her waist and bosom bare,
And like the rainbow glorying did shine
Leaving in myriad drops her golden hair
Reluctant, as she stept towards the land
And printed many a footstep on the sand

4.

And many trophies had she, but the best
Was that famed Eros of Praxiteles,
The statue that he rated o'er the rest
He sculptured, his life's crown, his masterpiece.
Yet to my thinking it was ill to wrest
The prize of his long labour guerdonless:
Ill deeds 'gainst loveliness weigh down the scale.
But ye shall judge her who shall hear the tale.

5.

They sat in idle dalliance and joy
One summer noon when the great platane's shade
Was like Death's refuge to our life's annoy,
Cool, quiet, and still, where every care is laid:
The child no longer grieved his broken toy,
Lying asleep; the lover and the maid
Thought no more of each other, but both lay
Recluse, and dream'd their dream of love away.

6.

Praxiteles then spoke a careless word:
"Most fair," he said, "if 'twere that you could know
"The goodliest of my statues, by the bird
"Sacred to Aphrodite I would throw
"The gain far from me like a broken sherd
"And give it you when you to Corinth go,
"But for your beauty's sake which doth o'ershine
"All beauty ever form'd by hand of mine."

7.

"O swear," cried she, "and give!" He laugh'd, "I swear
"By Proserpine and those dread gods that dwell
"Around the hateful Styx and have their lair
"With Kronos in the lowest depth of hell;
"And all the heroes that do honour share
"By rift and cavern and moss-border'd well;
"Yea, by the springs of this deep-flowing sea
"That for Apelles goddess made of thee."

8.

"Now tell," she said, and claspt imploring hands,
 "Which is the statue." But he answer'd not,
 Gazing apart at the e'ershifting strands
 Of light, that through the lattice entrance sought
 And plaited on the wall their slender bands;
 Until to her entreaty stronger wrought
 He spoke: "That knowledge you yourself must find;
 "Nay, choose what seems the fairest to your mind."

9.

So saying he arose, for then there blew
 The first cool prelude of the evening breeze;
 The lattice clink'd and down the avenue
 There fled a little rustling of the trees;
 Both in and out the world began anew,
 Doves cooed, the dreamers struggled to their knees;
 Some went to labour, some to mirth or moan,
 Some waited for one coming all alone.

10.

Now it befell that after many days
 They loiter'd both together in the hall.
 The night was come, the moon was full, her rays
 Like a bright veil o'er Phryne's head did fall—
 She singing to her lyre of ancient lays:
 Softly her voice re-echoed musical
 From door and balcony, and answering far
 They heard the waves break slow, oracular.

"Love, 'tis the night;
 Golden the stars
 Show to our sight,
 Guiding their cars
 On to the West.
 Love, down the glade
 Passeth the wind;
 Many a shade
 Gathers behind,
 Guarding my rest.

"Love, to the air
 I have spoken thy name;
 Naught ill or fair
 Answering came
 Telling of thee.
 Love, did thy foot
 Strike on the stone?
 Hark, was that hoot
 An owl's alone?
 Naught can I see.

"Love, I can hear
 The rivulet fall:
 Near me, O near
 Nightingales call:
 Come to me now!
 Hist, 'tis a sound.
 Was it the stream?
 Night is around,
 Mother of dream,
 Love, is it thou?"

11.

She sang, the while he listen'd, passionately,
 Fairest of mortals in the moonbeam ray,
 And watching her the stars that now we see
 Held on in silence their indifferent way.
 Her eyes outshone them glimmering tremulously
 Around her lips a subtle smile did play
 Forewarning, but Praxiteles could feel
 Only the voice wherein no doubt would steal.

12.

His will sank down beneath the rising wave;
 Snatching her hand he kiss'd, distraught and pale:
 Phryne stept backward, then her face was grave,
 Her lyre clash'd loud, a clamour did assail
 The door, and in there rush'd a panting slave
 Who with a wild lament began his tale,
 Breaking upon them with such words as these,
 Which found unmann'd the wise Praxiteles.

13.

“O woe, the envious gods! mistress, the fire—
 “Fire, fire has burnt the hall where they are stored—
 “His statues which all men in vain desire.
 “Some villain lit it—O the gods adored
 “Came not to rescue: higher still and higher
 “Above their images the flames have roar’d.
 “Alas, for they are lost!” Fix’d stood he there,
 Praxiteles, and struck the empty air.

14.

“Ye gods,” he cried, “or whosoever lords
 “This wealthy world, had ye none other game
 “To make you mirth? All that my art accords,
 “The life-fruit of my labour lost in flame!
 “My Eros and my Satyr, ah! the hoards
 “Of Susa were no recompense for them,
 “Who in the heyday of my power did grow;
 “And all my life is wither’d at a blow.”

15.

But Phryne, laughing gently, to him drew.
 “Grieve not,” she said, “the tale is false, I ween;
 “Nay, think you, would I laugh if it were true?
 “’Tis a recital of what ne’er has been.
 “You would not tell me which was fairest, you
 “Made me a mocking proffer bare and lean
 “Of any substance. Hearken, be at ease;
 “And give the Eros, good Praxiteles!”

16.

Thus was the Eros won by Phryne fair,
 An idle tale fit for an idle rhyme;
 And meeter too for Phryne sure it were
 Than how she built the walls of Thebes sublime,
 Her name with Alexander’s made to bear—
 Unworthy memory to dwell with Time!
 But for her wit and for her beauty brave
 Still may the flowers bloom freshly o’er her grave.



THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF
 KIRKE WHITE.

ON Wednesday, November 21st, a public banquet in memory of Kirke White was held in the Exchange Hall of Nottingham. The Chair was taken by the Mayor (Alderman J. A. H. Green), and about 60 ladies and gentlemen were present. The menu was adorned with illustrations of the poet himself and his birth-place, of Wilford Church and Clifton Grove, of the gateway of St John’s College, and of the bronze bust by Oliver Shephard, R.H.A., now in the Castle Museum. It was accompanied by a *facsimile* of the poet’s song beginning, ‘Yes, once more that dying strain.’ In the course of the proceedings an appreciative Letter from the Rev W. A. Cox was read by the Chairman, and the toast of the ‘Immortal Memory of Kirke White’ was proposed by Dr Sandys in the following speech:—

“The Council of St John’s has requested me to represent the College of Kirke White at the present commemoration of the centenary of the poet’s death. That Council holds its deliberations in one of the most beautiful rooms in Cambridge, the ‘Long Gallery’ of St John’s, and in the presence of the most life-like of all the portraits of another of our College-poets, Wordsworth. I can assure you of the interest that is felt by the College in this commemoration of one more of her bright band of votaries of the Muses.

Little more than a century ago, in October, 1805, Kirke White wrote to one of his friends: ‘I am at length finally settled in my rooms. . . I now begin to

feel at home, and relish my silent and thoughtful cup of tea more than ever.' The writer of those lines, as he sat over his 'silent and thoughtful cup of tea,' little dreamed that, about a century later, his memory would be celebrated at a banquet, celebrated in a 'thoughtful' way, though not in silence, or over a 'cup of tea,' amid the just appreciation and the generous applause of his fellow-citizens in the Exchange Hall of Nottingham.

The writer adds: 'My rooms are in the top story of the farthest court of St John's. . . .near the cloisters; they are light and tolerably pleasant'; and (a month later) 'I wish you were here to see how snugly I sit by my blazing fire in the cold evenings.' 'I sleep under the shadow of towers and lofty walls and the safe-guard of a vigilant porter.' The rooms are now known as No. 8 on Letter F in the Third Court, on the south side, the side facing the College Library. In Chapel, 'when they chaunt' (he says), 'I am quite charmed, for the organ is fine and the voices are good.' Even before coming into residence he describes himself as 'a poor Cambridge scholar, with a patrimony of a few old books, an ink-horn, and some sundry quires of paper, manufactured as the envelopes of pounds of tea, but converted into repositories of learning and taste.' As a student, he was aided by Charles Simeon, Fellow of King's, by Henry Martyn, then a Junior Fellow of St John's, and by an eminent member of that College, William Wilberforce.

He distinguished himself in his first College examination in December. Early in the following July, one evening, just before supper, he was generously welcomed by his fellow students in the College Hall as the first man of his year in the College. Mr Catton, 'our Tutor, who is a very great man,' with equal generosity told him, on behalf of the College, that 'we make it a rule of providing for a clever man, whose fortune is small,' and, meanwhile, offered him private tuition at the charge of the College for *all the four months* of the

Long Vacation. He gave up the pleasant prospect of returning to his home. He writes: 'I cannot of course leave the College this summer.' He worked hard, far too hard, with his private Tutor, a Junior Fellow, Mr Fiske, the 3rd Wrangler of 1804. But his health was already fatally undermined. 'The systole and diastole of my heart seem to be playing at ball—the stake—my life.' The tradition is that, for the sake of his health, he was transferred from the top rooms in the Third Court by the river to a set of rooms on the ground floor of the First Court, near the porter's lodge and below the "Silver Bell." Early in the Long his health broke down. Then, as often, he was attended by a surgeon in good practice, Mr Farish, whose grandson still lives in Cambridge. As the surgeon's brother was Vicar of St Giles' and lived at Merton House across the river, near the grounds of St John's, I cherish the fancy that the ailing student may sometimes have crossed the threshold of the house, where (as it happens) I have lived for many years. With a very brief respite the student went on working for the whole of the Vacation, and on Sunday, the 19th of October, 1806, he died.

He was buried in All Saints' Church, which then stood opposite the Great Gate of the College. The entry in the Register of Burials runs as follows:

1806, October 24—Henry Kirke White, Student of St John's College, Author of Poems upon several occasions, was buried the twenty-fourth day of October, aged 21 years.

We recall the pathetic lines in his own Ode *On Disappointment*:

'The most beloved on earth
Not long survives to-day;
So music past is obsolete,
And yet 'twas sweet, 'twas passing sweet,
But now 'tis gone away.
Thus does the shade
In memory fade
When in forsaken tomb the form beloved is laid.'

The tomb was on the North side of the Chancel, with nothing carved on it except the name. Some years later an American admirer, Dr Francis Boott, who was born in Boston and educated at Harvard, and who practised in London, placed in the Church a marble tablet to his memory, with a medallion by Chantrey, and a poetic inscription by William Smyth, the Cambridge Professor of Modern History :

' Warm with fond hope and learning's sacred flame,
To Granta's bowers the youthful Poet came ;
Unconquered powers th' immortal mind displayed,
But worn with anxious thought the frame decayed :
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retired,
The martyr student faded and expired.
● genius, taste, and piety sincere,
Too early lost midst duties too severe !
Foremost to mourn was generous Southey seen,
He told the tale and showed what White had been ;
Nor told in vain—far o'er th' Atlantic wave
A wanderer came and sought the Poet's grave,
On yon low stone he saw his lonely name,
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.'

When the Church was pulled down and rebuilt in another part of Cambridge, the tablet was placed in the New Chapel of St John's, and many a time have I shown those graceful lines to our own countrymen and to pilgrims from the lands across the seas.

That tablet, with its marble medallion, has not been the only transatlantic tribute to his memory. On the 21st of March, 1885, the first morning of Spring and the hundredth anniversary of his birthday, a wreath of flowers was laid on his grave in the green enclosure opposite the College Gate. The wreath was the gift of Mr W. G. Pearce, of Brooklyn, New York, who sent a sum of money to the Mayor of Nottingham, desiring that some honour, however small, might be done on his hundredth birthday 'to one whose poems gave him more pleasure than any other poet's.' And, ● only the ●ther

day, on the Centenary of the poet's death, a Canadian at Toronto, who proves to be the same as Mr Pearce of Brooklyn, asked the Mayor of Cambridge to place a wreath on the grave ; and I may add that orders have lately been given for the restoring of the name on the slab of stone, and for the addition of the date of the death.

During the single year of his life in Cambridge he deliberately and remorselessly and, I have no doubt, wisely, sacrificed his Poetry to his Mathematics. He once confessed to Southey that some of his early poems were '*mopish* and *maukish*,' and even '*misanthropic*.' 'I know' (he adds) 'the pursuit of Truth is a much more important business than the exercise of the Imagination ; and, amid all the quaintness and stiff method of the mathematicians, I can even discover a source of chaste and exalted pleasure.' Similarly he says in one of his poems :

' Yes, my stray steps have wandered, wandered far
From thee, and long, heart-soothing Poesy !..
But for such recollections, I could brace
My stubborn spirit for the arduous path
Of Science unregretting ; eye afar
Philosophy upon her steepest height,
And, with bold step and resolute attempt,
Pursue her to the innermost recess,
Where throned in light she sits, the Queen of Truth.'

In some lines in a lighter vein, addressed 'to Fanny,' he sketches his 'own character' :

' I'm a general lover, if that's commendation,
And yet can't withstand you know whose fascination..
I am upright, I hope : I'm downright, I'm clear !
And I think my worst foe must allow I'm sincere ;
And, if ever sincerity glowed in my breast,
'Tis now when I swear ———..'

The line is left unfinished, and the editors have not attempted to complete it ; but 'Fanny' must have

known, and every lady in this room must know, that the last couplet must inevitably have run as follows:

'And, if ever sincerity glowed in my breast,
'Tis now when I swear *that I love you the best.*'

Possibly the caution bred of experience in a lawyer's office prevented the youthful poet from making a more definite declaration.

Of the many poetic tributes to his memory I will mention only two. The first shall be from the well-known lines written by a poet, whose family seat of Newstead Abbey, and whose place of burial, are not far from this spot. I shall only quote a single couplet from the famous lines of Lord Byron:

'Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science 'self destroyed her favourite son!'

The second shall be from one of several sonnets by Capel Lofft, who wrote in Kirke White's copy of Homer the lines beginning:

'Bard of brief days, but ah, of deathless fame!'

The youthful poet lives, not in verse alone, but also in the prose of Southey,—Southey who, with Coleridge, gazed with wonder at the extent and the variety of his literary remains, and gracefully closed his tribute to his memory with a passage from another of our College-poets, Wordsworth:

'Thou soul of God's best earthly mould,
Thou happy soul! and can it be
That these.....
Are all that must remain of thee!'

In the Library of his College we have collected not a few editions of his works, beginning with *Clifton Grove with other poems*, the rare little volume of 1803. In the room facing the entrance to the Library, in what I may venture to call the miniature Valhalla of the College, among the many memorials of divines and statesmen

and scholars who have lived within our walls, we have placed beside the portraits of Wordsworth and Herrick and Prior and our other poets, the refined and pathetic features of Henry Kirke White. Nor is this the only link between St John's and Nottingham. Over the fireplace in that exquisite room of many memories, we have set an engraving by Francis Holl of Alfred Elmore's picture of the invention of the stocking-frame, by the Rev William Lee of Woodborough, in this county, a student of Christ's and St John's, who, as Curate of Calverton (only five miles distant), invented the stocking-frame in 1589, and thus lightened the labours of the girl he loved, and the toil of many others since. The Tercentenary of William Lee was fitly commemorated in Nottingham in 1889, and we are now doing honour to the Centenary of the death of one who, at the age of fourteen was (as it happens) 'placed in a stocking-loom,' with a view to his being trained to the trade in hosiery, which, as all the world is aware, is still a staple manufacture of his native place. From the more kindly of the two notices of his early poems, in the *Monthly Review*, some words of exhortation come floating down the century, words which I trust may find their happy fulfilment in a generous support of the well-timed proposal to commemorate Kirke White by founding an adequate endowment in connexion with the University College of this place:

'Let the opulent inhabitants of Nottingham reflect, that some portion of that wealth which they have acquired by the habits of industry, will be laudably applied to assisting the efforts of mind.'

It was the youthful poet's hope that the publication of that little volume of verses 'might either by the success of its sale, or the notice which it might excite, enable him to prosecute his studies at College.' But, as a matter of fact, he was helped far more by generous friends and by College endowments, and it was this that

attracted him to St John's, 'where (to quote his own words) the College emoluments are more than commonly large.' At the present time (by the way) about £6500 a year is there spent on Scholarships and Exhibitions, and at the recent Fellowship election we had two candidates from Nottingham, one of whom (it so happens) is almost a name-sake of my own. I can assure you that the College highly values its traditional connexion with this place, and trusts that it may long continue. A century ago Kirke White stated that 'Latin and Greek were nothing like so much respected in Nottingham as Wingate's *Arithmetic*.' But, thanks to the influence of the University College, and of the High School, under Dr Gow and Dr Turpin, this is happily no longer true. And, in connexion with the able staff of the University College, the name of the Chairman of the Centenary Committee reminds us of one who, in a parsonage commanding a view of the Yorkshire hills and dales across the Humber, prepared Kirke White for his brief College life. On behalf of the poet's College, I cordially wish all success to the efforts that are being made by the Committee to commemorate his name in Nottingham by a generous endowment for enabling young men of ability and promise in this place to obtain the advantages of a College and a University career. If this movement succeeds, as I trust it may, youths of ability will in the future be spared anxieties and uncertainties like those of the youthful poet of Nottingham; and they will thankfully receive at your hands all the aid and the encouragement, which their promise, or their talents, or their genius may deserve.

I give you the Toast of the 'Immortal Memory of Henry Kirke White.' Green be his memory, green as 'Clifton Grove.'"

The toast was drunk in silence.

The health of the 'Guests' was proposed by Professor F. Granger, of the University College, Nottingham,

Chairman of the Centenary Committee. He said that the circumstances under which the toast of Henry Kirke White was drunk prevented them from giving expression in the usual way to the thanks they wished to render to Dr Sandys for the charming and comprehensive address he had delivered with such silvery accents to the delight of that assembly. They were not only indebted to Dr Sandys, who was present at some inconvenience from duties which were pressing. Through him they would like to convey to the honourable, venerable, and beloved foundation, to which Kirke White owed so much, and to which so many of their townsmen owed so much, the thanks that were due to the Council of St John's College, Cambridge, for taking part in the celebration, and for sending Dr Sandys. He confessed that he was not entirely at one with the reading of Kirke White's character, that had been given by Southey, for it seemed that Southey had too much dwelt upon those tendencies in Kirke White's mind, and those years and features of his life, that most appealed to Southey's own mind. He liked to think of Kirke White as a boy of thirteen, expressing a proper contempt for 'arithmeticians' and 'stiff grammarians,' and his wish to throw his books away. Dr Granger reminded his hearers that contemporaneous with Kirke White were the most eminent persons Nottingham had ever produced, Gilbert Wakefield, Richard Parkes Bonington, and Marshall Hall, and uttered the opinion that a city and neighbourhood that could at one and the same time count four such men among its children was a centre of genius and learning such as had scarcely ever been equalled.

The American Vice-Consul in Nottingham, Mr F. W. Mahin, said in response that, though dwelling a thousand miles in the interior of a country whose nearest point was 3,000 miles hence, he had always known of Henry Kirke White, the poet. He did not remember when he first heard or read of him, but he could

remember that in the library of the small western town, where he lived, there was a shelf of books of the British poets, with the works of Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Dryden, and others of the great masters of English verse, and that in the midst of them was Henry Kirke White. Only that which was known to be the choicest of foreign literature could have found a place there. Perhaps an even greater tribute to his memory was the tablet to which Dr Sandys had referred, and so, in his judgment, the writings of Henry Kirke White were within the true measure of merit, and of genius. What might he not have done, too, in the course of a normal lifetime with his glowing imagination, his powers of vivid description, his wisdom and thought, and his unflagging industry?

The Rev Rosslyn Bruce, Rector of the parish which includes the romantic scenery of 'Clifton Grove,' proposed the health of the 'Chairman,' who, in reply, stated that to preside over such a commemoration was a peculiar pleasure to one who, in his childhood, had learned to love the beauties of 'Clifton Grove' and the river that inspired the poet. The gathering was prompted by a feeling of local patriotism. He thought that Kirke White himself had that feeling in a strong degree, because, while pursuing his studies at Cambridge, he did not forget the old town.

During the evening and on the following day a loan collection of Kirke White treasures was on view in the Exchange Hall, including all the eight known portraits of the poet, one of them reputed to be by W. J. Hoppner, R.A.; as well as twenty editions of his works, his original indentures with the firm of Messrs Coldham and Enfield, paintings and engravings of Wilford Church and St John's College and of the house in which he was born, with two or three manuscript poems and many other interesting objects.

It is proposed to establish, at Nottingham, a 'Kirke White Scholarship' to be awarded every two years for the best original English poem. Persons of either sex, under the ages of 21, natives of, or educated in, Nottingham, are eligible. The Scholarship will be tenable at the University College of Nottingham; or its application may be varied to suit the circumstances of the successful candidate. It is intended to raise an endowment fund in subscriptions not exceeding one guinea. Contributions may be paid to the 'Kirke White Centenary Fund' at the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank, Thurland Street, Nottingham.

A full account of the Commemoration is given in *The Nottingham Guardian* for Thursday, 22 November, 1906.



TWO HERMITAGES.

THE hermit has been something of a favourite with imaginative writers, who seem to be mainly responsible for the conventional type of anchorite,—the grey-gowned, kindly-hearted man, who leads a contemplative life in a cave or forest, lives on herbs and berries, and comes to the assistance of benighted lovers, having himself been crossed in love before he retired from the world. Spenser houses Archimago in a hermitage :

A little lowly Hermitage it was,
Down in a dale, hard by a Forests side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro: a little wide
There was an Holy Chapel edifice,
Wherein the Hermit duly went to say
His holy things each morn and even-tide;
Thereby a Crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth alway.

It is to a similar hermitage that Prince Arthur takes Serena and Timias, to be healed of the wounds inflicted by the Blatant Beast.

Small was his house, and like a little cage,
For his own turn, yet inly neat and clean,
Deckt with green boughs, and flowers gay beseen.

Goldsmith's ballad of hermit Edwin and disguised Angelina is well known, and of Bishop Percy's " Hermit of Warkworth " we shall have more to say presently.

Whether the hermit of fiction ever existed in fact, we need not stay to consider, though we may well refuse to disbelieve in the Clerk of Copmanhurst; but if there is one place where he seems in keeping with the picture, it is at Warkworth Hermitage, on the banks of the Northumbrian Coquet. Coquet is one of the fairest of our northern rivers, and this is one of its fairest reaches. On the southern side there is a pleasant stretch of verdant haugh between the river and the steep slope of the valley: the northern bank, wooded with noble trees, rises more sharply,—here and there precipitously,—and in one of these little precipices, a twenty-foot scar of yellow stone, the hermitage has been hewn. It consists of two parallel chapels, carved out of the solid rock, the design and execution being of so artistic a character as to throw doubt on the tradition that the original hermit did the work with his own hands. A flight of rock steps leads us past a quatrefoil window to the door, and another mounts through a rock arch to the spot where, according to tradition, the hermit's garden was situated. Between the two chapels is a traceried opening of considerable merit, and the outer shrine contains what has been taken for an altar-tomb.

Beside the altar rose a tomb
All in the living stone,
On which a young and beauteous maid
In goodly sculpture shone.

A kneeling angel, fairly carved,
Lean'd hovering o'er her breast;
A weeping warrior at her feet,
And near to these her crest.

The crest is supposed to be the bull's head of the Widdringtons, but the use of the crest alone is unheraldic, and some see in the sculpture a representation of the Nativity.

Strange to say, there is no authentic record of the origin of the Hermitage. Bishop Percy's ballad

relates a romantic history of a Bertram, who loved a daughter of the Widdringtons, killed his sweetheart accidentally, and forsook the world in consequence; but for this there is no historical foundation, and probably we owe this strange little piece of beauty to one of the heads of the House of Percy,—either to the third Lord Percy of Alnwick, who died in 1368, or to his son, the first Earl of Northumberland,—Hotspur's father, the "old Northumberland" of Shakespeare. Possibly it never housed a hermit in the traditional sense of the term, but only a well-paid and lightly worked chaplain, who served the chapel and amused himself with gardening: at its western end the rock-hewn portion seems to have communicated with a substantial masonry building (probably this was added at a later date), which must have formed a comfortable residence for a single priest.

At any rate this was the state of affairs in 1530, the date of a grant made by the sixth Earl to his "well beloved chaplen Sir George Lancastre," which is the first documentary mention of the Hermitage. To Sir George is given "myn Armytage belded in a rock of stone within my park of Warkworth in the countie of Northumberland, in honour of the blessed Trynete, with the yerly stipende of twenty merks by yere,duryng the naturall lyve of the said Sir George." The grant also included "one little gresground of myn called Conygarth nygh adjoyning the said harmytage, only to his only use and proufit wynter and somer during the said term; the garden orteyard belonging the armytage; the gate and pasture of twelf kye and a bull, with their calves saking; and two horses goyng and beyng within my said parke of Warkworth wynter and somer; one draught of fishe every Sundaie in the yere to be drawn fornenst the said armytage, called the Trynete draught; and twenty lods of fyrewode to be taken of my wodes called Shillbotell wode, during the said term." Sir George's duties were not heavy. "He shall have in

his daily recommendation and praiers the good estate of all such noble blode and other personages, as be now levynge; and the soules of such noble blode as be now departed to the mercy of God owte of this present lyve: Whose names are conteyned and writtyn upon perchment signed with thande of me the said erle, and further, that he shall kepe and saye his devyn service in celebratyng and doynge masse of Requiem every weke accordyng as it is written and set furth in the said table." However, six years later, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Sir George was deprived of his comfortable living, receiving by way of compensation a stipend of ten marks, and a free chapel, called the rood chapel and the hospital of St Leonard, within the barony of Wigton in Cumberland.

Far different was that lonely hermitage on Farne Island, which Cuthbert left to become bishop of Lindisfarne, and to which he returned to die. The story is a somewhat gruesome example of the extremes of asceticism, but as told in the old metrical Life of the saint, it is not without picturesque and interesting features.

It was in the year 676 that Cuthbert obtained permission from Eata, then Abbot of Lindisfarne, to retire to Farne, the largest of the group of rocky islands which lie off the northern part of the Northumberland coast, and to lead the life of an anchorite which he had long coveted. The island is only sixteen acres in extent at low water, and of these eleven are bare rock, the rest being little less sterile: on the south and west it presents bold cliffs of dark columnar basalt to the sea, and two miles of wind-swept water separate it from the mainland; there are two lighthouses and a little chapel there nowadays, but in Cuthbert's time it was desolate, and its only reputed inhabitants were evil spirits.

Hither then Cuthbert voyaged, and here he built his hermitage, which was nearly round, five ells in breadth and "hyer than a man with'oute"; but he cut down

into the solid rock to such a depth that from within nothing external was visible but the sky alone. The walls were put together without line of "turves and stanes rugh," the place was "thekyd with hay,"—thatched with the coarse grasses that grow beside the sea, and

"The timbre was vnshaply trees,
Slyke (such) as men vnshewen sees."

This hermitage was divided into an oratory and a living room, but Cuthbert also built a larger house beside the landing-place for the convenience of guests. Monks from Lindisfarne seem to have visited him frequently, and at first he used to issue from his hermitage to welcome them and wash their feet; but in time the passion for solitude grew upon him, and when a monk came to the island, he would speak to him only through a window of his hovel. At last he refused to speak at all, except in every urgent cases, or to bestow his blessing.

It was an age when neglect of the body was considered a nourishment of the soul, and Cuthbert carried the theory to an unpleasant extreme: when once he had put on his hose, which were of skins, they sometimes remained on his legs for two or three months, and he washed his feet only once a year, on "Skyre Thursday" in Holy Week. At first he was supplied with bread by the brethren of Lindisfarne, but after a while he began to grow his own corn. Pitifully coarse and scanty must have been the bread that was made of it. But unless tradition deceives us, he was fond of birds, the lithe and graceful sea-fowl, whose descendants still nest on these rocky isles; and St Cuthbert's duck is the name which the eider duck bears to this day.

Thus more than eight years passed away, and then comes a scene such as Farne can have witnessed only once in its history. A Synod of the Northumbrian Church had chosen Cuthbert to succeed Trumbriht as Bishop of Hexham, and the hermit refused to leave his

hermitage, till King Ecfriht, with Trumwine, Bishop of the Picts, and other principal persons of the realm, voyaged across those two miles of wintry water, and with prayers and tears prevailed upon him to accept the office that he feared, to unearth the talent that was wrapped in a very dirty napkin and hidden away on a desolate isle. What a subject for an imaginative painter! King, bishop, and noble their robes of peace, kneeling on the grey-green bents before the unwashed and unkempt anchorite, who through the window of his scarcely habitable cell gazes upon them with a face that exhibits a strange conflict of emotions, till the almost repulsive passion for the ascetic life yields to the conviction that the Lord has called him to feed His sheep!

So Cuthbert became Bishop, not of Hexham but of Lindisfarne, Eata, once Abbot and now Bishop of the Holy Isle, agreeing to an exchange of dioceses. How strange he must have felt amid the pomp and ceremonial of his consecration, which was performed some months later at York by Archbishop Theodore, in the presence of Ecfriht and the nobles of Northumbria! But the sacrifice of inclination proved too soon to be a sacrifice of life itself: the office of a Bishop, with its continual and laborious travelling over a large and scarcely civilised diocese, was too burdensome for a constitution already undermined by asceticism, and in less than two years he retired to prepare for the not far distant end in the little wilderness that he loved more than any other place on earth.

Two months later the closing scene begins. A grievous illness, which was to last three weeks, fell upon him; but he was already subject to some chronic malady, and the monks who visited him were slow to recognise the serious nature of the attack. Herefrid, Abbot of Lindisfarne, besought the stricken man to allow some of the brethren to remain on the island and attend on him, but Cuthbert insisted on being left alone. "When shall we come again?" the Abbot enquired. "God shall show you," was the hermit's reply.

Herefrid had intended to return almost immediately, but a storm made the sea impassable for five days. As soon as the voyage was practicable, he sailed once more to Farne, and found Cuthbert lying in the guest-house by the sea in a pitiful condition, suffering from an abscess on the face, and all but dying of starvation; five raw onions were all the provisions he had, and during five days of bodily and spiritual torment he had eaten only the half of a single one.

The good Abbot remained some time on the island and nursed the dying man, washed his feet with hot water, gave him wine, put him to bed, and finally persuaded him to let two servants remain in attendance. But the malady had obtained too firm a hold, and the end drew near apace: before long he was too weak to walk, and he bade his servants carry him to the oratory of the hermitage, where in the afternoon of the same day Herefrid found him lying before the altar. So severe was the sickness that his speech was "short and dim," but he was able to give his last exhortation to the brethren in broken sentences between fits of pain, speaking

"Of peace and meekness true;
Them that gainstand it to eschew.
Peace and holy charity,
Among you ever keep, quoth he."

And yet (let us hope that this is an interpolation) the charity was not to extend to those who did not keep Easter at the proper time. These are placed on a level with those who "lived wicked in sin." So he lingered on till the evening, and at the hour when he was wont to make his evening prayer, he received the sacrament, and presently passed away.

Peace at last! There had been little peace for Cuthbert on Farne Island: wind and water were too often at war around him, and his was one of those morbid and disquiet souls which are for ever being torn by tempests of despondency and tortured by incessant

self-introspection; even in his solitude he was ever wrestling with real or imaginary temptations, and (as he told Abbot Herefrid) the spiritual conflicts of those fearful five days of sickness and starvation had been the severest of all.

What a contrast these scenes form to the picture of Sir George Lancastre, with his garden and his twelve cows and his draught of fish every Sunday! Yet, for all that we can tell, Sir George may have been a very exemplary person, and at any rate it is pleasant to think of him as a genial and simple-hearted old gentleman, who gave away much milk and salmon to the poor of Warkworth; a learned and enthusiastic gardener also—perhaps a scholar or even a poet in a humble way. Warkworth itself is lit by one of the dawn-rays of English verse; for in the Castle yonder John Hardyng, Hotspur's esquire, must have composed much of his rhymed Chronicle. We may doubt whether any benighted lovers ever trespassed on Sir George's hospitality, but surely we must make him a merry entertainer of children, when the little ones of Warkworth came (as, park or no park, they must have come) to gather primroses in the spring or nuts in the autumn in the neighbourhood of the Hermitage; and so let us take our leave of him as he stands on the rock-hewn steps and waves his hands to his departing guests in the mellow light of a sunny evening. Poor man! How he must have missed Warkworth and the "garden orteyard," when fortune packed him off to Wigton!

R. H. F.



THE FIRST HEADMASTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

ACCORDING to Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses* (I, 396), Fisher, *Annals of Shrewsbury School*, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Thomas Ashton, the first headmaster of the school is to be identified with Thomas Ashton of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1559-60.

Professor Mayor, in a note written some years ago, communicated to me by Dr Edward Calvert, of Shrewsbury, which I have Professor Mayor's permission to publish, argues that he should rather be identified with Thomas Ashton, of St John's, who was admitted Fellow of the College in 1523 or 1524.

The note is as follows :

"If Trinity College or Shrewsbury have proof of this statement, I have no more to say. But I have held for half a century that your Ashton was our Fellow, B.A. 1518, M.A. 1524, B.D. 1531, some years senior to Cheke and so certainly somewhat early for a humanist.

My reasons are :

1. The strong preference given to St John's in the School Ordinances.

2. The positive statement of the Town, "Mr Ashton ...somtyme of that your colledge" (Fisher, p. 433); the bailiffs could hardly be mistaken on such a point.

3. Fisher, p. 30, n. 1, 29 August 1578, "Master Aston that godly father." The Trinity man would not be 40 at that date. Our Ashton would be near 80. In p. 424 he says (20 February 1573-4) "My life is short."

The whole position of authority he assumes would be out of place in a very young man."

I thought that the bursarial books of Trinity might throw some light on the matter, as one could probably learn from them whether the Trinity Ashton went out of residence at the date (1562) when the new headmaster of Shrewsbury would have to take up his duties. I accordingly wrote to the Vice-Master, Mr Aldis Wright, who kindly searched the books for me and wrote to me as follows :

"I think Cooper must be wrong in supposing that Thomas Ashton, the Fellow of Trinity, was the Thomas Ashton who was the first master of Shrewsbury School. He appears in our Bursar's books as Assheton in 1555 (scholar), Assheton (scholar) 1557, Ds Asheton (scholar) 1560, Ds Ashetone (scholar) 1561, Ds Ashton (Fellow) 1563. The years are those ending at Michaelmas. Thomas Ayshton was admitted *socius minor* in 1562, *socius major* in April 1563, and continued to reside till Midsummer 1565. At least he received both *liberatura* and *stipendium* up to that time, and I think this implied residence. From these dates it seems improbable that he was the first master of Shrewsbury."

We may therefore, till further evidence is forthcoming, accept Professor Mayor's contention that the first master of Shrewsbury School, famous not only for his success in making his School one of the best in England, but for the plays which he wrote and took a part in, was not the Trinity man but the Johnian.

At the same time one may suppose that the Thomas Ashton who was with Walter, Lord Essex, in Ireland in 1574 and 1575, and who is generally identified with the Shrewsbury Ashton, was not the aged ex-headmaster, but the younger Trinity man.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.



HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

March 21, 1785—October 19, 1806.

ΑΛΛΑ ΓΑΡ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΜΟΥΣΑ ΚΑΙ ΗΜΙΝ.

EURIP.

Certes there is poesy and genius.

BYRON.



ON Friday, October 19, upon a grave in All Saints' Churchyard, near the spot where once the altar stood, two wreaths were laid. One was inscribed 'In memoriam Henry Kirke White. This wreath is placed with affectionate care on the centenary of his death in the name of the parishioners of All Saints'; the other 'From Mr George E. Pearce, Toronto.' The *Cambridge Chronicle* of the same date gave an extract from its issue of October 25, 1806, recording the poet's death. On Sunday, October 21, Dr Stokes preached in St Paul's Church 'a most interesting and powerful sermon on Henry Kirke White, who died on the corresponding Sunday a hundred years ago.* The *London Daily News* of October 19, under the rubric *Golden Dreams*, gave a column to his memory. In his native town of Nottingham 'a wreath of laurels was hung over the tablet in the Shambles which indicates the house where the poet was born.† On Wednesday, November 21, the Nottingham folk kept the centenary by a dinner, to which Dr Sandys was invited as the representative of the poet's College.

* C. C. of Oct. 26.

† *British Weekly* of October 25.

Thus were falsified the modest poet's own anticipations:

'Fifty years hence and who will think of Henry?
Oh, none!—Another busy brood of beings
Will shoot up in the interim and none
Will hold him in remembrance.'

'The very remarkable simile that follows,' says James Montgomery, 'familiar as it seems, I believe to be perfectly original':

'I shall sink

As sinks a stranger in the crowded streets
Of busy London;—some short bustle's caused,
A few enquiries, and the crowd close in,
And all's forgotten.'

A house in Exchange Alley (otherwise the 'Shambles') in the heart of Nottingham,—a butcher's shop below, above and at the back an inn,†—bears on the extreme left of its upper storey a bronze tablet inscribed:

HERE WAS BORN
HENRY KIRKE WHITE,
POET,

March 21, 1785; died at Cambridge, October 19,
1806.

To the right of the tablet is a painting of the poet now scarcely decipherable. A lamp at the right-hand angle of the shop has the legend,

'The Kirke White.'

Besides portraits (one thought to be by Hoppner, and contemporary,‡ in the Museum) Nottingham has a bronze bust of the poet by Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A.

* *Lectures on Poetry*, vi. 1833.

† Or beerhouse, 'closed a few days after the centenary.'

‡ This is no doubt a mistake. Hoppner (died 1810) was the fashionable portrait-painter of the day. Southey writes (*Life*, iii. 65): 'it will give me great pleasure if a likeness can be recovered.'

This stands in the front of the Castle Art Gallery, between those of P. J. Bailey (author of *Festus*) and the Howitts, to whose right come busts of Byron and T. Miller.

Henry's father was a butcher. His mother, *née* Neville, 'of a respectable Staffordshire family,'* was a woman of some cultivation who, from about 1798, successfully conducted a Ladies' Boarding and Day School.

'From the years of three to five Henry learnt to read at the school of Mrs Garrington.' From the age of six 'he was placed under the Rev John Blanchard, who kept at that time the best school in Nottingham.' During these years, 'as his father wished to breed him up to his own business, by an arrangement which took up too much of his time and would have crushed his spirit, if that mounting spirit could have been crushed, one whole day in the week and his leisure hours in the others were employed in carrying the butcher's basket.'

At the age of fourteen, however, he was placed in a stocking-loom; but his dislike of that occupation led to his being employed, when he was fifteen, in the office of Messrs Coldham and Enfield, town-clerks of Nottingham, to whom, after two years' probation, he was articled for five years in 1802. His office hours were from eight to eight,

'For me the day

Hath duties which require the vigorous hand
Of stedfast application, but which leave
No deep improving trace upon the mind.
But be the day another's!—let it pass!
The night's my own—they cannot steal my night!
When evening lights her folding star on high,
I live and breathe.'

Time.

* This and many following quotations are from Southey's *Remains of H.K.W.* (7th ed.)

So far Henry's career resembled Chatterton's. Chatterton, too, had a cultivated mother who kept a school. He, too, was articled to a solicitor in his native town. But, while Chatterton's employer viewed with jealousy his pupil's poetical tastes and even searched his desk with the view of finding and destroying his compositions, Henry was encouraged in his studies. He made progress with Latin and Greek, acquired some knowledge of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, studied electricity and astronomy, could draw fairly and 'play very pleasingly by ear on the pianoforte.' At this time 'he contracted the habit of employing his mind in study during his walks, which he continued to the end of his life.' Successful in some prize-theme, he became a contributor to the *Monthly Mirror* and thus became known to Mr Capel Lofft, the patron of the Bloomfields. He liked the law, however, and at one time hoped to make his way to the bar; but a growing deafness and a change in his opinions, which once inclined to deism but had now 'taken a strong devotional bias,' led him to think of holy orders.

About the end of 1802 Henry prepared a small volume of poems for the press.† A patroness being desired, the Countess of Derby was applied to, but she returned the manuscript, yet with kind and complimentary expressions, accompanied by a £2 note as her subscription. Another great lady was now approached, Georgiana, 'the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire,' the subject alike of Sir Joshua's and of Gainsborough's brush. To her the manuscript was sent together with a letter; but no answer came. Henry's elder brother Neville, who lived in London, now called at Devonshire House, and at length, after four hours' waiting, got the manuscript back. A little later, however, armed with a letter of introduction, Neville obtained an interview with her Grace, who, 'with her usual good nature, gave her

† *Clifton Grove*, now in the College Library.

permission that the volume should be dedicated to her.' A copy was sent her 'in its due morocco livery,' of which, however, 'no notice was taken.' 'Involved as she was in an endless round of miserable follies, it is probable that the Duchess never opened the book.* 'O lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure,' you who once bought votes for kisses,† how would a smile or a kind word from you have gladdened poor Henry!

In three years' time patroness and poet were in their graves. She died in March, he in October, 1806.

An unfavourable notice in the *Monthly Review* for February 1804 stung the poet to the quick. 'His volume fell into the hands of some dull man who took it up in an hour of ill humour, turned over the leaves, and finding that *Boy* and *Sky* were not orthodox rhymes, sate down to blast the hopes of a boy who had confessed to him all his hopes and difficulties and thrown himself upon his mercy.'

'The review,' Henry wrote, 'has cut deeper than you can have thought; not in a literary point of view, but as it affects my respectability. It represents me actually as a *beggar*, going about gathering money to put myself at College, when my work is worthless. I am persuaded it is an instrument in the hands of Satan to drive me to distraction.'

In a letter to Moore in 1821 Byron refers to this critique. After denouncing the review of *Endymion* in the *Quarterly* which he supposed to have killed its author—

'Tis strange the soul, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuff'd out by an article—‡

'the same thing,' he wrote, 'nearly happened to Kirke White.§

* By the end of 1805 450 copies had been sold (i. 220).

† D. N. B. ‡ Don Juan, vi. 59. § Moore, v. 213.

In truth, the article in question was the making of our author. Southey writes:

'Had it not been for the indignation which I felt at perusing a criticism at once so cruel and so stupid, the little intercourse between Henry and myself would not have taken place; his papers would probably have remained in oblivion and his name in a few years have been forgotten' (*Remains*, i. 27).

Henry's resolve to enter the Church 'cost his mother many tears. He had served more than half of the term for which he was articled; great expense had already been incurred; and to give up this lucrative profession appeared to his family the height of folly.' But Henry was prudent. Writing to Neville in 1803, when he was thinking of Trinity, he says on the assurance of an unnamed friend:

'I shall of course become a fellow (200*l.* a year). With the fellowship I may hold a professorship (500*l.* per annum). There is *no uncertainty* in the Church to a truly pious man and a man of abilities and eloquence. A poet in particular has the means of patronage in his pen. In one word no young man can enter the Church (except he be of family) with better prospects than myself' (i. 93).

'It was Henry's fortune throughout his short life, as he was worthy of the kindest treatment, always to find it.' His employers readily agreed to release him. Long after his death one of them wrote:

'He discovered an unusual aptness and great ability and rapidity in the execution of everything which was entrusted to him. I can assert that his determination was, notwithstanding his partial deafness, matter of serious regret to my partner and myself.'

As regards positive help, 'a fellow of St John's (no doubt Henry Martyn) spared no effort to obtain for him an adequate support.' Henry was now granted a month's leave of absence for study. But 'intelligence arrived that the plans which had been formed in his behalf had entirely failed.' Apparently Wilberforce,

whom Martyn had interested in his behalf, drew back under the not unfounded impression that Henry was undecided between the Church and Dissent. Returning to his office work with the resolution 'not to be a mediocre attorney,' he sought to make up for lost time by allowing himself none for relaxation, little for his meals, scarcely any for his sleep. This, it was afterwards thought, gravely injured his health. To this time belongs the well-known *Ode on Disappointment*. By the help of C. Simeon,* however, matters were arranged, and in October 1804 he bade farewell to his employers. A sizarship at St John's had been obtained for him, but at Simeon's advice his entry was postponed till October 1805. He now went to live with the Rev Mr Grainger of Winteringham, where he often studied fourteen hours a day. He was, however, induced to take riding and rowing exercise.

At St John's, where he began to reside October 1805, his Tutor was Mr Catton. He wrote:

'My rooms are in the top storey of the farthest Court, near the cloisters. They are light and tolerably pleasant.†

He speaks of a Lord B. (Bernard) as living in the rooms below.

Lectures were of little value to him, 'since there is not one of the lecturers whom I am able to hear.' 'The lecturers all speak so low that I cannot hear a syllable.'

Of Chapel he says:

'Amongst our various occupations that of attending Chapel is to me not the least irksome, for the service is read in general below the span of my auditory nerve; but when they chaunt, I am quite charmed, for our organ is fine and the voices are good.'

* Henry's mother and Neville also promised help. Wilberforce allowed £20 *p. a.* and Simeon £10. On August 10, 1806, Henry wrote that this help would be no longer needed.

† The rooms were probably those known as F8, Third Court. See G. C. M. Smith's *List of Past Occupants*, p. 43.

As for exercise:

'I am going to mount the Gog Magog hills this morning in quest of a good night's sleep.'

'The Gog Magog hills for my body and the Bible for my mind are my only medicines. I am sorry to say that neither are quite adequate.'

As Southey remarks, 'the exercise which Henry took was no relaxation; he still continued the habit of study while he walked, and in this manner committed to memory a whole tragedy of Euripides.' 'Bed at ten' was his rule; but he no doubt worked too hard, more than twelve hours a day apparently. To a friend he wrote:

'I am well and lively in the morning and overwhelmed with nervous horrors in the evening. A very slight overstretch of the mind in the daytime occasions me not only a sleepless night, but a night of gloom.'

His ill-health was carefully concealed from his family.

Among Henry's contemporaries was Lord Byron, of Trinity,* Perhaps they met in the street, but they were not acquainted. In 1811 Byron wrote to Dallas:

'It is astonishing how little he was known; and at Cambridge no one thought or heard of such a man till his death rendered all notices useless. For my part I should have been most proud of such an acquaintance; his very prejudices were respectable.'

Henry seems to have had plenty of friends, but he writes:

'When too ill to read and too desponding to endure my own reflections, I wandered up and down from one man's room to another and from one College to another, imploring society, a little conversation and a little relief of the burden which pressed upon my spirits; and I am sorry to say that those who, when I was cheerful and lively, sought my society with avidity,

* Byron entered Trinity Oct. 1805, and resided that and the two following terms.

Adam Sedgwick entered October, 1804.

now, when I actually needed conversation, were too busy to grant it.'

But there was one faithful friend :

'William Leeson (of Clare) constantly, and even against my wishes, devoted every evening to the relief of my melancholy and the enlivening of my solitary hours. He gave me my medicines, administered consolation to my broken spirits, and even put me to bed.'

William Leeson became fourth Wrangler in 1809. Mr Wardale tells me that he was elected Fellow of Clare on March 18 of the same year. He died in 1824.

Among older residents, outside St John's, who shewed kindness to Henry were Mr Dealtry, of Trinity, and William Smyth, History Professor (1807-1849).

Much of his first term was spent in preparing for a University classical scholarship examination. But, at Mr Catton's instance, he went in for the College examination in December, with slight preparation, most reluctantly, and 'kept up by strong medicines.' Yet he did so well that he was already 'set down as a medallist and expected to take a Senior Wrangler's degree.†

In July, 1806, he wrote :

'I am decided to be the first man of my year....also I am a prize-man in classical composition.'

Shortly after this he had a sharp seizure of an epileptic nature, which Dr Isaac Pennington and Mr Farish attributed to 'a too continuous tension of the faculties.' At this point the College, with the kindest intentions, 'offered him a private tutor in mathematics at their expence* during the Long Vacation.' 'This indulgence,' comments Southey, 'was peculiarly unfortunate. His only chance of life was from relaxation.' The poor boy himself wrote to a friend :

'Were I my own master, I know how I should act; but I am tied here by bands which I cannot burst. I know that change

* He would have had a good man to beat in E. H. (Baron) Alderson, Senior in 1809.

† Fifteen guineas.

of place is needful, but I must not indulge in the idea. The College must not pay my tutor for nothing.'

During the summer, though only at the end of his first year, he had the offer or prospect of the head-mastership of the Nottingham free-school. This he declined, though worth 400*l.* to 600*l.* p. a., (1) because the master was 'restrained from holding any ministerial office,' (2) because he had no mind for 'drilling the fry of a trading town in learning which they do not know how to value.' Nottingham then was not what it is now.

On Sept. 22 we catch a gleam of joy in life :

'I am coming to London for relaxation's sake, and shall take it pretty freely, that is, I shall seek after fine sights—stare at fine people—be cheerful with the gay, foolish with the simple.'

When, after a short visit to London, he returned to College Oct. 1806, 'his mind was worn out and it was the opinion of his medical attendants that, if he had recovered, his intellect would have been affected.'

Hearing through a friend of his brother's illness, 'Neville hastened down, but Henry was delirious. He knew him only for a few moments; the next day sunk into a stupor; and on Sunday, October 19, 1806, it pleased God to remove him to a better world and a higher order of existence.*

In a letter to Duppa (*Life*, III, 91) Southey writes with indignation :

'Cambridge finished him.... They gave him medicines to enable him to hold out during examination for a prize! The horse won,—but he died after the race!'

'The entire literary young manhood of England and America,' says Canon Julian, 'seemed moved with sympathy.'

Southey, who had written to encourage Henry when smarting under unjust criticism, and had only withheld

* He is said to have died in the rooms now known as K 1, First Court (bicycle-store). Smith, p. 18.

assistance because he knew that it was forthcoming from other quarters, now offered to examine his papers and to edit with a memoir whatever he should judge worthy to see the light. Southey was but eleven years Henry's senior, but he was already a distinguished and a very busy man of letters. With a like generosity he had already edited the poems of Chatterton (died 1770), gaining thereby a substantial sum for the author's impoverished sister. If a hand such as Southey had extended to Henry had been extended, say by Johnson, to the living Chatterton, how different that unhappy youth's fate might have been! Southey's aid was tendered gratuitously. He only advised and *entreated* that the account given of Henry's life should be 'as full and minute as possible.' The offer was accepted, and 'down came a boxfull,' wrote Southey to Duppa, 'the sight of which literally made my heart ache and my eyes overflow. Never did I behold such proofs of human industry.' How scanty, indeed, had been his leisure, whether as the schoolboy employed out of school-hours to carry the butcher's basket to his father's customers; as the solicitors' pupil, on his office-stool 'from eight to eight'; or at Winteringham, when preparing for Cambridge, and at Cambridge itself, advised at both, and that by his best friend, 'to stifle his poetical fire for severer and more important studies, to lay a billet on the embers until he had taken his degree, and then he might fan it into a flame again'! Most of the poems, then, were written before the author was nineteen. 'The few fragments produced at Cambridge were written chiefly on the back of his mathematical papers.'

Southey lost no time. Henry's *Remains with an Account of his Life* in two volumes 8vo appeared in 1807 (Longman). 'In these,' says the Ettrick Shepherd,* 'Southey embalmed the poet's name in one of the most

* *Life of Southey*, III, 93.

* *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Dec. 1828.

beautiful pieces of biography in the English language.' Ten editions appeared, with new matter from time to time.

In 1822 a third volume was published, containing fresh gleanings. In a new Preface Southey wrote:

'Few books have issued from the Press during the last fifteen years which have excited such general and unabating interest.'

'Mr Southey's delightful *Life of Kirke White* is in everyone's hands,'

wrote Thomas Moore in 1832.

BYRON'S *Works*, VII, 274 n.

The work has been repeatedly reprinted. The verse alone appeared in the Aldine poets with Preface by Sir N. H. Nicholas in 1837. The prose works have also been printed separately.

In America it is said (1844) that 'more impressions of Henry Kirke White have appeared than of Milton, Pope and Coleridge' (Allibone, *Dict. of Authors*).

A partial reaction is visible in J. Montgomery's *Lectures on Poetry*, 1833:

'He has left little which would have secured him more than a transient reputation, if his papers had fallen into other hands.'—(*Lect.* VI.)

In 1844 R. H. Horne called upon Englishmen to set aside 'the thin gruel of Kirke White' and 'put to their lips the pure Greek wine of Keats.'

Though Lord Selborne* and Dr Holdent† gave extracts from our poet, Palgrave and Humphrey Ward know him not; Drs Garnett and Gosse (iv. 202) echo Horne; Professor Saintsbury (*History of Criticism*, iii. 234) thinks that Southey in his 'over-valuation of Kirke White' was—for once—'utterly and flagrantly wrong;' and finally Mr Sidney Lee dubs Henry 'poetaster' (D. N. B.).

* In his *Book of Praise*.

† In *Foliorum Silvula*.

Southey on the other hand says (i. 25):

'The poems which had been thus condemned (by the Monthly in 1804) appeared to me to discover strong marks of genius. I had shewn them to two of my friends, than whom no persons living better understood what poetry is nor have given better proofs of it, and their opinion coincided with my own.'

Who can be meant but Wordsworth and Coleridge?
Of the complete poems he wrote (*Life*, III. 65):

'The more I read them, the more is my admiration... Many of them are excellently good—so good that it is impossible they could be better, and all together certainly exceed the productions of any other young poet whatsoever. I do not except Chatterton from the number.'

So Byron to Dallas (1811):

'I am sorry you don't like H. K. W.... certes there is poesy and genius. .he surely ranks next to Chatterton.'

In *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809) he applies to Henry the simile of Aeschylus (fr. 123) of the eagle dying by a shaft winged with 'a feather of his own':

'Unhappy White! while life was in its spring,
And thy young muse just waved her joyous wing,
The spoiler swept that soaring lyre away,
Which else had sounded an immortal lay.
Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science' self destroyed her favourite son!
'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,
And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low.'

Henry's wide popularity has been sometimes attributed to the beauty of Southey's biography, to 'the pathetic brevity of his career, or to the evangelical piety which inspired the greater part of his writings.' Southey himself wrote: 'if this procures for the book a sale, as it very likely may, I shall rejoice for the sake of his family.' And one is glad to read in the Preface to a Cambridge edition of 1839 that, from whatever cause, his works had been 'a fortune to his family.' Byron,

however, did not love Southey, and neither of them loved 'evangelicism.' To Byron Henry's religious views were 'prejudices,' and their utterance 'cant.' Southey deplores that 'the evangelicals have caught him,' and begs leave to say that

'my own views of the religion of Jesus Christ differ essentially from the system which he had adopted*; but having said this, it is indeed my anxious wish to do full justice to piety so fervent. It was in him a living and quickening principle of goodness.'

And even to Byron what in others was 'cant' was '*in him* sincere.'

Both, too, were doubtless affected, as every one of feeling must be, by 'the example of a young man winning his way against great difficulties, of such honourable ambition, such unexampled industry, of his admirable life;' by his sudden and early death, when 'eventual success' seemed within reach. Making allowance, then, for these influences, we still have to ask the question: Must we range ourselves with Horne and Lee, with Garnett and Gosse in calling Henry a 'poetaster' and his verse 'thin gruel;' or may we, with Southey and Byron, and (as I believe) with Coleridge and Wordsworth, see 'genius' in him and 'poesy' in his work? A great poet is not necessarily a good critic; but can these singers have been wholly mistaken in admitting Henry to their choir?

It is not wise to disdain Kirke White because he is not Keats, or Mrs Hemans for that she is not Mrs Browning. Far more wisely does Longfellow, with Henry perhaps in his mind, invite us at times to

'Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start;

* Southey wrote (*Life*, iii. 65): 'I looked on till his mind should have outgrown opinions through which it was well that it should pass.'

Who through long days of labour,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.'

'Among the letters,' says Southey, 'there is a great deal of Methodism.' 'The ball, the theatres, and the public concert' are condemned. He half thinks of forswearing the muse. But there is much else. Henry's nature was complex, and his views were not fully matured. He has read something of the fathers; he read Barrow; Tillotson 'has long been one of his favourite divines.' He sees a tendency to unreality in the talk of *professors*, and deprecates an unduly introspective habit. Letter-writing is an art to be cultivated. His own shew warm family affection, and mark him *in fratres animi paterni*. To a friend who has written a complaining letter he gives the counsel, 'Summon up the man within you.' He beautifully describes 'the opening vista from our (Winteringham) church-yard over the Humber;' tells of rowing with a friend to Hull and back, 'twenty-six miles in less than five hours;' tells how, in a political disturbance in the Nottingham theatre, a noble officer

'cut a civilian with his sword, which the man instantly wrenched from him and broke, whilst the officer sneaked back in disgrace.'

How different was Nottingham in 1800 from Berlin in 1906!

Time and *The Christiad* are the longest and most ambitious of the poems. The former incurs, perhaps, the charge of being too 'didactic,' while the latter challenges too directly comparison with *Paradise Regained*. The closing stanzas, probably the last he ever wrote, 'greatly affected' Southey. I quote the second:

'And must the harp of Judah sleep again?
Shall I no more reanimate the lay?
Oh! Thou who visitest the sons of men,
Thou who dost listen when the humble pray,

One little space prolong my mortal day;
One little lapse suspend thy last decree;
I am a youthful traveller in the way;
And this slight boon would consecrate to thee,
'Ere I with death shake hands and smile that I am free.'

The following lines, which immediately precede *Time*, are, says J. Montgomery, 'strikingly sublime':

'Once more, and yet once more,
I give unto my harp a dark-woven lay;
—I heard the waters roar,
I heard the flood of ages pass away.

O thou stern spirit, that dost dwell
In thine eternal cell,
Noting, grey chronicler! the silent years,
I saw thee rise,—I saw thy scroll complete;
Thou spakest, and at thy feet
The universe gave way!'

Of the longer poems *Childhood*, though early, is one of the most pleasing. Take this description of the sky-lark:

'Oft have we watch'd the speckled lark arise,
Leave his grass bed and soar to kindred skies,
And rise and rise till the pain'd sight no more
Could trace him in his high aerial tour;
Though on the ear at intervals his song,
Came wafled slow the wavy breeze along.'

Cloud-gazing is thus described:

'Now we espied the Thunderer in his car,
Leading the embattled Seraphim to war,
Then stately towers descried, sublimely high,
In Gothic grandeur frowning on the sky—
Or saw, wide stretching o'er the azure height,
A ridge of glaciers in mural white,
Hugely terrific.'

Surely we have here two admirable word-pictures,
Produced by a few strokes.

The portrait 'from nature' of the Schoolmistress in the same poem, may, I think, be placed beside Shensstone's masterpiece.

Take now a stanza from the *Ode on Disappointment* :

What is this passing scene ?
A peevish April day,
A little sun—a little rain,
And then night sweeps along the plain,
And all things fade away.

Man (soon discuss'd)
Yields up his trust,

And all his hopes and fears lie with him in the dust.'

Our poet by no means hugs misfortune :

'Sure dost not like me ! Shrivell'd hag of hate,
My phiz, and thanks to thee, is sadly long ;
I am not either, beldame, over-strong ;
Nor do I wish at all to be thy mate.'

He owns a 'various lyre : ' epic, ballad, sonnet, hymn, love-song, he essays them all. He is well-read in earlier poets and has apt reminiscences of them. To Waller's exquisite 'Go, lovely rose!' he adds a fifth stanza that has at least all the music of the other four. He describes his 'study' in 'Hudibrastic' verse.

He is fond of archaisms* :

- (a) ' . . o'er her spectacles would often peer,
To view our gambols, and our boyish geer.'
(b) ' my spirit flies,
Free as the morning, o'er the realms of space,
And mounts the skies and *imps* her wing for heaven.'
(c) ' The mistress sees that lazy Kate
The *happing* coat† on kitchen grate
Has laid.'

Robin Redbreast and *The Wandering Boy* ought to be in every book of poetry for children.

He touches on contemporary events ; and has a poem *Nelson's Mors*, whose death-day so nearly coincides with his own.

* Perhaps provincialisms. † Unknown to Murray.

His musical ear is perfect ; his diction always correct and appropriate. 'Let every word tell,' was his rule.

A certain pensive sweetness, with unflinching grace of language, is perhaps his most characteristic note.

He has good taste and critical judgment. With Dryden and (later) Tennyson he points out the grandeur of Sternhold's version of Psalm XVIII. Southey wrote to Neville :

'Among your brother's papers there is a defence of *Thalaba*, a part of which I regard as the most discriminating and appropriate praise which I have received.'

Long after, in 1838, he wrote :

'Of all the laudatory criticisms with which I have been favoured during a long literary life, none ever gratified me more than that of Henry Kirke White' (*Kehama*, Pref.).

'A good hymn,' says Tennyson, 'is the most difficult thing in the world to write. In a good hymn you have to be common-place and poetical.*' Henry wrote ten hymns, 'all,' says Julian, 'in common use' in England or America. W. B. Collyer was the first to print them in a hymnal (1812). The two best known are the beautiful sacred lyric† beginning 'When marshall'd on the nightly plain,' and that usually made to begin 'Oft in danger, oft in woe.' The former of these, like Newman's 'Lead, kindly light,' has, says Julian, 'a biographical interest—as marking the author's change of mind from scepticism to the faith of Christ.' Thus, though perhaps the best known and one of the finest of Henry's poems, it is far less used as a hymn than Heber's 'Brightest and best of the sons of the morning.' The other hymn has a singular history. It came into Collyer's hands as a fragment written on the

* *Life* II, p. 401.

† Its title was perhaps suggested by H. Martyn's remark : 'Poetry itself grew more beautiful when read by the light of the Star of Bethlehem.' *Conversations at Cambridge* (1836), p. 64.

back of one of Henry's mathematical papers. There were only ten lines. The first stanza ran

'*Much in sorrow, oft in woe,
Onward, Christians, onward go,
Fight the fight, and worn with strife,
Sleep with tears the bread of life.*'

Collyer completed the third and wrote a fourth stanza, in somewhat prosaic style. Southey published the fragment in his Vol. III. (1822). In 1827 Mrs B. Fuller Maitland published it in a hymnal for private use, with a completion of the third stanza and with three additional stanzas by her daughter Frances Sara, then only fourteen years of age. These additions are in every way worthy of the original, and are printed in most hymnals at the present day. Lord Selborne in his *Book of Praise* has given them, with Henry's fragment unaltered; while in 1876 the gifted authoress, then Mrs Colquhoun, published our fragment with her own additions as the first piece in her own beautiful little book, *Rhymes and Chimes*.

Thus a hymn, begun by a youth only just out of his teens and completed by a girl only just in them, each unknown to the other, is now sung, and will long be sung, the world over.

Editors of hymn-books have most unfortunately altered the third and fourth lines. St Paul taught that 'with much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of God;'

our poet wrote:

'*Sleep with tears the bread of life;*'

Goethe sang:

'*Wer nie sein Brod mit Thränen ass,
Wer nie die kummervollen Nächte
Auf seinem Bette weinend sass,
Der kennt euch nicht, ihr himmlischen Mächte.*'

To the writers of the hymn these 'heavenly powers' were well-known.

It is pleasing to note that Southey formed a lasting friendship with Henry's elder brother, Neville, and also with James, his younger brother. To both he often writes, addressing them by their Christian names, and signing himself 'yours affectionately.' Both entered holy orders. The younger was at Pembroke College and took his B.A. degree in 1815.*

In 1819 Francis Booth, of Boston, U.S., finding only the initials† of his name on Henry's grave in All Saints' Church, caused a monument to be erected with a medalion by Chantrey. Professor Smyth wrote the inscription. When the Church was pulled down, the monument was by a faculty transferred to our antechapel in 1870. Mr Booth became a successful London physician. He was also a botanist, and wrote on the genus *Carex*. He died in 1863.‡

The words of Euripides (*Medea*, 1084) at the head of this paper, were, Southey tells us (vol. iii. XIII.), written by Henry as a motto 'on the cover of one of his

* John Neville White, *Pet.*, B.D. 1829 (Southey congratulates, *Life*, vi. 59), became Rector of Tivetshall, Norwich, 1832 (Southey again congratulates, vi. 195), which he held till his death in 1846.

His son, James Sewell, *Trin.*, B.A. 1849, was Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, 1876-82. He took the surname Neville, and now resides at Soley House, Norfolk. He is patron of the livings of Soley and Stalham.

Another son of Neville's, Herbert Southey, *Jes.*, B.A. 1853, was Vicar of Tunstead, Norfolk, 1858-63. The Master of Jesus, who was in the same year, kindly writes: 'he was proud of his relationship (to H. K. W.). He was a remarkably good-looking youth, and was named by some of his friends *Black and Tan*. He played in the University Eleven against Oxford in 1852.'

Henry's younger brother, James, *Pemb.*, B.A. 1815, was Vicar of Stalham, Norfolk, 1843-52, and of Soley 1852-85. He was succeeded at Stalham by Joseph Neville, *Corp. Chr.*, B.A. 1850, who held the living till 1900. Joseph was another of John's sons.

James was working in 1832 in a place where cholera was raging (Southey, vi. 176).

† So Southey, iii. xvi. Of late years, certainly, the stone has borne the words 'H. Kirke White.' It has now been temporarily removed for repairs and for the addition of 'Henry,' with the date of his death. Replaced Nov. 27.

‡ He was the son of Kirk Boott. Was he related to Henry?

common-place books.' He had added the lines from *Lycidas*:

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
 (That last infirmity of noble mind)
 To scorn delights and live laborious days.

Yes, dear Henry! you too had a muse. Soon was slit your 'thin-spun life,' 'but not the praise.' A century is gone, and your 'Star of Bethlehem' shines with undiminished lustre and your hymn is sung wherever our language is spoken.

W. A. C.

Note.—Professor Mayor calls my attention to the following description of the poet written by Professor Sedgwick in 1868 (*Life*, i. 79): 'Whenever I met him in the streets I was impressed by his look and bearing. He was a tall, thoughtful-looking young man, with fine features, and with a complexion that seemed to indicate a life of severe study. A month or two before his death I several times met him in society. His manners well matched his character. They were simple, earnest, winning, and unaffected. He had the look of a man of genius. So far as regards his features, Chantrey's medallion gives a good general notion of them.'



A MESSAGE FROM NEPTUNE.

THE description of the ideal man as one who knows everything about something and something about everything, has far more than its epigrammatic neatness to recommend it. The worker in one path tends to become a highly specialized machine. Let him however at the same time penetrate into the vast regions which surround his special subject, and without being less of an expert in it, he will certainly tend to become more of a master of it.

Yet excellent as the definition may be, like the individual it defines, it is ideal. A moment's reflection satisfies us that it is not likely to be given to the many to soar so high. A moment's glance at the history of peoples and the conditions of practical daily life shows us that it is, in actual fact, given to but few even to approach such a standard. In a lifetime of perfect leisure, the task would be a manifestly impossible one. There is no branch of knowledge on which the last word has been written. The undergraduate who reads for honours often devotes nearly the twentieth part of the Psalmist's span to one special subject. Yet, if he has worked well, who realises better than he how vast the yet untrodden regions are. The watchword is everywhere the same—research. Again, the man who would shun specialisation, and attempt to learn just a little about everything, is in an untenable position. To emphasise the sheer impossibility of such a task (quite apart from the signification of Shakespeare's warning as to the danger of a little knowledge), it is sufficient to

mention the Catalogue of the British Museum in general, and the Encyclopaedia Britannica in particular. But the assumption of perfect leisure is in itself an insult to the facts, an illegal fiction. The conditions under which we live are far from being so ideal. For how many is life a matter of leisure? For how many is it not rather a continuous battle in which the central idea is the fight for bread—for the fuel to keep the human engine going?

Yet, despite these limitations and difficulties, the sterling truth stands out that knowledge is power. Every new discovery which is made concerning the physical and moral worlds in which we live is invaluable, not only because of its intrinsic interest for us, but because it is another stepping stone on the road of progress, a fresh recruit in the army of facts, with which we attempt to attack the problems of life.

Under these circumstances what programme can be set before the man in the street by those who would have him leave behind him when he dies, not merely a life of monotonous drudgery tempered by empty frivolity, but one in which at least a few rays from the lamps of learning shall have brightened his path, a few blossoms from the fields of knowledge refreshed him with their fragrance.

To tell him to learn as much as he can is futile, a direct invitation to do nothing at all. Even the professional student is practically helpless without method and concentration. What then of the man who, daily working in a monotonous groove, rarely gives a thought to the great problems of life! What of the great masses who, through sheer indifference or force of habit are blind to the benefits to be derived from devoting a few hours now and then to the acquisition of knowledge and reflection on the facts of life! One course suggests itself. These masses must be gradually helped to realise that every great discovery should interest them, not

because of the more or less difficult and technical paths which led to it, but because it tells them something new about the world in which they one and all live. In the work of advancing knowledge there is a division of labour, which assigns a task to every man. The work of the specialist is in part to make discoveries, that of the masses is to take an interest in and reflect on them.

The more men are isolated and estranged in their daily occupations, the more valuable is it to bring to their knowledge anything which is of common interest. Those who live in different grooves are liable to quarrel when they meet, unless a mutual interest supervene, for they are biassed. It is the feeling of a common humanity which paves the way for progress. The truth of this is illustrated every day. Especially in times of crisis the realisation of a common manhood comes instinctively.

This desire for knowledge once awakened, it must be catered for. It must be fed in an attractive and judicious manner. Popular lectures and cleverly written books are not enough. Lectures have to be attended and books purchased or borrowed. One medium however is unrivalled as a power for good in this respect—the daily newspaper. A few carefully chosen and attractive words in a daily paper attract the popular attention as nothing else does. Men who would be scared by a text-book will read with avidity and interest a newspaper article on radium or flying-machines, with head-lines galore. People who have never opened an abstruse volume will read the reports of the British Association speeches. The press has, however, not used this power to the full. Room is made for instalments of a serial story, but no daily column is specially assigned to the fairy tales of science and other branches of research.

There are, however, as a rule three occasions upon which the press may be relied on to exercise this great power of exciting interest in a great event. The first is

that of its achievement, the second is that of the publication of the obituary notice of the man associated with it, and the third is the occasion of a special anniversary.

In this connection it is interesting to note that since the issue of the last number of the *Eagle* magazine there has been recorded on the sands of time the sixtieth anniversary of an event, the very mention of which sends a thrill of pride through Johnians. On Sept. 23rd, 1846, took place at Berlin the famous finding of the planet Neptune, whose existence had been independently predicted and place assigned by two young mathematicians, of whom John Couch Adams of St. John's College, Cambridge, was the first to communicate the results of his work to a practical astronomer. It is therefore pardonable that the writer of this article, to whom this discovery has been a source of great delight, should seize the occasion of so interesting an anniversary as an appropriate one for indicating in a few words some of the great general ideas and lessons which this unique event may be made to suggest to the popular mind. Any diffidence which he might naturally feel in referring to the work of so great a man is dispelled by the thought that the Adams of Neptune is to him not so much the matured master of world-wide fame, but rather the undergraduate in his second year whose famous memorandum is one of the greatest ornaments of the College Library.

The fascinating tale can be told without a word of abstruse detail. It is a thousand pities that astronomy is not a school subject. Why it should only be taken up when its mathematical or scientific difficulties have to be conquered, is a mystery. It is after all but an extension of geography. The bare knowledge of the place of our 'little globe' in the vast solar system, with its wonderful distances, is a training in itself, and unsurpassed as a cure for narrow-mindedness. In schools more stress is laid on the height of a mountain

in America than on the fact that the Sun's distance is 93,000,000 miles. How many of us have been told as children that the nearest of the fixed stars is over 250,000 times as far away as the Sun? 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are' says the child, but the early promise of an intelligent thirst for detailed knowledge is rarely realised in later life. The discovery of Neptune appeals to us then in the first place as an event of general interest, for it brought to light a new fact about the physical world. It was the discovery of a hitherto unsuspected planet, whose volume was 85 times that of our own earth, and whose mean distance from the sun was over 2800,000,000 miles. These figures alone excite our interest. As a feat of exploration the finding of Neptune was unique. Yet it has been less acclaimed than the discovery of America or the work of Stanley. The thought of the great explorer wending his way through untrodden regions fascinated the mind of the people. 'On Stanley on' was the enthusiastic sentiment. The most ignorant street-boy had learnt something of the 'Dark Continent' at school. But what of this search for a planet in the realms of space? It has no great place in the popular mind, because its significance and the ideas associated with it, have not been brought home to it.

The story of the events which led up to the great achievement reads like a romance. In the seventeenth century Newton had enunciated what is known as the principle of gravitation, which asserts that matter attracts matter according to a certain law. The same law accounts for a substance falling to the ground, for the moon moving in its orbit round the earth, and for the earth moving in its orbit round the sun, and so on. It had continually satisfied all the tests to which it was put. On the assumption that it was true, the positions of the heavenly bodies were predicted for months and years in advance, and as time went on the actual positions were always found to agree with those which

had been computed. This is not abstruse. Instances of it are part of our daily life. Thus we read in the papers the times of sunrise, sunset, and new moon, all of which are computed in advance on the basis of this law.

Suddenly a strange thing was noticed. About 1840 there was an unparalleled discrepancy. The position of the planet Uranus was found to differ from that computed for it by an amount which though small was far too great, astronomically speaking, to be allowed to pass. Had the law of gravity failed? Had it strayed after serving so faithfully? Adams, the undergraduate, would not believe such a thing possible. What explanation had he then to offer? His suggestion was one which even the Astronomer-Royal would not accept off hand when he heard of it. He asserted that the discrepancy was probably due to nothing else but the action of a hitherto undiscovered planet, whose mass and distance were such as to permit of its causing the perturbations noticed in the motion of Uranus, and that the computed position was naturally wrong because the attraction of this planet had not been taken into account. For the sake of those unfamiliar with the elements of astronomy, it may be mentioned that there was no question of the perturbations being due to the action of any of the fixed stars, as these are thousands of times too far away to exercise any such appreciable effect.

Thus it was that Adams set to work to solve the converse problem of finding the place in the heavens of the planet which would produce the effect in question. It is unnecessary here to dwell on the wonderful mathematical work involved. Suffice it to say that he obtained a result and placed it in the hands of Challis the Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge. The latter consulted the Astronomer Royal, but no immediate action was taken. Suddenly it was heard that Le Verrier of Paris was attacking the very same problem. The search for the planet was thereupon immediately commenced at Cambridge. Soon afterwards Le Verrier

having worked out the position of the planet, and being convinced that his revised result was very near the truth, wrote to Galle at Berlin telling him where to direct his telescope in order to find it. The astronomers there were in possession of a new star map of the region in question, and ere half an hour had elapsed they found the planet close to the place assigned. Yet Adams' result had been worked out months before.

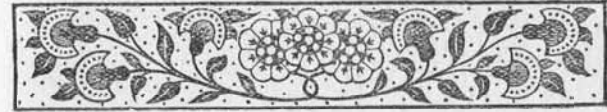
This dramatic and triumphant finish to the great work was worthy of it, and the whole affair stands out as a valuable and lasting object lesson, a magnificent testimony to the power of clear reasoning, solid conviction, and sterling work.

There is perhaps one special feature of this great incident which is particularly striking. The two men who attacked the unique problem independently were respectively English and French, and the planet was first identified in the telescope at Berlin. Thus we see three countries associated in a work of world-wide interest. Science is indeed cosmopolitan and knows no race-hatred. Under one classification we on this earth are all 'Earthians,' just as much as Mr H. G. Wells' inhabitants of Mars are Martians. The 'Entente scientifique' was established long ago. What mattered it whether people referred to 'the new planet,' 'la planète nouvelle,' or 'der neue Planet.' The fact was the same for all, a magnificent song without words in the music of the universe.

So it is again and again. Everything that is of general interest plays a great part in the history of progress. The electric cable binds the earth, encircling it with a message of peace and good will. The doctor in his work of mercy does not discriminate. It is the common fate which unites the common destiny. When the Birkenhead went down, there may have been some in that noble band who had exchanged a gruff word at one time or another. Yet we know that in the presence

of death all hearts beat as one. The dying man forgives, for he sees things as he has never seen them before in the hey-day and rush of life. There are no greater assets on the side of progress than the masterpieces of the world's literature and music, for they appeal to all, especially the latter. The gems of poetry and philosophy are set in many tongues. Homer and Vergil, Shakespeare, Dante and Goethe have all given us jewels. At the opera we see Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians alike enchanted by the melodies of Faust or the love-music of Puccini. So too the discovery of Neptune has helped to unite the world. It has its place in history, 'a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.' If its lessons were properly appreciated, astronomy would be made a subject in every school. 'Die Kunst ist lang, das Leben aber kurz' says Goethe. But short as our lives are, they are long enough for us to do much good in dispelling ignorance and eliminating prejudice. Truly they are but small fractions of those periods which are the joy of the geologist, but like the little grains of sand, every little life can do something to help progress. That is the message from Neptune 2800 million miles away. Would that all who watch the stars by night would realise it. If they do so they cannot but have a feeling of admiration for this great astronomer who knew the stars as the ordinary man knows the streets. He grasped the magnificent order of the solar system as few have done; he looked into space, and was not giddy. The fruits of research are ever binding the world closer and closer. The process is far from complete, but much progress has been made, and John Couch Adams has an honoured place in the ever-growing band of worthy men who have added links to the golden chain.

M. I. TRACHTENBERG.



MR. DOOLEY ON ROWING.

“**A**N phat's this rrowin' game like at all” said Mr McKenna, putting down his paper and gazing round on the assembled company.

“I see from th' pap'rs Harvard is afther rrowin' a race agin the Cantabs in London, and wis beat be the hokey; phat's these Cantabs I dinnaw?” “Cantabs” said Mr Dooley, pensively, “Cantabs, ah tubby sure, Cantabs. Did ye niver hear tell o' th' arrchbishop of Cantaberry Jawn? T'will be him an' his acolades they'll be afther rrowin agin.”

“But what for wud the bhoys be rowin' agin them at all?” said Mr Hennessy.

“What for,” said Mr Dooley “What for? Why fur the iverlastin glowry af the Prisidint av the United States an' the conthrovertin' af the churrch in Englan' bad cess to ut.”

“But” said Mr McKenna “'tis the proseejure in th' rrace I want to be afther hearin'” “Ah well 'tis dam all ye knaw at all about ut,” said Mr Dooley. “Sure th' game is as ould as th' flood; for did'nt ould Noah be havin' a boathrace himself awnly there was divil another boat in ut at all?”

Whin I wuz a choild I used to be a witness av the Cork Reegatar, an' this is th' procejure at th' rrace.

Th' boats line up the wan beside th' other an' an ould cawbogue wid a pistle says—arre ye ready wance?

Thin the young divil phat coaxes thim that rrows sez

Phat the divil is that t' you? he sez how many more toimes 'ud I be rready? he sez—

'Will ye be quiet' sez the cawbogue wid th' pistle. 'I'll disqualify ye' he sez 'for th' impidence av ye' he sez.

Thim that th' lad coaxes joins in an 'tis a case av who can be th' wurrst at th' swearin—

Thin him wid the pistle up and sez "I'll be frin th' pistle at ye" he sez "if ye don't be quiet" he sez—

Th' crewsers in th' boat dhraws up an apology in writin' and thin th' rrace can be started—

Each man puts his oor in th' water and pulls like thunder and turrf an' thim that referees plunges along av th' bank adjournin' th' bhoys to be makin' th' boateen a prisint av th' inferrnal ragions—

Be gob an' sich talk goes on as wud burrn th' earrs off av a Cashel pig-dhriver—

Th' referees has note books an' puts down all that th' coaxin' men says' an' him that says th' most swear wurds is, amid high feelin' an' higher eggs, dejojced to be th' winner av' th' rrace—

"But," said Mr McKenna, "one would suppose that th' arrchbishup wouldn't be afther beatin' th' Harrvard bhoys at th' swearin' ? Shure his riverince wouldn't be swearin' at all."

"There ye arre," said Mr Dooley with an aggrieved expression or his countenance, "there ye arre, 'tis like ye Jawn to be umphirin' at a prayer meetin' be vulgar fractures"—

Av course th' arrchbishup wouldn't be swearin at all tis th' yoong accolades that does ut all, an' his riverince is sittin' in an arm chair in th' boateen dispinsin' thim ow th' bad wurds as they come out; an' 'tis that harrd wurrk," continued the Philosopher, "that th' ould bhoy was dhruv home in an ambulathor afther th' rrace."

I hin wan o' thim that was rrowin' fur Harrvard seen an orange floatin' by in th' river—"Hol' on? he sez 'hol' on, till I get a suck at th' orange, I'm thurrsty' he sez—

'Phat d' ye mane'? sez th' Captin av th' boateen 'stoppin' us this way' he sez, an' wid that hits th' yoong lad over th' physog wid his oor to quiet him—

Be this toime th' arrchbishup and his blasphemious blaguarrds havin' got out av sight, the bhoys stopped fur a dhrink. an' th' rrace was as good as over—

After Mr McKenna had gone Mr Hennessy leant forward and said to his friend, "who arre th' Cantabs at all, I dinnaw"? "No more do I" said Mr Dooley—

J. M.

FROM OMAR KHAYYÁM.

I SOMETIMES think that never blows so red
The Rose as where some buried Caesar bled;
That every Hyacinth the Garden wears
Dropt in her Lap from some once lovely Head.

E. FITZGERALD.

CHIDÉ ARĚ VOLSHITIKA RÓMANI CHIB.

I láli Rūzha lálidér dikél,
'Pré Chik kai Králishesko Rát perél;
I páрни Rūzha 'ré Bārresti 'doi
Kai komonéstar kamlo Shero 'vél.

D. MACALISTER.

Obituary.

ROBERT TAYLOR M.A.

Robert Taylor M.A., who died on 21 April 1906, at Naples, was the fifth son of the late Richard Taylor, of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury. He was born on 17 January 1835, and from 1846-54 was educated at Shrewsbury School, where he rose to be a praepostor under Dr Kennedy. Among his immediate contemporaries were the present Dean of Lichfield, H. C. Raikes, afterwards Postmaster-General, and A. W. Potts, first Headmaster of Fettes College. He went up to Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1854, with an exhibition.

When, in 1856, the East India Company threw open its service to general competition, Robert Taylor entered, and passed 20th in the second batch of "Competition Wallahs," as non-Haileybury men were called in India.

He spent his first year's service in Calcutta, which he reached in November 1856, and was then transferred to Benares. While stationed there he was sent up the River Gogra by steamer to open navigation and to report on the channel, for which work he received the thanks of the Government. He served on several other stations in the North-West—now the United—Provinces, until, in October 1860, he obtained his transfer from the Judicial to the Financial Department, and was sent to Lahore as Civil Paymaster.

While at home on two years' furlough (1866-68) he went up to Cambridge, completed his residence, and took his degree, having migrated to St John's College. On his return to India he served as Deputy Accountant-General for Bengal, 1869-70; and officiating Accountant-General for the Punjab, 1870-72. In this year he was transferred to Madras for a short time as Governor of the Bank of Madras, afterwards being employed on bank tours and inspections till 1874, when he was appointed Inspector of Local Offices of Account in Bengal, which post he retained till he retired in 1877, on account of ill-health.

Having some knowledge of heraldry, Mr Taylor prepared the coats of arms for the Native knights at the Investiture of the Order of the Star of India, held in 1874 on the occasion of the

Duke of Edinburgh's visit. In 1875 he was commissioned by the Government of India to prepare additional coats of arms for the visit of the Prince of Wales, and again the Ruling Chiefs of India for the Grand Delhi Durbar of 1877. For this work, which entailed much research, the Government of India accorded him its thanks and the Delhi Gold Medal. This "Princely Armory" was published in 1877, and again in 1903, after the Coronation Durbar, by the Government of India.

On 10 September 1874 Mr Taylor (having returned on special leave) was married at St Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, to Ellen, daughter of the late William Hawkins, of Dintihill, near Shrewsbury, by whom he had three children. She died in Rome in 1903. On his retirement he had first settled in Clifton, but six years later took a house in the Cotswolds, whence in 1894 he moved to Ealing. He was seriously ill in the summer of 1905, and spent the early spring of the present year with his son in Egypt, where he seemed to have regained his health. On his return he met with an accident in disembarking at Naples, and died two hours later in the Pellegrini Hospital. He is buried there in the British Cemetery.

Any memoir of Robert Taylor would be incomplete if it made no mention of his religion. Though by no means given to religious expressions or talk, his wise counsel, his unflinching kindness to all, and, above everything, his lifelong devotion to duty, all sprang from the firm faith in Christ on which his whole life was based. Further he was one who made lifelong and sincere friends rather than many acquaintances, and he constantly impressed on his children and others the great importance of choosing friends carefully if the friendship were to last and be helpful. He was one of those men (who in India have not been few) who served his country with "the patient strength that is too proud to press, the duty done for duty, not reward," and to whom this country owes much of her empire over seas.

REV CANON HENRY THEODORE EDWARD BARLOW M.A.

I did not know Barlow as an undergraduate, for when I first met him he had already taken his degree, but the acquaintance formed towards the end of my first year soon ripened into a warm friendship, and I have the happiest memories of him as a Bachelor in residence, as Tutor of Ayerst's Hostel, as Domestic

Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Principal of the Bishop Wilson Theological College, as Junior Dean and as Rector of his two country parishes of Marwood (1900) and Lawford (1902).

Two walking tours abroad, severe tests of any friendship, served only to cement ours, and it is with feelings of affection and regard that I now try to record my impressions of my friend.

Of Barlow's reading I knew but little. The son of a distinguished Johnian, the present Dean of Peterborough, a University Prizeman and Exhibitioner of the College, he aimed high and worked hard, and it was a great disappointment to him that, though an Exhibitioner and a Naden Divinity Scholar of the College and a University Prizeman like his father, he never succeeded in gaining a first class in any of the three triposes for which he entered. When the College, in after years, made him Junior Dean and appointed him to lecture in Ecclesiastical History, he always felt keenly the want of a better degree, and his position amongst the fellows of the College, holding no fellowship himself.

When I first knew him in 1887 he was reading for the 2nd part of the Theological Tripos and busy, as he always was, with everything connected with the boats. Illness in childhood had left him with a weak heart, and he was unable to row himself, but he had a profound respect for "the rowing man," and threw all his energies into the affairs of the Lady Margaret Boat Club and was a painstaking coach. He had rowed in the Third May Boat of 1883, and he tried to row again when Tutor of Ayerst, but it was too much for him, and he had to give it up. Curiously enough he was never very much at home upon the water; he could not swim and was nervous and timid to a degree. He was similarly nervous with regard to fire, and it is all the more striking that when a serious fire broke out at Bishop's Court in the Isle of Man, it was due to Barlow's conspicuous pluck and resourcefulness that a great disaster was averted.

He took a prominent part in the formation of the Amalgamation in 1886 and in the freeing of the Boat Club from the debt into which it had run. His keen letter signed *ἄρτοκοπος* (*Eagle*, 1887) shows how deeply he had the interests of the Club at heart and how he longed to see fresh vigour restoring it to its rightful place upon the river. October 1888 brought stormy days in boating circles, and in the revolutionary movement which

roused the whole College, Barlow took an active part. The election of First Captain in that term, the outcome of the storm, brought better things, and Henley 1888 was the crowning triumph of the revolution. Barlow was there to see, one of four of us who rowed down from Oxford and camped out by the island above Henley Bridge.

A fifth captaincy in 1889, and the presentation to him of honorary 1st Boat Colours in 1890 (a unique honour, I believe), were recognitions of his service to L.M.B.C. which gave him the keenest pleasure and were well-deserved. "Johniana, a Medley," in the *Eagle* of 1888 shows Barlow in a different light, it was very witty if a little acid. His not sparing himself, the "moustache and spats distinctly seen clinging feebly to the pommel across Stourbridge Common with a boat a mile or two away" helped to preserve his anonymity.

As a B.A. in residence, Barlow threw himself heartily into such work of a definitely religious nature as he had time for. The Saturday Night Meeting, the precursor of the present Saturday Night Service in Chapel, was for a long time held in his rooms, and his influence did much towards raising it from a somewhat emotional style and establishing it on the soberer lines on which it was afterwards maintained. He was one of a little band of men (successors of Bishop Mackenzie among others) who made themselves responsible for taking Sunday afternoon services at the Victoria Asylum on the Chesterton Road.

In those days he had already departed a good deal from the theology of the strict Evangelical circle in which he had been brought up, and he steadily developed until, in latter years, he became a definite, though never an extreme, high churchman. His "Nolo episcopari" in 1894, when a Bishopric in Japan was offered to him by the Committee of the C.M.S., was largely the result of this development. Although ill-health, and the inability to feel that he was called to a missionary life *and none other*, had much to do with it, yet his main reason, I know, was his want of sympathy with the aspect of Christian doctrine and practice represented by the C.M.S.

Barlow's attitude towards the College Mission was not in early days a very sympathetic one. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and for a long time he allowed personal feeling to hold him back from active work on its behalf. When he went back to College as Junior Dean, he held the office of Senior

Secretary, but even then he did not throw much heart into it, and it was only towards the end of his time of office that he really came into close touch with the Mission, or the Missioners, and gave them his warm support.

Undergraduates, who knew him as Junior Dean, have often spoken of him to me as a man of such reserve that it was difficult to get to know him. They thought him unsympathetic and even hard. He was not really unsympathetic, but it is true he was reserved and difficult to know. Not that he was inaccessible or a recluse; he was far from being that. He was very sociable and the reverse of shy. The society of men younger than himself was always a pleasure to him, and he tried his hardest to gain their confidence, but he was always inclined to be cynical, and he was apt to assume a dignity of manner which put men off. He was extremely sensitive and felt keenly if his advances were not reciprocated. He was consequently slow to trust, even where he liked. When he trusted, then you got to know him. This, I think, accounts for the fact that among hosts of acquaintances he made but few close friends.

His ill health, which made him at times morbid and despondent, made him also crave for sympathy, and when he got that he opened out and showed his own affectionate and sympathetic nature. He was a man of pure and high ideals, intensely conscientious, deeply religious, and with a great sense of duty.

A sermon which I heard him preach more than once on "Serving one's generation" struck, I believe, the keynote of his own life, and I feel sure that many, though not bound to him by the ties of a close friendship, will join with me in testifying that he served it well.

A. J. R.

Among a host of vague figures, whom one recalls from past years, dim and imperfectly known, Barlow stands out a personality,—not so much for his intellectual influence as for his personal character and charm. Original and profound as a thinker he would not have claimed to be, but originality and profundity are not so common as the number of Cambridge fellowships, would lead us to suppose. If not very speculative, he was genuine, however, and true with himself. A divine, with no professional manner, and no hint of self-conscious piety, he

was a man who took things seriously. He believed, and believed strongly, so strongly that the convictions of others did not disturb him; he recognised and respected them, as I have reason to know; and his own belief gave peace and strength to a nature essentially kindly. Cambridge has provision enough to try the temper of the most genial dean; and, besides, his health was never, I think, very firmly established. He was not one of those incredible people who are insusceptible of irritation, but he "consumed his own smoke," if he generated any.

With this firm hold upon what he believed, we may connect another of his characteristics. Barlow's sense of humour remains with me as one of the things that were of the essence of the man. A great many of us joke with more or less facility—sometimes artificially acquired. Barlow, however, had the kindly eye that sees the pleasant contrasts of life, and the genial speech that can utter them without their losing their naturalness. His life had plenty of episodes that gave pleasure to him and his friends, because he had this gift of finding it, and was always ready to share it. One of his friends tells me of his delight at a sermon he had just heard someone preach to freshmen on the text—"Let him that stole steal no more." There was a playful element in his talk. Like many Old Paulines of his day, he had an extraordinary stock of Classical quotations—some not much bigger than tags—and he used them freely. He would improvise words as he went, words of mixed pedigree, Greek and English, original and expressive.

Of late years I saw him rarely—but his visits to Cambridge were always welcome. He brought with him some suggestion of fresh air and sunlight whenever he came. A couple of minutes with him—and one saw the old Barlow again, always interested, and generally pleased or amused with something; and there was always a cheery answer to enquiries about his health.

Then came the end. He died at his work. Neither in writings nor in public repute, I suppose, did he make much mark; but for us, who knew him, he was something real, and he remains a living figure in our hearts and memories—a man of whom one can never think without affection and a smile of recognition.

T. R. G.



THE JOHNIAN DINNER 1906.

THE fifth of the dinners given by the Master and Fellows to members of the College on the Boards was held this year on June 21st. On this occasion members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years were invited: (i) 1855 and earlier; (ii) 1873-75; (iii) 1888-1891; 1899-1902.

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

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *THE MASTER, 1862 | Mr R. H. Forster, 1888 |
| *THE PRESIDENT, 1848 | Mr F. W. Goyder, 1899 |
| Mr J. B. Anstice, 1850 | Mr J. S. Granville Grenfell, 1888 |
| Archdeacon B. T. Atlay, 1854 | *Mr R. P. Gregory, 1901 |
| Mr F. Ayers, 1891 | Mr T. T. Gurney, 1873 |
| Mr F. G. Baily, 1889 | Mr S. Howard Hall, 1873 |
| Mr H. C. M. Barton, 1874 | Mr F. A. Hannam, 1901 |
| Mr J. F. Bateman, 1851 | *Mr G. S. Hardy, 1905 |
| *Mr W. Bateson, 1883 | *Mr A. Harker, 1882 |
| Mr F. C. Bayard, 1874 | Mr W. L. Harnett, 1899 |
| *Mr F. F. Blackman, 1891 | *Mr T. H. Havelock, 1900 |
| *Mr V. C. Boddington | Mr F. A. Hepworth, 1900 |
| Dr P. H. Brown, 1889 | Dr W. M. Hicks, 1873 |
| Mr W. Browne, 1899 | Mr A. Hoare, 1873 |
| Mr A. Brownscombe, 1899 | Mr H. Holcroft, 1874 |
| Mr S. H. Burbury, 1854 | *Mr F. Horton, 1903 |
| *Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, 1885 | Mr T. W. Hutchinson, 1873 |
| Mr W. J. Caldwell, 1891 | Mr A. R. Ingram, 1899 |
| Mr. W. Carless, 1874 | Mr W. Knightly, 1875 |
| Sir R. Cayley, 1855 | Mr D. Lumplugh, 1875 |
| Mr E. A. Chichester, 1873 | Mr F. G. A. Lane, 1874 |
| Mr J. Coates, 1850 | Mr J. P. Langley, 1852 |
| *Mr W. A. Cox, 1867 | Mr W. M. Leake, 1855 |
| Canon O. W. Davys, 1851 | *Mr J. J. Lister, 1880 |
| Mr R. B. Dowling, 1874 | Mr J. R. Little, 1855 |
| Mr C | Mr S. C. Logan, 1874 |
| Mr C. Elsee, 1855 | *Dr Donald MacAlister, 1877 |

The Johnian Dinner.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Mr P. H. Mason, 1849 | *Dr L. E. Shore, 1885 |
| Mr H. R. D. May, 1900 | *Mr E. E. Sikes, 1889 |
| Mr O. May, 1900 | Mr B. A. Smith, 1875 |
| Prof. T. H. Middleton, 1902 | Mr H. B. Smith, 1881 |
| Mr E. R. Mosley, 1875 | Dr H. J. Spencer, 1888 |
| Mr T. A. Moxon, 1899 | Mr. J. Staffurth, 1875 |
| *Mr E. H. Muncey | Mr A. Strahan, 1875 |
| Mr J. W. Orr, 1900 | *Dr J. R. Tanner, 1883 |
| Mr W. E. Paramore, 1899 | Mr J. F. Tarleton, 1883 |
| Mr A. H. Peake, 1900 | Mr J. R. Thomas, 1889 |
| Mr E. Prescott, 1889 | Mr A. I. Tillyard, 1875 |
| Mr A. J. Robertson, 1890 | Mr J. Tinkler, 1855 |
| Mr C. Robertson, 1890 | Mr E. C. M. Trehern, 1899 |
| Mr W. E. Robinson, 1900 | *Mr R. Turner |
| *Mr C. B. Rootham, 1897 | Mr E. H. Vigers, 1900 |
| Mr W. H. Roseveare, 1901 | Mr B. West, 1874 |
| *Dr J. E. Sandys, 1867 | Mr H. G. Willacy, 1873 |
| Mr C. E. Sayle, 1891 | Mr P. H. Winfield, 1899 |
| *Mr R. F. Scott, 1875 | Mr R. M. Woolley, 1899 |
| Mr A. Shears, 1851 | |

The Toast list was as follows: "The King," proposed by the Master; "The Guests," proposed by Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, responded to by Sir Richard Cayley and Mr. R. H. Forster.

. F. Eastburn, 1852



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1906.

On June 19th it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr James Beetham Whitehead (B.A. 1881), Councillor to His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Belgrade.

Mr Whitehead who has thus been appointed His Majesty's Minister at Belgrade, on the resumption of direct diplomatic relations with Servia, is the second son of the late Mr Robert Whitehead, of Fiume, Hungary, the inventor of the Whitehead torpedo. Born in 1858, he was educated in Austria and at St John's, taking his degree in the Moral Sciences Tripos of 1880. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1881, in which he obtained rapid promotion, he has served at St Petersburg, Rio de Janeiro and Berlin; he has been First Secretary at Tokio, Brussels and Constantinople. In 1903 he returned to Berlin, becoming Councillor of Embassy, and has acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

The list of honours on the occasion of the official celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King included the following Members of the College.

(1) A Peerage of the United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney (B.A. 1855), formerly Fellow and now Honorary Fellow of the College. Mr Courtney takes the title of Lord Courtney of Penwith, Mr Courtney has filled many political positions, including that of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Colonial Office, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He was Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker from 1886 to 1892.

(2) A Baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon Jabez Edward Johnson Ferguson, esquire (B.A. 1872). Mr Johnson Ferguson is a Director of the Williams Deacon's Bank, of Bolckow Vaughan and Company, and of Jabez Johnson and Company. He was a Wrangler in 1872, was called to the Bar in 1875 and was Liberal M.P. for the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire 1885-86 and 1892-1900.

(3) To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath: William Blain, esquire (B.A. 1884), of the Treasury.

Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886) was, on Saturday November 3, elected into the Professorship of Botany in the University. Mr Seward was educated at Lancaster Grammar School and St John's College. He was placed in Class I. of the first part of the natural sciences tripos in 1885, and in the same class in Part II. of the same tripos in the following year. In the second part of the tripos he took geology as his subject, and shortly after won both the Sedgwick prize and the Harkness scholarship. In 1899 Mr Seward was elected to a Fellowship at St John's, but left shortly afterwards for Emmanuel, where he was appointed Fellow and tutor in natural sciences. Since 1890 Mr Seward has been lecturer in botany to the University. He was President of the botanical section of the British Association in 1903, and his name is on the list of those recommended to the Fellows of the Royal Society for election on the council of that society. He has published several books, including "The Wealden Flora" and "The Jurassic Flora" (British Museum catalogue) and the first volume of a text-book on fossil plants for students, and he was joint editor with Mr Frank Darwin of "More Letters of Charles Darwin," published in 1903.

The Royal Society has awarded one of its Royal Medals for 1906 to Professor A. G. Greenhill (B.A. 1870), formerly Fellow of the College, for his contributions to mathematics, especially the elliptic functions and their applications. His Majesty the King has approved of the award.

The Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst (B.A. 1857), K.C., Honorary Fellow of the College, has been appointed Special Commissioner to represent his Majesty's Government at the New Zealand International Exhibition which was opened at Christ Church on November 1.

On the occasion of the opening in June last of the "King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst," His Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Dr Percival Horton-Smith Hartley (B.A. 1889), formerly Fellow of the College to be a Member of the Royal Victorian Order of the Fifth Class. Dr Horton-Smith Hartley, has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee, and Honorary Secretary of the Sanatorium.

On July 4 it was announced that the King had approved of the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider certain questions affecting the evosion of the coasts of the United Kingdom. Mr T. J. Jelu (B.A. 1898), Professor of Geology at the University of St Andrews is a member of the Commission.

In August last the Home Secretary appointed a departmental Committee to inquire and report what diseases and injuries, other than injuries by accident, are due to industrial occupations, are distinguishable as such, and can properly be added to the diseases enumerated in the third Schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Bill 1906, so as to entitle to compensation persons who may be affected thereby. Mr H. H. Cuvynghame, C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (B.A. 1874) is a member of the Committee.

Baron Dairoku Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) has accepted the invitation of the Senate of the University of London to deliver a course of Lectures on Japanese education during the Lent and Summer of Terms of 1907. Baron Kikuchi has been President of the Imperial University of Tokio and Minister of State for Education; he is also a member of the House of Peers.

His Excellency Baron Suyematsu (B.A. 1884) has been raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor by the Emperor of Japan. The Japanese Privy Council is less numerous than our own, and answers questions on constitutional procedure and practice propounded to it by the Mikado.

At the National Eisteddfod held at Carnarvon in September last a number of distinguished persons were admitted to the Bardic Circle. Among these was the Rev. W. Done Bushell (B.A. 1861), who received from the Archdruid the name of *Ynyswr Pyr*, on "The Caldey Islander."

The Rev Canon H. Kynaston (B.A. 1857) was on October 1 elected a member of the Council of the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr W. McDougall (B.A. 1894), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Reader in Experimental Psychology, at University College, London.

Mr T. H. Middleton (M.A. 1902), Professor of Agriculture in the University, has been appointed Assistant-Secretary of H.M. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr V. H. Blackman (B.A. 1895), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Lecturer in Plant Cytology in the Department of Botany at the University College, London.

Mr T. H. Havelock (B.A. 1900), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr F. Horton, Fellow of the College, has been elected to the (University) Clerk Maxwell Studentship.

Mr R. P. Gregory, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Senior University Demonstrator in Botany.

T. B. Vinycomb (Advanced Student) has been appointed Purser Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Belfast.

Mr A. Wolf (B.A. 1901) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy at University College, London.

On July 6 the University of St Andrews celebrated the 400th anniversary of the birth of George Buchanan. The honorary degree of I.L.D. was conferred on Professor John E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin and President of the College.

On August 23rd, at Toronto, the degree of I.L.D. *honoris causa* was conferred on Dr Donald MacAlister, Linacre Lecturer of the College. He was also admitted a Doctor of Laws of the University of Aberdeen in connexion with the Quartercentenary celebration of that University in September.

At Toronto Dr MacAlister's robes, as a Doctor of Medicine of Cambridge, seem to have excited much interest. We extract the following from *The Toronto Daily Star* of 22 August 1906: "The palm of riotous and fulgurant University of Cambridge, which endues Dr Donald MacAlister with a gown that out-crimsons the sunset. It is the fiery furnace of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, caught by a landscape gardener, and licked into shape by the College tailor. It is a hundred degrees redder than anything in the twelfth of July parade. And Toronto need expect no relief from the spell while this gown is in the country. If Captain Bernier wore a gown like this one on his Arctic expedition, all difficulties between him and the North Pole would melt away. Talk about colours fighting! Well, this red gown is faced with pink, the net effect being that of a boiled lobster with salmon trimmings."

At the annual election of Fellows, held on November 5, the following were chosen to be Fellows of the College:

(1) Ernest Alfred Benians (B.A. 1902) formerly Foundation Scholar of the College; first class in Part I of the Historical Tripos in 1901, and in Part II 1902; honorably mentioned for the Members' English Essay Prize 1901; Lightfoot Scholar 1903; Allen Scholar 1905; awarded the Adam Smith Prize, 1906. Mr Benians submitted a dissertation entitled: *The progress of Settlement in Canada during the nineteenth century.*

(2) Ernest Gold (B.A. 1903), formerly Foundation Scholar of the College; bracketed third Wrangler, 1903; second class in Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos 1904, his special subject being Physics. Mr Gold submitted dissertations entitled: (i) *On the potential gradient in flames, and the velocity of the negative ions in flames*; (ii) *On the action of a Wheatstone Bridge arrangement for rapidly alternating currents*; (iii) *On the electrical conductivity of flames containing salt-vapours for rapidly alternating currents.*

A new Great Hall has been built for Sedbergh School and was opened on July 18 on the occasion of the annual Prize-

giving. At a meeting of the Governors of the School held on the succeeding day, it was agreed that "the Governors, desiring to express their grateful recognition of the Chairman's (Sir Francis S. Powell, B.A. 1860) life-long devotion to the interests of the School, resolve that the New Hall shall henceforth be known as the *Powell Hall*, and that, with Sir Francis's permission, his arms be carved on the shield over the entrance doorway."

The "Electoral Roll" of the University for the year 1906-7 contains 644 names, of these 78 are members of St John's.

At the biennial election of Members of the Council of the Senate, held on November 7, Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877) and Mr R. F. Scott (B.A. 1875) were elected to serve for four years.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society for the ensuing year: *Secretary* Professor J. Larmor (B.A. 1880); Members of the Council, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887), Professor A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886) and Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874).

At the annual general meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday 29 October, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the coming Session: *Vice-President*, Dr H. F. Baker (B.A. 1887); Members of the Council, Professor J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Mr A. Harker (B.A. 1882), and Mr F. F. Blackman (B.A. 1891).

At the annual general meeting of the London Mathematical Society, held on Thursday, November 9, the following members of the College were elected officers of the Society for the coming year: *Treasurer*, Professor J. Larmor, F.R.S. (B.A. 1880). *Secretary*, Professor A. E. H. Love, F.R.S. (B.A. 1885); Member of the Council Dr H. F. Baker, F.R.S. (B.A. 1887). The President for the year, Dr W. Burnside, F.R.S. was for about two years a member of the College, graduating from Pembroke.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford, the Rev St J. B. Wynne Willson (B.A. 1890), Headmaster of Haileybury College, and at Hatfield, the Rev Canon J. H. B. Mastenman (B.A. 1893). Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by The Master, on October 14; Mr C. W. Bourne, Rector of Frating with Thorington, on October 28; by the Rev Canon G. Robinson, Vicar of Holme on Spalding Moor, on November 11, and by Mr Graves, on November 25.

In consequence of the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and College at Pusa, the Government of India have been pleased to alter the designations of the Agricultural experts serving under the Government of India. Mr A. Howard (B.A. 1889) Biological Botanist at the College, Pusa, is in future to be designated as Imperial Economic Botanist.

Mr C. E. Hudson (B.A. 1895), sixth form master at Dover College, was elected Headmaster of Keswick Dual School on September 27.

Mr A. J. Smallpeice (B.A. 1895) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Blundell's School, Tiverton.

Mr R. L. Wills (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Director of Technical Instruction by the Kent County Council.

Mr B. F. Mitchell (B.A. 1902), Science Master at the Perse School, Cambridge, has been appointed Chief Science Master at the High School, Newcastle under Lyme.

Ds S. E. Fryer (B.A. 1900) has received an appointment in the Department of Public Instruction of the Egyptian government.

Ds W. Coop (B.A. 1905), formerly Scholar of the College and one of our Editors has been appointed to a mastership in the Senior Department of the West Hartlepool Upper Grade School.

Ds J. H. E. Crees (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to the Senior classical mastership at Stockport Grammar School.

Ds H. W. Harris (B.A. 1905), formerly an editor of *The Eagle*, and a Master at the Leys School, Cambridge, has been appointed to a mastership at Leighton Park School, Reading.

Ds J. R. Airey (B.A. 1906), late Scholar, has been appointed Headmaster of the new Secondary School at Morley.

Ds M. Atkinson (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to a mastership at the West Hartlepool Upper Grade School.

Ds A. M. Walmsley, (B.A. 1906) has been appointed a Tutor in Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

Dr A. G. Coombs (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to a Science Mastership at Wolverhampton Grammar School.

Ds A. Sneath (B.A. 1906) has been appointed a mathematical and science master in the government schools in Egypt. He will probably be stationed at Cairo.

Mr Guan Seok Yeoh (B.A. 1904) was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn on the 27th of June last. Mr Yeoh is the holder of a Certificate of Honour from the Council of Legal Education, Trinity Term 1906, Prizeman in Constitutional Law and Legal History, Council of Legal Education, Easter 1906.

The following members of the College were successful at the Final Examination of the Law Society, held on June 11th and 12th last, for admission to practice as Solicitors: B. Merivale (B.A. 1903), R. T. Race (B.A. 1901), and W. P. Wheldon (B.A. 1903).

Mr G. Beith (B.A. 1904) passed the Intermediate Examination, held on June 13th and 14th.

Mr Wilton J. Jones (matriculated 1900) has been appointed to the Forest Services of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.

H. G. T. Newton (matriculated 1904) has obtained a University Commission in the 13th Hussars, and is now stationed at Trimulgherry, Secunderabad.

A summer meeting of University Extension Students was held in Cambridge, during last Long Vacation, from August 2nd to 28th. The principal subject of study was "The Eighteenth Century." Lectures were delivered by the following members of the College:

The Rev Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880) delivered two lectures, (i) Moral Philosophy: Butler, Hume, and Adam Smith; (ii) Metaphysics: The Idealism of Berkeley, and the Sceptical Philosophy of Hume. Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) delivered four lectures, (i) Fielding; (ii) Sterne and Smollett; (iii) The Letters of Lord Chesterfield and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; (iv) Horace Walpole and the Gothic Revival. The Rev Professor J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) delivered a series of six lectures on British Institutions, the subjects of the several lectures being: (i) The King; (ii) The Cabinet; (iii) The Parliament; (iv) Local Government; (v) The Poor Law; (vi) Education. Mr A. Wolf (B.A. 1901) gave a lecture on Moses Mendelssohn.

Mr C. B. Rootham (B.A. 1897) gave an Organ Recital in the College Chapel and a lecture on "English Church Music in the Eighteenth Century."

From the Report of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate for 1905-6 we take the following: A sessional course of lectures was given at the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter, by Mr A. H. Thompson (B.A. 1895) on *Milton as Poet and Prose-Writer in connection with the Literary History of his day*. Terminal courses were given by Mr E. E. Foxwell at Bury St Edmunds and Leicester in the Michaelmas Term on *Japan*;

by Mr A. H. Thompson (B.A. 1895) at Plymouth on *Victorian Poets and Novelists*, at Truro on *Main currents of Elizabethan Literature*, in the Michaelmas Term, and at Bishop Auckland on *Shakespeare*, in the Lent Term; by the Rev J. R. Courtenay Gale (B.A. 1880) at Sunderland and Scarborough on *The Art of Music*, in the Lent Term; by the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) at Leicester and Lichfield on *The Comedies of Shakespeare*, in the Lent Term; by Mr A. H. Thompson at Newcastle on *Gothic Architecture*, in the Lent Term. Short courses were given at Clare by the Rev J. R. Courtenay Gale on *The Art of Music*, and by Mr A. H. Thompson at Redruth on *The Comedies of Shakespeare*, in the Michaelmas Term; by Mr E. E. Foxwell on *Some Aspects of Japanese Life*, at Sudbury and Hertford, in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms respectively.

The list of those placed in the Civil Service Competition of 1906 for the Home, Indian and Colonial Services was issued in October. The list contained 88 names; the names of the members of St John's with their places are as follows:

34	F. H. S. Grant (B.A. 1905).
38	M. V. Bhide.
57	G. S. Hardy (B.A. 1905).
74	K. L. B. Hamilton (B.A. 1905).
78	Panna Lall.
86	G. C. Shannon (B.A. 1905).

We understand that Mr Grant obtains a post in the Home Civil Service. The others are assigned to the Indian Civil Service. Mr Bhide was first in Sanskrit, Mr Lall first in English Law.

On August 24th it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Denzil C. J. Ibbetson (B.A. 1869), K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in succession to Sir Charles Rivaz.

Mr Francis A. Slacke (B.A. 1875), I.C.S., Commissioner and member of the Legislative Council, officiated as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from August until October last.

Mr A. E. English (matriculated 1890), I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner Burma, has been transferred from Toungoo to Maymyo and appointed to be Registrar under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.

Mr F. X. D'Sousa (B.A. 1893), Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., was in June last appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, Bombay.

The Croonian Lectures at the Royal College of Physicians were delivered in June last by Dr W. H. R. Rivers, F.R.C.P., Fellow of the College. The subject was: "The Action of Drugs in Fatigue."

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on July 26th, Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow of the College, was elected a member of the Library Committee and also an examiner in Medical Anatomy and Principles and Practice of Medicine; Dr John Phillips (B.A. 1877) was elected an examiner in Midwifery.

Dr John Phillips (B.A. 1877) was on the 13th of June last elected a consulting physician to the British Lying-in-Hospital, on his retirement from the post of physician to in-patients, after a service of some twenty-five years.

Mr Herbert Williamson (B.A. 1893), M.R.C.P., has been appointed Physician to Out-patients at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.

Mr Frank A. Rose (B.A. 1895), M.B., B.C., has been appointed Surgeon to the Ear and Throat department, with charge of out-patients, at the Great Northern Central Hospital.

Mr F. W. Goyder (B.A. 1899), M.B., B.C., has been appointed honorary assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford.

Mr F. F. Teighton (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Pathologist and Registrar of the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool.

Mr H. Hardwick Smith (B.A. 1899) has been appointed resident Anaesthetist at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Mr H. C. Cameron (B.A. 1901), formerly scholar of the College, has been appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology at Guy's Hospital, London.

Mr G. H. K. Macalister (B.A. 1901), M.B. has been appointed House Physician at Guy's Hospital, London.

Mr J. R. C. Greenlees (B.A. 1901) has been appointed House Surgeon at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow.

Mr H. J. Gauvain (B.A. 1902), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed House Surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

Mr S. G. Macdonald (B.A. 1902) has been appointed House Surgeon to Out-patients at St Thomas' Hospital, London.

At the ordinary quarterly comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, July 26, the following members of the College had licences to practice physic granted to them: H. J. Gauvain (B.A. 1902; St Bartholomew's) and H. W. Moxon (B.A. 1902; London Hospital). And on the same day, at an ordinary meeting, the same two gentlemen were admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

In June last the Lawrence Gold Medal and Scholarship in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery at St Bartholomew's Hospital was awarded to Ds G. C. E. Simpson (B.A. 1902), formerly Scholar of the College.

In June last, the gold medal for clinical medicine at Guy's Hospital, London, was awarded to Ds P. P. Laidlaw (B.A. 1903), late foundation scholar of the College.

Ds A. E. Stansfield (B.A. 1905) has been awarded a Senior Entrance Scholarship of £75 at St Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Cama Prize, annually awarded to that Student of the College who stands highest in the combined list of the Indian Civil Service, has this year been awarded to Ds J. Nissim (B.A. 1904).

The Gedge (University) Prize for 1906 has been awarded to Ds P. P. Laidlaw (B.A. 1903), for his Essay, entitled "Some observations on Blood Pigments."

Steel (University) Studentships for graduate candidates for Holy Orders, 1906—7, have been awarded to Ds J. H. Bentley and Ds P. N. F. Young.

Ds J. H. Bentley (B.A. 1906) has been awarded one of the Jeremie Septuagint Prizes for 1906.

The following changes in College Livings have taken place. The Rectory of Lawford in Essex, vacant by the death of Canon H. T. E. Barlow, has been filled by the presentation of the Rev R. Y. Whytehead (B.A. 1869), Rector of Hornead, Herts. The vacancy thus caused at Hornead has been filled by the presentation thereto of the Rev Frank Harvey Francis (B.A. 1884), formerly Assistant Missioner at the College Mission at Walworth.

The Rev T. Auden (B.A. 1858), Vicar of Conover, near Shrewsbury, has been appointed Rural Dean of Conover.

The Rev F. Storer Clark (B.A. 1858), Vicar of St Peter's, Greenwich, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Southwark Cathedral.

The Rev E. Bray (B.A. 1867), Vicar of St Paul's, Chichester, has been appointed to be also Chaplain of St Mary (Sennicotts) in Funtington, Chichester.

The Rev P. Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew's by the Wardrobe, was in August last elected President of Sion College for the ensuing twelve months.

The Rev E. A. Chichester (B.A. 1873), Vicar and Rural Dean of Dorking, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

The Board of Theological Studies have appointed the Rev W. Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), Rector of Whitburn, Sunderland, and Honorary Canon of Durham, to deliver the Lectures on Pastoral Theology in the University in the year 1907.

The Rev H. P. Waller (B.A. 1874) has been appointed Chaplain of Christ's Hospital Girls' School, Hertford.

The Rev A. J. Rendle (B.A. 1877), late Rector of Rondebosch, Cape Colony, has been appointed, by the Bishop of Gloucester, to be Rector of St Aldate's, Gloucester.

The Rev G. R. Bullock Webster (B.A. 1890), Resident Chaplain to the late Bishop of Ely, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

The Rev Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880) was on June 30 appointed a Fellow of King's College, London.

The Rev H. Gibson Smith (B.A. 1881), Vicar of Allerton and Rural Dean of Childwall, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Liverpool Cathedral.

The Rev S. A. S. Ram (B.A. 1888), Vicar of St Mary's, Hull, has been appointed Acting Chaplain to the 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers.

The Rev J. J. B. Palmer (B.A. 1888) has been appointed Archdeacon of Kottayam by the Bishop in Travancore and Cochin. Archdeacon Palmer has also been appointed Commissary.

The Rev H. B. Smith (B.A. 1888), Assistant Master in Durham School, has been appointed Perpetual Curate of Lowick Beal by the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral.

The Rev A. P. McNeile (B.A. 1895), who has been Chaplain of the National Waifs Association (Dr Barnardo's Homes) since 1901, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's to the Vicarage of Heybridge, Maldon, Essex.

The Rev C. D. Robinson (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Vicar of Ladysmith, Natal.

The Rev H. L. Clarke (B.A. 1904) has resigned the post of Junior Missioner at Walworth on account of ill-health. He is to take up parish work of a less exhausting kind at Wimbledon.

The Rev Alfred Whitehouse (B.A. 1905), Curate of St John's, Upper Holloway, has been appointed Rector of Christ Church, Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Dr C. F. Ream (B.A. 1906) has been appointed to a Wesleyan Chaplaincy at the 3rd Depot (Woodon, near Northampton) of the Royal Field Artillery.

The following members of the College were ordained on June 10, Trinity Sunday:

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Whitehouse, A.	(1905)	London
Spink, J. F.	(1904)	Salisbury
Clarke, H. L.	(1904)	Southwark
How, J. C. H.	(1903)	Southwark

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Widdowson, T.	(1885)	London	St Mary's, Ealing
Varley, T.	(1887)	Winchester	Weeke
Clements, W. T.	(1897)	Newcastle	Holy Trinity, Tynemouth
Cheese, W. G.	(1905)	Peterborough	Belgrave c. Bistall
Bell, R. E. T.	(1905)	St Albans	West Ham
Hunt, A. G. L.	(1905)	St Albans	Leyton

The following were ordained on September 23:

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Pope, N. C.	(1904)	St Albans
Tyrell, C. F.	(1903)	St Albans

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Long, G. H.	(1905)	St Albans	All Saints, Leyton

The following were ordained by the Bishop of London on October 7:

DEACON: For the Colonies, Walmsley, A. M. (B.A. 1906).

PRIESTS: Ayle, F. W. (B.A. 1903); Jones, H. P. (B.A. 1894).

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	Degree.	From	To be
Jones, G.	(1886)	C. Croydon	V. St John's, Maidstone
Brooking, S. A. E. E.	(1875)	V. Markington, Leeds	V. Bradshaw, Halifax
Hemstock, H.	(1877)	V. Bradshaw, Halifax	V. Markington, Leeds
Tate, J. S.	(1881)	C. St Albans, Bordesley	V. St Chad's, Smethwick
Benson, E. M.	(1897)	C. St Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool	V. St Benedict, Everton, Liverpool
Hall, B. L.	(1899)	C. Broadway	R. Weddington
Jones, G.	(1886)	C. Croydon	V. St John, Maidstone
Nicol, A. R. A.	(1887)	C. St Mary, Leicester	V. South Wigston and Glen Parva
Kent, W. A.	(1892)	C. St John's, Accrington	V. St James', Accrington
Mc Kee, C. R.	(1895)	C. Malpas	V. Bickerton
Walton, O. F.	(1873)	V. St Jude's, Wolverhampton	V. Leigh, Tonbridge
Lambert-Baker, W.	(1897)	C. St Michael, Boldmere	V. St Matthew's, Duddleston
Neal, T.	(1890)	C. Holy Trinity, Blackheath Hill	V. St Philip's, Camberwell
Newbury, F. C.	(1892)	R. Luddington w. Hemington	V. Thorpe Acre w. Dishley
Crossley, C. H.	(1883)	V. St Augustine's, Wisbech	R. Willingham
Pound, R. W. G.	(1884)	C. Christ Church, Plymouth	R. Combeinteignhead, Teignmouth

A memorial tablet has been placed in the Church of Wootton Rivers, Wilts, with the following inscription :

In loving remembrance of
William Jackson Brodribb M.A.
formerly Scholar and Fellow of
Saint John's College, Cambridge.
And for 45 years Rector of Wootton Rivers.
He was the eldest son of
William Perrin Brodribb, M.R.C.S.
and was born at Warminster Mar. 1st. 1829
and died at Wootton Rivers Sept. 24th 1905.

Keep innocence and take heed unto the thing that is right
for that shall bring a man peace at the last.

O quantum eruditorum aut modestia ipsorum
aut quies operit ac subtrahit famae.

A correspondent writes:—If peace and quiet are the main features of the village of Wootton Rivers, with its farms, its uplands, and its Georgian rectory, modesty was certainly one of the late Rector's chief characteristics. There was no display in any of his plain sermons, or in the admirable reading of Psalms and Lessons that distinguished the simple services. In conversation and in argument, neither of which he disliked, he could well hold his own, but one might be long in his company without discovering the thoroughness of his scholarship, or hearing the least assertion of it from himself. A direct appeal to him on some classical subject would often elicit, not his own view of the matter, but the opinion of Munro or Kennedy, or Shilleto's well-remembered rendering of the particular passage or phrase. Yet to his intimates, some of whom, like his two cousins, Church, his literary partner, and Seeley, the author of "Ecce Homo," were scholars as accomplished as himself, it was clear that he had an exceptionally firm grasp of the language and literature of Greece and Rome, and that classical learning was far dearer and more interesting to him than any modern or mediaeval subject. A visitor, finding him at his books in the middle of a summer afternoon, might imagine that he was used to scorn delights and live laborious days. The truth was that, instead of scorning delights, he found them in his books, especially in Tacitus, Pliny, Thucydides, and Demosthenes, and that his apparently laborious afternoons were spent to his own complete satisfaction. With title considerably above par during more than 20 years of his incumbency, he was not driven by poverty either to write hexameters, in which he excelled, or to translate Tacitus. He read and wrote for the best of all reasons, because he liked it; not particularly for money, and least of all for notoriety. If Tacitus rather than Pliny had supplied the few words of Latin that seem necessary to a scholar's epitaph, the words might have been, *discrete a*

peritis, sequi optimos, nihil appetere in jactationem. He respected the greatest authorities, he had a sure instinct for the best Latin and the best Greek, and he was one of the last men in the world to advertise his own learning.

On July 2nd a handsome memorial tablet was dedicated in High Wycombe Church to the memory of the late Mr George Joseph Peachell (B.A. 1865) who was headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, for 26 years, and a prominent Church worker in the parish. The memorial was erected by old pupils and friends. Mr Peachell was brother-in-law of Sir Frederick Bridge, organist at Westminster Abbey.

A stained glass window has been placed in Chelmondiston Church in memory of Lieutenant F. A. White, who was drowned through a boating accident in August 1905 (*Eagle* xxvii, 113).

In the Inter-University Swimming contest against Oxford held on Monday, June 25th, the 50 yards race was won by J. G. Scouler by half a yard; time 31 seconds.

Messrs Macmillan and Co. are publishing the Report of a discussion held at Johannesburg on 29 August 1905, during the visit of the British Association to South Africa in 1905, on 'The Teaching of Elementary Mechanics.' Among the speakers is Principal W. W. Hicks (B.A. 1873), of University College, Sheffield. And among the authors of written remarks are Professor Larmor (B.A. 1880) and Professor A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885).

The original MS. of Wordsworth's "The Wishing Gate destroyed," eleven verses, dated 29 August 1841, was sold on July 4, by Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, for £ 15.

In a sale catalogue of Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge the following works of Thomas Nash occurred :

- 503 NASH (THOMAS) HAVE WITH YOU TO SAFFRON-WALDEN, or Gabriell Harveys Hunt is up; containing a full Answer to the eldest sonne of the Halter-maker; or Nashe his Confutation of the Sinfull Doctor. etc. FIRST EDITION, unbound, PERFECT with the blank at end for X4, and two other original end blank ll. generally fine, but 2 pp. slightly soiled and stained, measures 7 by 5½ in. very rare in this FINE STATE
sm. 4to. John Danter, 1596.
- 504 NASH (T.) NASHES LENTEN STUFFER, containing the Description and first Procreation and Increase of the towne of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk; with a new Play never played before of the praise of the Red Herring, etc. FIRST EDITION (42 ll. A-L 2), UNBOUND, FINE CLEAN AND PERFECT COPY, VERY RARE IN THIS STATE (measures 7 by 5½ in.)
sm. 4to. Printed for N. L. and C. B. and are to be sold at the West end of 1 aules, 1599.
- 505 NASH (T.) A PLEASANT COMEDIE, CALLED SUMMER'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT; written by Thomas Nash, FIRST EDITION, 30 ll. including title and a blank before it, UNBOUND, A FINE CLEAN AND PERFECT COPY (measures 7 by 5½ in.) VERY RARE IN THIS STATE.
sm. 4to. S. Stafford for Walter Burre, 1600.

These were sold on Tuesday, July 24th, and realised respectively £99, £111, and £141, all three being bought by Mr Quaritch.

Thomas Nash matriculated from St John's, as a sizar, in October 1582, and took his B.A. degree in 1585—6. He was a Scholar of the College. The following entry, in his own hand, occurs among the admissions of Scholars for the year 1584 (the month and day are not given in the Register): "Ego Thomas Nashe, Suffolciensis, admissus sum discipulus pro domina fundatrice." He was the son of William Nash, minister, and Margaret, his wife, and was baptized at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, in November 1567. William Nashe was probably curate of Lowestoft, he was never Vicar. A William Nashe compounded for First Fruits as Rector of West Harling, Norfolk, 4 February 1573—4; his successor compounded in 1587.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Handbook of Surgery*, by George Burnside Buchanan, B.A., M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh, John Currie); *Revelations by Visions and Voices*, Essays for the Times No. 15, by the Rev Edwin A. Abbott D.D. (Griffiths); *Schiller's Dramas and Poems in England*, by Thomas Rea, M.A., Lecturer in German and Teutonic Philology in the University College of North Wales, Bangor (Fisher Unwin); *Essays upon the history of Meaux Abbey and some principles of mediæval land tenure. Based upon a consideration of the Latin chronicles of Meaux (A.D. 1150—1400)*. By the Rev A. Earle, late exhibitioner in Ecclesiastical History. St John's College, Cambridge (A. Brown); *The Knowledge of God and its historical development*. By H. M. Gwatkin, M.A. (T. and T. Clark); *A Text book of Physics, with sections on the application of Physics to Physiology and Medicine*, by R. A. Lehfeldt, D.Sc. (Arnolds); *The Todas of the Nilgiri Hills*, by W. H. R. Rivers (Macmillans); *Life in Ancient Athens: The Social and Public Life of a Classical Athenian from Day to Day*, by Professor T. G. Tucker of Melbourne (Macmillans); *European Enamels*, by H. Cunynghame, C.B. (Methuens); *Alien influences on English Literature*, by Professor T. G. Tucker (Bells); *Silanus the Christian*, by E. A. Abbott (Black); *Inspiration*, by the late Frederick Watson, D.D. (S.P.C.K.); *Plutarch's Life of Caius Martius Coriolanus (North's Translation)* by Dr A. Jessopp and R. H. Allpress (Bells); *The Frogs of Aristophanes*, edited by Dr T. G. Tucker (Macmillans); *Mathematical Drawing*, by J. B. Dale and another (Arnold); *A manual of hydraulics*, by R. Busquet, translated by A. H. Peake, Demonstrator of mechanism and applied mechanics in the University of Cambridge (Arnold); *Pepys's Memoir of the Royal Navy 1679—1688*, edited by J. R. Tanner (Clarendon Press); *Mendel's Principles of Heredity*, by W. Bateson (University Press); *Technical Electricity*, by H. T. Davidge (Clive); *The General Medical Council, its powers and its work*, by Dr D. MacAlister (Manchester University Press).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Mr T. G. Bennett to be a Moderator for the Mathematical Tripos in 1907, and to be Chairman of the Examiners; Professor Larmor to be an Examiner for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1907; Mr J. J. Lister to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Dr J. E. Marr to be an Examiner for the Sedgwick Prize to be awarded in 1910; Dr H. F. Baker to be a Governor of the Perse Schools, Cambridge; Dr D. MacAlister and Professor Liveing to be members of a Syndicate to consider the assignment of a site for the extension of the Chemical Laboratory; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be an examiner for the Law Tripos in 1907; Mr J. E. Purves to be an examiner in elementary Chemistry; Professor A. Macalister to be an examiner in Human Anatomy for Medical Degrees; Mr P. Lake to be an examiner in Geology; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an examiner in Botany; Mr E. W. MacBride to be an examiner in Zoology; Mr J. W. H. Atkins to be an examiner for the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos in 1907; Dr D. MacAlister to be an examiner in Medicine; Mr T. S. P. Strangeways to be an examiner in General Pathology for the degree of M.B.; Mr G. F. Stout to be an Adjudicator of the Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship to be awarded in 1906.

The following letter, from Mr John Noble, headmaster of Scorton School, to David Simpson (B.A. 1769), is sent by the Rev A. L. Hunt, Rector of Great Snoring with Thursford. David Simpson entered the College 19 June 1765, from Scorton School, and was admitted a Scholar of the College on Ashton's foundation 6 November 1765. In the usual accounts of David Simpson he is stated to have been born 12 October 1745, but the Parish Register of Ingleby Arncliffe, Yorkshire, shews that he was baptised there 1 October 1744. Simpson was a noted writer in his day; an account of him will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography. The letter is interesting from its references to the examinations then recently established in St John's on the initiative of the Master, Dr W. S. Powell:

Dear Sir

I had yours and am glad to hear you approve of your present situation. St John's is a College where a young man has a fine opportunity to improve, if study be his object. The frequent lectures they have above most of the Houses in either University contribute not a little to excite the industrious to application. The distribution of the several departments of Literature under three several Lecturers, besides those for the Mathematicks, is of singular advantage to the pupils, whereby

each have more help to render the lectures more compleat in each branch than when one man is obliged to go through the whole. This method, which St John's has for some time used, I find is begun to be followed by some of the fuller Houses in Cambridge. I am very glad Dr Powell has introduced general examinations, one or two every year, which, though I hear are generally disliked by the indolent, yet, I hope, will be followed by other Colleges. I have been told the University of Dublin has one every quarter, both in Classical Learning and in Philosophy; but the Scholars have assigned to them which books in each they are to prepare.

I hope you will continue the same application you used at Scorton, and a regular deportment under the many temptations to which you must inevitably be exposed. This will be remarked by the Master and Fellows and will turn to your advantage whether you succeed to a Fellowship, or go out to a Curacy. I am glad you have got a Scholarship which will be some alleviation of your expenses.

You, I find, remember what I recommended to you in respect of sequestering some part of your time from your academical studies to that of Divinity, which may easily be done without any detriment to the former, if only Saturdays and Sundays be employed in reading some few books that may be preparative to a more close study of Divinity. 'Tis what I always recommend to my pupils, and the more so as I fear many of the University Tutors are not encouragers of such, till young men commence Graduates, and thereby when they go into the Church, they begin to profess before they have learned their trade.

The books I would advise you to read as an introduction are as follows: Grotius, "De Veritatis Religionis Christianae," translated by Dr John Clarke; the Archbishop of Cambray on "The Being and Attributes of God"; Mr Addison on "The Truth of the Christian Religion," with the various papers concerning religion collected out of the Spectators, bound together; "The Christian Catechism," published by a Dissenting Teacher at Birmingham, being a very small body of Divinity for common people; Nelson's "Fasts and Festivals" and "The whole duty of man" and the new one. These are books of small price, most of them. Ecclesiastical History ought not to be neglected. The first I shall name to you is the Bishop of Meux's "Universal History for the use of the Dauphin" to whom he was Preceptor; it is well translated and enlarged by Mr Elphinston, and in two small volumes. In it you have fine reflexions on all parts of history both sacred and profane. Echard's Ecclesiastical History, I think should be next. There are several others of large size very useful, but these may suffice as an introduction to Divinity. The properest books to be searched in controversial Divinity as well as in other branches of learning, you will find at the end of "The affectionate Schoolmaster," the small book I gave you in order to secure a virtuous and religious conduct in young men

after they go out into the world. All your acquaintance join me in our best wishes for your health and prosperity. And I am

Dear Sir
your most obedient humble servant
JOHN NOBLE.

Scorton, October 17, 1765.

P.S. Pray, my respects to Mr Abbott etc. of my acquaintance.

The following note in the handwriting of Thomas Baker, the historian of the College, is extracted from Harleian MS. 7038:

"BEN. RUDYARD

Frayle Glasse thou bearest my name, as well as I,
And no man knows in which it first shall dye.

Mar. 4. 1612

This Inscription cut upon the glass in the
Bow window in the Gallery in St John's College."

Apparently this was written by Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, of Winchester and St John's College, Oxford, the friend of Ben Jonson and William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1906.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
6 Dé, B.	36 Higgins, F. A. R. (br.)	61 Phillips, E. A.
7 Titterington, E. J. G. (br.)	41 Toune, C. G. (br.)	67 Sukthanker, V. S.
10 Piaggio, H. T. H. (br.)	56 Rau, K. R. R. S. (br.)	
13 Hume, P. J.		
15 Jackson, C. A.		
20 Belgrave, A. C. (br.)		

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

Class I, Division 3.

Hassé, H. R.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
<i>Division 3.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>
Ellis, A. I.	Johnston, A. B.
Lewis, P. G.	<i>Division 2.</i>
Meldrum, R.	Macaulay, D.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Adams, F.	Barritt, W. V.	Lucas, E. C.
Jolly, E. H. P.	Brockbank, B.	Middleton, C. B.
Lall, P.	Coombs, A. G.	Rau, B. S.
Rice, H. G.	Ds Hardy, G. S.	Ronaldson, J. B.
	Honeybourne, H. C.	Vercoe, R. H.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Airey, J. R. (Physics).	Hill, J. R.	Ds Strain, T. G.
Ds Swansfeld, A. E. (Physiology).	Ds Jones, P. C. V.	
	Ds Wilhey, W. H.	

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

Third Class.

Ream, C. F.
Sargeant, H.

LAW TRIPOS, Part I.

Second Class.
Crauford, L. G.
Thomas, H. A.Third Class.
Coates, D. W.
Johnston, F.

LAW TRIPOS, Part II.

Third Class.

Jarvis, C. H.
Van Hees, A. S. M.

Approved for the Degree of LL.B.

Ds Bagchi, S. C.
Ds Nissim, J.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part I.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Ward, D. W.	Hay, W. K. Wadia, N. J.	Geake, A. Vause, T. C.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, Part II.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Ds Brooke, Z. N. Brown, A. E. Young, P. N. F.	Squire, J. C.	Keeble, C. F. A.

On the result of the Historical Tripos, Gladstone Memorial Prizes were awarded to Ds Z. N. Brooke for distinguished proficiency in History, and to D. W. Ward for distinguished proficiency in Economics.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

First Class.

Bentley, J. H. (Hebrew, Aramaic).

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

First Class.

Worrall, N.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

Third Class.

Brayshay, S.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, June 1906.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

Third Year (1905 Dec.)

First Class.

Piaggio	}
Dé	
Jackson	}
Belgrave	
*Hume	}
Titterington	

Tripos, Part II.

Hassé

* Second Year.

Second Year.

First Class.

Blide

First Year.

First Class.

Barnes
Dunkley

CLASSICS.

Third Year.
Tripos, Part I.Ellis
Jewis
MeldrumSecond Year.
First Class.

Twinn	}
Campbell, A. Y.	
Gledstone	

First Year.
First Class.

Rose, H. A.	}
Kraus	
Dodd	

Darwin
Stead

HISTORY.

Third Year.
Part II. of Tripos.
Brown, A. E.
Young, P. N. F.

Second Year.
Part I. of Tripos.
Ward, D. W.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Third Year.
RiceSecond Year.
First Class.Lim
TopleyFirst Year.
First Class.

Allott	}
Dalál	
Dollman	
Parnell	
Patuck	}
Whiddington	

Tripos, Part I.

Adams	}
Jolly, E. H. P.	
Lall	

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Third Year.

Tripos.

Worrall

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Tripos.
Bentley

THEOLOGY.

Second Year.
First Class.
Cripps

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

Second Year.
First Class.
Rennie
Taylor, G. M. C.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

ns	Adams, F.	c	Johnston, A. B.
ns	Airey, J. R.	ns	Jolly, E. H. P.
m	Barnes, G. G.	m	Jones, R. M.
m	Belgrave, A. C.	ns	Lall, P.
ns	Bosworth, T. O.	m	Leonard, P. J.
h	Ds Brooke, Z. N.	c	Meldrum, R.
h	Brown, A. E.	m	Piaggio, H. T. H.
c	Campbell, A. Y.	c	Rose, H. A.
m	Dé, B.	m	Ross, J. E. C.
c	Dodd, R. P.	ns	Ds Stansfeld, A. E.
m	Dunkley, H. F.	m	Titterington, E. J. G.
c	Ellis, A. I.	h	Ward, D. W.
c	Gledstone, F. F.	med. & mod.	Worrall, N.
m	Hasse, H. R.	h	Young, P. N. F.
m	Jackson, C. A.		

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

<i>or l</i>	Bentley, J. H.
<i>th</i>	Cripps, R. S.
<i>c</i>	Gandy, H.
<i>m</i>	Hume, P. J.
<i>c</i>	Lewis, P. J.
<i>mech</i>	Rennie, D. W.
<i>ns</i>	Rice, H. G.
<i>mech</i>	Taylor, G. M. C.
<i>ns</i>	Topley, W. W. C.
<i>c</i>	Twinn, F. C. G.

EXHIBITIONERS.

<i>ns</i>	Allott, C. B. S.
<i>m</i>	Blide, M. V.
<i>ns</i>	Dalál, A. R.
<i>c</i>	Darwin, J. H.
<i>ns</i>	Dollman, J. G.
<i>c</i>	Krans, M.
<i>ns</i>	Lim, G. C.
<i>m</i>	Mills, E. J.
<i>ns</i>	Parnell, F. R.
<i>ns</i>	Patuck, R. S.
<i>c</i>	Stead, W. J. V.
<i>ns</i>	Whiddington, R.

c classics; *m* mathematics; *h* history; *or l* oriental languages; *th* theology; *mech* mechanical sciences; *ns* natural sciences; *med and mod* medieval and modern languages.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

<i>Third Year.</i>
Fraser
<i>Second Year.</i>
Young
<i>First Year.</i>
Ward

MASON PRIZE.

(<i>for Hebrew.</i>)
Cripps

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Hassé
<i>Honourably mentioned.</i>
Titterington
Jackson, C. A.

HUGHES' PRIZES.

<i>Third Year.</i>
Aiey
Hassé

READING PRIZES.

1. Lamplugh
2. Gandy } Trumper }

HOCKIN PRIZES.

(<i>for Physi. s.</i>)
Hassé

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

<i>Second Year.</i>
Cripps
Hume
Jolly, E. H. P.
Rennie
Ward, D. W.
Campbell, A. Y. } <i>aeq.</i>
Twinn

First Year.

Barnes
Parnell
Rose, H. A.

NEWCOMB PRIZE.

(<i>for Moral Philosophy.</i>)
Not awarded.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, December 1905.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(<i>for Mathematics and Natural Science</i>)	Clough, T. (Latymer Upper School, Hammer-smith).
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Weightman, W. H. (Liverpool College).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Lister, T. (Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury).

Foundation Scholarship of £60 :

(<i>for Classics</i>)	Scougal, K. H. (Rugby School).
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Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

(<i>for Classics</i>)	Russell-Smith, A. F. (Rugby School).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Wilmott, A. J. (Cambridge and County School).
(<i>for History</i>)	Fraser, E. S. (Dulwich School).

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Thompson, A. R. (Horsham Grammar School).
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Barrett, H. S. (Aldenham School).
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Tillard, L. B. (Aldenham School).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Shepherd, W. L. (Pocklington College).

Exhibitions of £30 :

(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Freke, C. G. (Merchant Taylors' School, London).
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Sewel, S. E. (Wellingborough School).
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Constable, W. G. (Derby School).
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Guest-Williams, W. K. (Durham School).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Sheppard, W. G. (Aske's School, Hatcham).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Shore, T. H. G. (Dulwich College).

CLOSE AND OPEN EXHIBITIONS, June 1906.

Open Exhibitions of £30 :

(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Cruickshank, D. E. (Aldenham School).
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Fewings, J. A. (Bedford School).
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Whewell, H. (Blackburn School).
(<i>for Mathematics</i>)	Woolen, W. H. (Ipswich School).
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Cheshire, F. M. (Bishop Stortford College).
(<i>for Classics</i>)	Hughes, A. (St Olave's School).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	*Morton, F. D. (Kelvinside Academy).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Green, N. (St Olave's School).
(<i>for Natural Science</i>)	Irving, P. A. (Felsted School and King's College, London).

Dowman Sizarships :

Harding, W. H. (City of London School).
Hill, W. E. (Kendal School).
Holthouse, C. L. (Haileybury College).

School Exhibitions :

(<i>Marquis of Exeter</i>)	Haslam, V. H. (Stamford School).
(<i>Johnson</i>)	**Ireland, W. F. (Uppingham School).
(<i>Dowman</i>)	Shepherd, W. L. (Pocklington School).
(<i>Newcome</i>)	Short, J. M. (Grafton School).

* Honorary.

** With supplement of £30 for two years for distinction in Classes.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES 1906.

(*For the subjects see Vol. xxvii, p. 399.*)

<i>Third Year :</i>	A. E. Brown.
<i>Second Year :</i>	C. L. Druce.
<i>First Year :</i>	R. P. Dodd.

The following is the programme of a performance of Sacred music given in the College Chapel on Sunday evening,

December 2nd. The Conductor was Mr C. B. Rootham, the College Organist.

1. ORGAN SOLO..Prelude and Fugue in B minor..J. S. Bach [1685-1750.]

DR ALAN GRAY.

[This great work (especially the Prelude) is one of Bach's most romantic compositions for the Organ.

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 once didst 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 Schaffer.

(Peter Cornelius, a near relative 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 in E major, for solo violin, string orchestra and organJ. S. Bach

(a) Allegro. (b) Adagio. (c) Allegro assai.

Solo Violin Mr HAYDN INWARDS.
Organ Dr ALAN GRAY.

(This Concerto is one of two written by Bach for solo violin, string orchestra and harpsicord, probably while he was at Cöthen—the middle period of his life. The vigorous tuneful subjects of the first and last movements, and the expressive figure given out by the basses in the second movement, seem as fresh and captivating now as they must have sounded at their birth nearly 200 years ago).

4. "VESPERAE DE DOMINICA" (No. 1.) for solo voices, chorus, orchestra, and organ.....W. A. Mozart [1756-1791.]

Soloists { THE CHAPEL CHORISTERS
MISSSES. S. DUNN & A. THOMPSON At the Organ :
MR JOSEPH REED MR RONALD HURRY
MR H. HUNT

- i. CHORUS & SOLO VOICES.
Dixit Dominus domino meo (Ps. cx.) Gloria Patri, etc.
- ii. SOLO VOICES & CHORUS.
Confitebor tibi, Domine (Ps. cxii.) Gloria Patri.
- iii. CHORUS & SOLO VOICES.
Beatus vir (Ps. cxiii.) Gloria Patri.
- iv. CHORUS.
Laudate pueri (Ps. cxiii.) Gloria Patri.
- v. SOPRANO SOLO.
Laudate dominum (Ps. cxvii.) Gloria Patri.
- vi. CHORUS & SOLO VOICES.
Magnificat (St Luke i. 46-55). Gloria Patri.

(This work is the first of two Sunday Vespers written by Mozart. It was composed in the year 1779, when the composer was 23 years of age. It is scored for solo voices, chorus, organ, 1st & 2nd violins, basses, trumpets and drums. Each of the 6 movements is complete in itself, and ends with the Doxology; the treatment of the 'Gloria Patri' in each case is distinctive, though it is closely linked with the rest of the movement by being set to the music that forms the principal subject of each Psalm; and it is surprising to note the variety of appropriate and expressive musical renderings of which these words are capable, in the hands of so versatile a composer as Mozart. The whole work is characteristic of Mozart at his best; beautiful melodies, appropriately dramatic treatment of certain words, independent and clear-cut orchestral parts, serving throughout as finely-worked embroidery round the voices,—all these features stamp the work as the creation of a great artist. The two "Vesperae" are practically unknown in England.)

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Hon. Treasurer—Mr J. J. Lister.
1st Captain—P. J. Lewis. 2nd Captain—F. A. R. Higgins. Hon. Secretary—N. Lincoln. Junior Treasurer—T. M. Sibby. 1st Lent Captain—J. B. Ronaldson. 2nd Lent Captain—H. A. L. Laidlaw. 3rd Lent Captain—A. M. Dawson. Additional Captain—J. R. D. Anderson.

The Cambridge Regatta was held on August 2. The 2nd Boat Captain showed great energy—not only himself stroking a Four in the "Open Fours" but also obtaining a large number of entries from other members of the College who were in residence. Two L.M.B.C. crews were entered for the Regatta, one for the "Open Fours" and the other for the "Maiden Fours."

The first consisted of:—
V. C. Boddington (bow)
2 J. R. D. Anderson
3 J. B. Ronaldson
F. A. R. Higgins (stroke)
F. Adams (cox)
Coach—J. Fraser.

The second:—
G. A. Allen (bow)
2 D. McK. Ohm
3 W. S. Hallack
A. C. Belgrave (stroke)
C. G. H. Campbell (cox)
Coach—T. M. Sibby.

The first boat was drawn against a Christ's Four; its chances were spoilt by a collision with the bank at the beginning of the course; the crew afterwards did their best to make up for this accident, but were not able to overtake Christ's. The second boat was beaten by several lengths by a Clare Four, which in the end won the event. The L.M.B.C. crew were not rowing their best. R. H. Vercoe and J. E. C. Ross entered for the "Open Sculls," but were both beaten in the first heats.

On Thursday, July 26, the crew which was then practising for the Cambridge "Open Fours" travelled over to Bedford and rowed in two events in the Regatta there. It was unfortunate that they did not confine themselves to a single contest. The course at Bedford is about a mile in length, and over this they rowed four times, winning in the first heat, in each event, but losing in the second. The day was beautifully fine, so the outing was a very pleasant one indeed.

The Coxswainless Four Races were rowed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 1, 2, and 3. The crews were very much above the average this year; Trinity Hall, Third Trinity, and Jesus were very good indeed, while there was not a bad crew on the river.

The L.M.B.C. was represented by

- 1 T. M. Sibly (*bow*)
- 2 H. A. L. Laidlaw
- 3 J. Fraser (*steerer*)
- P. J. Lewis (*stroke*)

As originally arranged the Four was stroked on the bow side by J. Fraser, with M. Henderson at 2, but as the ship kindly lent by Third Trinity was afterwards required by them, the Four was dropped. It was started again in the above order, but there was only a fortnight left for practice; this was unfortunate, as the Four was improving up to the day of the race, and a little more time would no doubt have made a good deal of difference. As it was the crew was rather above the average of recent years.

Thursday. Third Trinity beat L.M.B.C. by 20 yards. L.M.B.C. led to Giassy, but from there Third drew away and won in 10 min. 48 secs.

Pembroke beat Christ's by 1 sec. in 10 min. 49 secs. A very good race. Pembroke would have won by more but ran into the bank by the Pike and Eel.

Trinity Hall beat First Trinity by 40 yards in 10 min. 38 secs. First had very bad luck in losing their two heavy-weights a week before the race.

Friday. Third Trinity beat Jesus by about 20 yards. Jesus hardly rowed so well as in practice. They spurted hard from the bridge and cut down the winners' lead considerably.

Trinity Hall easily beat Pembroke.

Saturday. Trinity Hall beat Third Trinity by 5 yards, after a fine race, in 10 min. 19 secs. Trinity Hall had gained about

half a length at the Red Grind, and increased this slightly in the Long Reach. Third spurted at the end, but failed to close the gap, and Hall won as above.

There were three entries for the Pearson and Wright Sculls, which were rowed on Friday, November 9. They were won by H. A. L. Laidlaw (1st station) by 100 yards; J. E. C. Ross (3rd station) coming in second, and J. R. D. Anderson (2nd station) third.

The Colquhouns Sculls took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, November 13, 14, and 15. On the first two days the weather was fairly good, but on Thursday a very strong head wind was blowing, otherwise the record might have been lowered again. We were glad to see a representative of the L.M.B.C. once more, and wish Sibly the best of luck for next year.

Tuesday. N. E. Hawdon (Jesus) beat R. S. Hooker (Emmanuel) by 50 yards.

E. W. Powell (Third Trinity) beat H. K. Douglas (Pembroke) by 80 yards.

T. M. Sibly (L.M.B.C.) beat B. M. Arnold (Jesus) by 1 sec. The start was very even, but at the Little Ditch Sibly began slowly to draw away; he steadily increased his lead to Ditton Corner, where he was about 20 yards to the good, but Arnold spurted well and reduced his lead in the Long Reach. Sibly mistook his winning post, otherwise he would probably have won by more.

D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) rowed a bye.

Wednesday. E. W. Powell easily beat N. E. Hawdon.

D. C. R. Stuart easily beat T. M. Sibly.

Thursday. D. C. R. Stuart beat E. W. Powell by about 30 yards in 9 min. 10 secs. Stuart gained at the start and steadily increased his lead up to Ditton. From there Powell held him. The wind was blowing extremely hard against the competitors in the Long Reach, and they were both quite exhausted at the finish. Under the circumstances the time was remarkably good.

The College Trial Eights, judging by the times done, have been well up to the usual standard. Happily most Senior men were available either for coaching or rowing, and Freshmen were well represented. The latter show some superiority in weight over recent First years; this is a good sign for the Lent and May boats, as weight has of late years been a weak point in L.M.B.C. crews.

The Senior boats, stroked by R. M. Jones and J. E. C. Ross, showed good form at an early stage, and it was evident they would make a good race of it. The third Senior boat suffered through illness, and had to row two substitutes.

There were two Junior Trials, stroked by K. T. Khong and A. J. D. Torry; and at the last moment—in fact on the day of the races—a "Soccer" boat put in an appearance.

The Races were rowed on Friday, November 23. The third Senior Trial, stroked by D. McK. Ohm, lost on the others at the start; but the latter boats about kept their distance all over the course, and the finish was so close that, owing to some misunderstanding about the flags, no decision could be given, and the race was rowed again on the following Monday. On this occasion seven in Ross' boat lost his oar in the first few strokes, and dived after it, which made it necessary to have a fresh start. Both boats went off very well, but at the Red Grind Jones' boat had taken a slight lead. They continued to draw away up the Long Reach, and won by two lengths in 8 min. 13 secs.—a very good time, especially on a slow day.

In the Junior Race Khong's boat led from the start, and, though Torry's crew reduced the lead considerably after the Red Grind, won by half a length. The "Soccer" boat came in about 80 yards behind the second crew.

On the following Thursday evening a Smoking Concert was held in Lecture Room VI, Mr Bushe-Fox in the chair. Mr E. E. Sikes and Mr J. Collin were also present.

The following are the names of the winning crews:—

<i>Seniors.</i>		<i>Juniors.</i>	
1 C. Dixon (<i>bow</i>)		1 J. M. Every (<i>bow</i>)	
2 E. W. Willett		2 L. B. Tillard	
3 T. Clough		3 S. Lees	
4 H. F. Russell-Smith		4 F. A. Heaton	
5 K. S. Thomson		5 A. R. Yorke	
6 J. M. Short		6 R. P. Dodd	
7 G. A. Allen		7 S. E. Jewell	
R. M. Jones (<i>stroke</i>)		K. T. Khong (<i>stroke</i>)	
C. Freke (<i>cox</i>)		E. F. Tozer (<i>cox</i>)	
Coach—R. Meldrum		Coach—H. A. L. Laidlaw	

The L.M.B.C. had several representatives in the 'Varsity Trials during the term. In the race, on Thursday, Nov 29, P. J. Lewis rowed stroke and J. Fraser bow in the losing Eight. This is the third Trial running which P. J. Lewis has stroked— he believes this constitutes a record.

On Friday, November 24, the Sixth Annual L.M.B.C. Concert was held in the College Hall. The debt on the Boat House being now paid off, the proceeds were given to the fund for the levelling of the Cricket Ground. Once more the 1st Lent Captain's posters were in evidence. The Concert was a great success, though financially it was not quite so well supported as in recent years. About £27, minus expenses, was taken.

The Programme is appended:—

PART I.	
1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.....	"Prelude" Chopin J. FRASER.
2 SONG.....	"Don Juan's Serenade" Tschaiikowsky E. H. P. MUNCEY.

3 SONG.....	"King Charles"..... M. V. White A. THORNE WAITE.
4 SONG.....	"I've got a little list" Sullivan J. SANGER.
5 QUARTETTE.....	"Sweet and Low" Burnby E. H. P. MUNCEY, H. C. H. LANE, A. F. HALL, F. NORTHORP.
6 SONG.....	"Speak but one word"..... Lambert H. CHAPPLE.
7 SONG..... Old English R. P. GREGORY.
PART II.	
8 PIANOFORTE SOLO.....	"Novelette"..... Schumann G. S. HARDY.
9 SONG.....	"To Sylvia" Schubert V. C. BODDINGTON.
10 RECITATION.....	"People I have met" J. SANGER.
11 SONG.....	"Where the Tisza's torrents"..... Korby H. CHAPPLE.
12 THREE SONGS from R. L. Stevenson's	"Child's Garden of Verses"..... N. viii C. B. ROOTHAM.
13 SONG.....	"Hielan' Roly"..... Frame J. B. RONALDSON.
14 BOAT SONG..... Garrett SOLO BY FIRST BOAT CAPTAINS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Review of the Season.

Captain—A. E. Evans. Secretary—A. Thorne Waite.

To render anything but an unsatisfactory account of the season which is just over would be a hard enough task: to give it any measure of genuine praise is absolutely impossible. It has been on the whole a good example of the fruitlessness of individual play, when unsupported by anything like a combined effort of the whole side.

In no single match has the team really "got together" sufficiently well to obtain the confidence which is born of unanimity of purpose.

At the beginning of the season the prospects were quite hopeful with seven old colours to make the back-bone of the new team. Four of these, A. E. Evans, W. C. Thompson, R. V. J. S. Hogan, and A. Thorne Waite, were picked for the Seniors' Match, though the first two were unable to play, being temporarily on the sick-list: and in the Freshmen's Match we were represented by W. Treleaven.

It has been in the scrum more than anywhere else that the old colours have been missed, and the result has been that with

only two members of the old pack playing, we have lost many of our matches badly. The forwards have not been able to get the ball and the backs have been weak in defence. Through constantly playing the losing game, they have completely failed in any combined attack, whenever an opportunity has presented itself: and nearly all the tries have been scored from individual efforts of the backs or forwards.

The long series of defeats, however, has been broken at last by a narrow victory, which may tend to give the team a little of the encouragement which it so badly requires.

J. G. Scouler and A. E. Evans have been turning out regularly for the 'Varsity, the latter of whom has been recently proving himself a useful "emergency three-quarter," as well as an extremely sound forward. Scouler's form this season has been if anything better than ever, and we take this opportunity of congratulating him most heartily upon being chosen again to represent Scotland.

In conclusion we may add that colours have been awarded to:—F. W. Hicks (forward), C. E. Averill (forward), W. H. Weightman (forward), J. L. P. Cort (forward), F. M. Moseley (three-quarter), F. Jenkins (forward), G. V. Yonge (full-back), W. Tieleaven (half-back), and J. G. Stokes (forward).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

In spite of the fact that an unusual number of Freshmen are playing 'Soccer,' a very poor start was made. Four League matches were lost, but when the forwards settled down two good wins raised us from the bottom of the Table. We congratulate F. Johnston on playing in the Seniors' Match, and H. C. H. Lane, J. W. Easton, and H. Whewell in the Freshmen's Match. Colours have been given to R. T. Dawson, C. L. Druce, A. R. Thompson, and F. A. Fewings. The following matches have been played:

Opponents.	Result.	For.	Ag't.
Pembroke	Lost	1	0
West Watling	Drawn	2	2
King's	Lost	0	4
Christ's*	Lost	1	4
Trinity Rest	Won	3	1
Trinity Hall	Won	6	0
Clare*	Lost	2	6
Queens'	Won	3	0
Trinity Rest*	Lost	1	4
Caius	Lost	0	2
Queens'*	Won	3	2
Christ's*	Won	2	0
Pembroke*	Lost	0	5

* League Matches.

Played, 6; won, 2; lost, 4; goals—for, 9, against, 21.

Other Matches.

Played, 7; won, 3; drawn, 1; lost, 3; goals—for, 15, against, 15.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the year 1905—6.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance at the Bank	110 0 0	To Lady Margaret Boat Club	340 0 0
Subscriptions:		„ Cricket Club	130 0 0
Ms. Term	253 0 0	„ Football Clubs	45 3 4
Lt. Term	170 7 6	„ Athletic Club	41 6 3
E. Term	232 15 6	„ Lawn Tennis Club	87 9 5
	662 3 0	„ Hockey Club	23 15 3
		„ Lacrosse Club	11 9 6
		„ Fives Club	16 0 10
		„ Printing	5 0
		„ Collector's Fee	13 4 10
		Balance at the Bank	63 8 7
	£772 3 0		£772 3 0

R. F. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

The team was fairly successful, but lost nearly all matches through weak bowling, there being only one colour R. Brice Smith, who was a bowler. A. E. Evans and G. A. R. Thursfield were the next most useful bowlers. The most effective batsmen were F. Johnston, R. P. Gregory and H. W. McCowan, who all scored consistently. A most successful match was held on August Bank Holiday with the College Mission, who this year were able to raise a team sixteen strong. The College Servants' match was played late in the Long, and unfortunately several prominent members had gone down. But nevertheless, a very enjoyable game was followed by a most successful Supper and Concert. Averages:

Matches played 10, Won 4, Lost 4, Drawn 2.

Batting Averages.

	Innings	Times not out	Total	Highest Score	Aver
R. P. Gregory	6	2	350	104*	87.5
G. A. R. Thursfield	5	2	110	53*	36.6
F. Johnston	7	1	189	102*	31.5
H. W. McCowan	10	0	292	91	29.2
G. M. C. Taylor	9	0	248	103	27.55
A. C. Belgrave	9	4	128	34	25.6
C. L. Druce	7	1	138	44	23
R. Brice-Smith	5	0	76	34	15.2
A. E. Evans	7	2	77	29	15.4
A. E. Sneath	2	0	20	20	10
H. F. Dunkley	4	1	15	11	5
R. T. Dawson	4	0	16	11	4

Also batted: A. D. Taylor 2, 3; A. E. Gregory 9; H. B. G. Russell 7; M. B. Checkland 5; V. C. Boddington 1; C. D. D. Hogan 1; D. M. Coates 0. Also played: D. McK. Ohm; J. W. H. Atkin.

PART II.

- 1 SONG..... "Shule Agra".....*arr. by A. Somervell*
Mr. HOW.
- 2 VOCAL QUARTETT.... "Break, break, break".....*C. B. Rootham*
E. H. P. MUNCEY. H. C. H. LANE.
A. F. HALL. F. NORTHROP.
- 3 PIANO SOLO..... "Prelude".....*Rachmaninoff*
J. K. DEANE.
- 4 SONG..... "What luck, Fisherman?".....*A. Y. Campbell*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
- SONG..... "The Pilgrim's Song".....*Tschaikowsky*
F. NORTHROP.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Mr Scott.

Great thanks are due to Mr Hart and Mr Scott for so kindly taking the chair on these occasions.

THE MAY TERM CONCERT.

Tuesday, 11 June 1906.

The following account of the College Concert unfortunately did not reach us until the May Term number had gone to press.

The Johnian Concert has long been regarded as one of the most interesting events of the May Week. There was a time when our College Musical Society was ambitious enough to perform large works in the Guildhall, with professional solo singers and a professional orchestra, and with an expense which sometimes landed us in heavy debt. If the concerts are now less pretentious, they are nevertheless more to our credit and more enjoyed by our guests, for the reason that the music is performed entirely by members of the College, and that by permission of the President and Fellows the Musical Society is allowed to use the College Hall.

May Term audiences are supposed to be not too fond of long or serious works; and, if this supposition is correct, our programme this year should be to their liking, since it contained no set choral work and no concerted instrumental piece. Thanks to the skill and energy of Mr Rootham as chorus-trainer, our Society has earned a high reputation for unaccompanied part-singing; and so it was thought well to make a strong point with part songs on this occasion. The six pieces chosen represent a wide variety of styles, from the old-world madrigal by Morley to the intensely modern part-songs by Brahms.

Of the three part songs in the first part of the programme, Morley's "I follow, lo! the footing" went fairly well. Weelkes's "Like two proud armies" is an extremely masculine composition, full of movement, and not at all easy; and it must be confessed that it tried the skill of the performers rather severely,—it did not go as well as one could wish. But if any ill impression was produced by this, it was easily obliterated by the excellent rendering of the third part-song, which earned for it an *encore*. Pearsall is *facile princeps* among the great writers of vocal part-music: such pieces as "Who shall win my lady fair?" are charming to sing, charming to hear; and no one has better reason than Mr Rootham to know how it should be sung, for he brings to us the traditions of the Bristol Madrigal Society, for which Pearsall wrote many of his best compositions.

Brahms's "Vineta," the first of the part songs in Part II, is an old favourite with our Society; it was performed at our December concert in 1875, and again a few years ago. It contains some astonishing harmonic progressions, and ought to be very difficult; yet it is interesting to sing and ear-haunting to those who have learnt it. But for some reason it seemed not to impress the audience particularly well; we even heard the comment that it was deadly dull. Perhaps, like a great deal of modern music, it is of interest to the performer rather than the hearer; it may be, as Mark Twain says, "better than it sounds."

But, if "Vineta" was not acceptable to everyone, there was no question as to the songs by Parry and Stanford; they are written in the best and most English manner, and are exactly suited to Mr Rootham's chorus. The audience received them with enthusiasm, and "Corydon, arise!" had to be repeated.

The pianoforte duet, with which the Concert opened, was played with spirit and delicacy by G. S. Hardy and A. C. Churchward, but it may be doubted whether the piece did justice to the ability of the players. Jensen wrote exquisite songs with exquisite piano accompaniments, but his Hochzeitsmusik is not particularly good as piano music—it needs orchestral colouring.

It was a great pleasure to us to listen again to the playing of our old friend, G. C. Craggs, who came up to Cambridge for the occasion. We congratulate him on the increased skill in his performance, which seems to indicate that he has not relaxed his practice in his absence from Cambridge. He was unnecessarily modest, cutting the Brahms Rhapsody short for fear of wearying his hearers; however, they insisted on more, whereupon he played the piece to its end.

The violin solos by A. G. P. Fayerman were rendered with pure tone and natural expression; the Sonatine by Dvorák, founded on North American plantation melodies, was especially pleasing.

Solo singing formed but a small item in the programme, for the reason that our Society could offer a greater speciality in the

shape of part singing; but the three solos that were given were well chosen, and worthily rendered by R. Turner and V. C. Boddington, with Mr Rootham as accompanist. The two beautiful songs by McCunn may be described as duets for voice and piano, the piano taking the more prominent part. The audience pressed for an *encore*, and the singer gave "Where'er you walk," from Handel's "Semele," one of the composer's most expressive songs.

The Johnian tradition of a "male voice" quartet was again maintained, and we fortunate in having in E. H. Muncey a man with a good falsetto, which enabled him to sing an alto part. Mr Rootham's very artistic setting of "The splendour falls" makes considerable demands on the skill of the performers, but the men were quite equal to the occasion. Wareing's "When that I was a tiny little boy" gave them opportunity for the lighter style of singing. As an *encore* they gave a good rendering of Sullivan's "The long day closes."

To many of our visitors the Lady Margaret Boat Song is doubtless as interesting as any feature in our concerts. We may safely boast that no other College has a song so humorous and so tuneful, and moreover it is an indigenous product. We will not presume to estimate the relative popularity of Mr Glover's serious works and of his splendid joke in Little-go Latin: but there is no doubt that Dr Garrett's tune to this song is sung with more enthusiasm than any of the church music into which he put his best work; and we can imagine him amused, if not shocked, at the possibility of this little piece of musical bombast outliving his serious works and standing as his "monumentum." Nevertheless, we hope that the song may continue to be sung in the halls of Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher (to quote a Little-go Latin phrase of the middle ages) "usque ad generale passagium in Sacram Terram."

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—T. O. Bosworth. *Treasurer*—Dr. Mann.
Secretary—P. C. V. Jones.

The number of meetings this term has been four. The first was held on October 29th, when R. H. Vercoe read a paper on "Some Prehistoric British Crania." On November 12th F. R. Parnell gave an interesting discourse on "British Reptiles."

November 26th was taken up by a lecture by Dr. Marr, on "The Evolution of the Graptolites," and December 5th by a paper by J. A. Crowther, on "The Periodic Law."

The following new members have been elected to fill up vacancies in the membership of the Club:—Messrs Sibly, Hassé, Paterson, Dolman.

C.U.R.V.

2nd Lieutenant—J. E. C. Ross; *Colour Sergeant*—C. F. A. Keeble;
Lance-Corporal—G. M. C. Taylor.

The Company went into Camp at Tidworth Pennings, Salisbury Plain, with the Battalion in June, when thanks to the glorious weather a great deal of useful and instructive work was carried out. Captain Brownson was unfortunately unable to attend, and since our detachment was rather small we helped to form a provisional company under Captain Dain. Though perhaps the partiality of our commander for "doubling" up hills was not appreciated at the time, we had our reward in the exceedingly complimentary remarks which General Hamilton addressed to the Corps after the usual Field Day with the Regulars. He said that he had seldom seen troops get over the ground so rapidly, except in the Russo-Japanese war; and this high compliment was endorsed by the Officer Commanding our opponents.

The Company is unfortunate this year in losing all its Officers and N.C.O.'s, so that the staff at present is very much reduced. There are, however, several members attending lectures for Proficiency Certificates, and Camp will probably see the vacancies filled up.

Recruiting has been better this year, but the Company is still far from its proper strength. It is hoped that more Freshmen will come forward, as we shall not be able to retain the Company if its numbers remain at the present level.

A very enjoyable Smoking Concert was held in Lecture Room VI on October 18th, to which the rest of the College was invited. Mr C. B. Rootham, who adds to his other duties that of Bandmaster to the Corps, was kind enough to take the Chair. Lieut.-Colonel Edwards made a most interesting speech in the interval, in which he pointed out very clearly the advantages the Corps affords for training those who one day may have to lead others in the Regular and Auxiliary forces. He showed also how the time is drawing near when every man will have to undergo military training; and that it is from the Universities that the officers should be drawn, and will be if they produce efficient and competent men.

The officers and men of G Company take this opportunity for thanking those gentlemen who were kind enough to perform at this concert.

A detachment of the London Scottish R.V. visited Cambridge on November 23rd, 24th, and 25th, and took part in a Field Day with the Corps on the 25th, in which G Company was well to the fore. The Company was also in strong force at the Theatre in the evening, when the visitors were entertained by the Corps at a performance of "The Yeoman of the Guard."

The Company is not so high in the Annual Musketry

Returns as usual; though it was bracketed second in the Field firing during camp. It is hoped that members will take advantage of the opportunities for private practice on the range, and keep up the reputation of the company for shooting.

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—T. Cooper. *Secretary*—J. H. W. Trumper. *Treasurer*—D. McK. Ohm. *Committee*—A. D. Allen, H. E. Stuart.

The following papers have been read this term.

Oct. 26th. "The Path of Faith," by A. C. Benson Esq.
 Nov. 2nd. "The Value of Confraternities in Parish Work," by Rev. C. G. Griffinhoofe M.A.
 Nov. 9th. "Sunday Observance," by Rev T. W. Diury.
 Nov. 16th. "Inspiration," by Rev St John Parry B.D.

The Society is in a flourishing condition and the attendance at meetings has been greater than usual.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Mason, M. Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Dyson, Mr Gregory, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Rootham, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward (*Senior Treasurer*), J. Fraser, F. A. R. Higgins, G. M. C. Taylor, J. H. W. Trumper, P. N. F. Young, I. R. D. Anderson, R. Brice-Smith, F. W. Hicks (*Junior Secretary*), V. W. J. Hobbs (*Junior Treasurer*), F. A. James, and J. W. G. Stokes.

A large party came up from Walworth to spend the August Bank Holiday as guests of the College. The morning was occupied with the ascent of the Chapel Tower, and walks about the College and its grounds. In the afternoon there was a great Cricket match, and the usual boating on the river. Everyone seemed to be thoroughly happy, and the Committee desire to record their thanks to such of their own number, and others as turned out to entertain our welcome visitors.

We regret to record the departure of the Deaconess who has done such good work for us, that the Bishop has transferred her to another post of greater responsibility. If it is in place for us to do so, we desire to express our grateful appreciation of her services, the nature of which we do not very clearly understand.

Another loss which impends is that of Mr H. L. Clarke, who is compelled to leave Walworth by Doctor's orders. We hope earnestly that his new sphere of work may be speedily beneficial to his health: only so shall we be partially reconciled to this premature withdrawal of one who promised to be an ideal Junior Missioner.

The Harvest Festival was well attended. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Woolwich. At the supper the Master took the chair and introduced the speakers:—the Bishop of Southwark, the Head Master of Cranleigh, and the Senior Secretary.

With regard to the Watson Memorial Fund, the Secretaries report that they have promised to raise £1000 before June 1907. Of this sum £500 has already been received. Further contributions will be gratefully accepted by the Reverend J. T. Ward.

A meeting was held in Mr Hobbs' rooms at the beginning of this term, to which Freshmen were invited. The meeting was held in order to explain to Freshmen the object of the Mission and give information generally with regard to it. Mr Castle made a few remarks, in which he set forth the nature of the work at Walworth, and the progress which has been made since the Mission was started there.

The work of collecting the annual subscriptions has begun. All Freshmen who desire to take an active interest in the work by visiting the Mission at Walworth, and who have not yet been approached on the subject, are asked to apply for any information they may require to Mr Hicks' Junior Secretary. It is desirable that those who wish to visit the Mission during their Varsity career should do so as early as possible, preferably in their first year.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—P. N. F. Young. *Vice-President*—H. A. L. Laidlaw. *Secretary*—J. H. W. Trumper. *Committee*—D. W. Ward, R. Meldrum, R. P. Dodd.

The Society on the whole has had a very satisfactory Michaelmas Term. Though lacking perhaps an abundance of oratory and wit the speeches have at any rate been numerous and not without plenty of serious argument.

The Society is to be especially congratulated upon the number of members who have spoken in their first term, which has been considerably above the average.

Needless to say the great feature of the Term was the Visitors' Debate, and an excellent Debate it was. The attendance, which has been large on most occasions, was especially large, 86 members being present in the House. We regret to state, however, that owing to limited space quite a number of others, being unable to obtain seats, took their departure before the Debate began.

The following Debates have been held this Term:—

October 20. The Vice-President, H. A. L. Laidlaw, moved "That in the opinion of this House the influence of the

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is deleterious to the Nation." J. H. W. Trumper (Hon. Sec.) opposed the motion. There also spoke: for the motion, R. Meldrum, R. P. Dodd, L. C. Levy, J. R. Marrack, D. S. Fraser, C. G. Freke; against the motion, J. Fraser, A. R. Tremearne, M. Kraus, O. C. Smith, G. A. R. Thursfield, C. L. Druce, L. G. Crauford, T. Cooper. The motion was lost by 34 votes.

October 27. T. Cooper moved "That in the opinion of this House the present Government has already forfeited the confidence of the Nation." J. K. Deane opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, J. M. Swift, Z. N. Brooke (Ex. Pres.), C. F. Tozer, D. S. Fraser; against the motion, V. J. S. Hobbs, H. A. L. Laidlaw (Vice-Pres.), R. T. Cole, L. G. Crauford, W. G. Constable. The motion was carried by 6 votes.

November 3. A. R. Tremearne moved "That in the opinion of this House the influence of the modern English novel is unwholesome and pernicious." G. G. Freke opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, W. G. Constable, D. S. Fraser, D. W. Ward; against the motion, O. C. Smith, L. C. Levy, R. Meldrum, Z. N. Brooke (Ex. Pres.), L. B. Tillard, J. K. Deane, C. R. Allen. The motion was lost by 32 votes.

November 10. R. P. Dodd moved "That in the opinion of this House the Gambler is no true Sportsman." J. H. W. Trumper (Hon. Sec.) opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, W. Veevers, W. Byron Scott, J. E. Walker, J. M. Swift, A. D. Allen, J. K. Deane, W. Montgomery, R. S. Cripps; against the motion, G. A. R. Thursfield, C. W. Previte-Orton, R. Meldrum. The motion was carried by 11 votes.

November 17. Dr J. R. Tanner (Ex. Pres., Ex. Pres. Union Society) moved "That this House regrets the decay of British stupidity." F. D. Livingstone (Peterhouse, Sec. Union Society) opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, W. G. Elmslie (Pembroke College); against the motion, I. G. Kelly (Queens' College). The motion was carried by 14 votes.

November 24. C. R. Allen moved "That in the opinion of this House Culture is not worth the price paid for it." C. W. Previte-Orton opposed. There also spoke: for the motion, J. R. Marrack, P. N. F. Young (Pres.), R. S. Patuck, L. C. Levy; against the motion, W. Byron Scott, J. M. Swift, J. H. W. Trumper (Hon. Sec.), R. C. Cripps, J. K. Scane. The motion was lost by 1 vote.

COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1907.

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....Monday.....January 14.
Lectures begin.....Wednesday.....January 16.
College Examinations.....about.....March 11—14.
[Term kept.....Thursday.....March 14.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up.....Thursday.....April 18.
Lectures begin.....Saturday.....April 20.
College Examinations.....about.....June 3—8.
Sizarship Exams begins..Tuesday.....June 4.
[Term kept.....Friday.....June 7.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

First year come up.....Monday.....October 7.
Other years come up.....Thursday.....October 10.
Lectures begin.....Saturday.....October 12.
College Examinations.....about.....December 2—5.
[Term kept { First year..Thursday.....December 5.
 { other years.Monday.....December 9.}]

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 15, April 18,
August 1, and October 8.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer 1906.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Moule (H. C. G.). Charles Simeon. 8vo. Lond. 1892 11.26.69.....	Professor Mayor.
Gregory of Nyssa. The Catechetical Oration. Edited by J. H. Srawley. 8vo. Camb. 1903. 9.38.50.....	
Sternberg (Thos.). The Dialect and Folk-Lore of Northamptonshire. 12mo. Lond. 1851. 7.39.24.....	
*Spragge (W. H.). Easy Latin Prose. 12mo. Lond. 1906. 7.24.59.....	
Ferguson (John). Bibliotheca Chemica: a Catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical Books in the Collection of the late James Young of Kelly and Durris. 2 vols. 4to. Glasgow, 1906. 14.4.59.60..	The Trustees of the late Dr. James Young, of Kelly.
Greenwich Observatory. Results of Measures of Photographs of the Sun taken at Greenwich, in India, and in Mauritius, in the year 1903. 4to. Edin. 1905. 4.13.....	The Astronomer Royal.
— Telegraphic Determinations of Longitude made in the years 1888 to 1902. 4to. Edin. 1906. 4.12.....	
— Astronomical and magnetical and meteorological Observations made in the year 1903. 4to. Edin. 1905. 4.12.....	
— New Reduction of Groombridge's Circumpolar Catalogue for the Epoch 1810.0. By F. W. Dyson and W. G. Thackeray. 4to. Edin. 1905. 4.12.....	
Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Annals. Vol. II., Part iv. Micrometrical Measurements of Double Stars. Compiled by R. T. A. Innes. 4to. Edin. 1905.	Miss Miller.
[A Volume of Scientific Papers by the late Professor W. H. Miller.* 1847—76. 8vo. 3.45.17]	
Official Year-Book of the Church of England for 1906. Reference Table.	Dr. Sandys.
Clark (A. C.). The Vetus Cluniacensis of Poggio, being a Contribution to the textual Criticism of Cicero Pro Sex. Roscio, pro Cluentio, pro Murena, pro Caelio, and pro Milone. (Anecdota Oxoniensia.) 4to. Oxford, 1905. 7.48.2	

*Buchanan (G. B.). Handbook of Surgery. 8vo. Edin. 1906. 3.27.64	The Author.
Parr (G. D. A.). Electrical Engineering in Theory and Practice. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 3.50.21	Dr. D. MacAlister.
*Hutty (Dr. J. B.). The Rise and Fall of Reading Abbey. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 10.32.55..	The Author.
Marvin (F. R.). The Companionship of Books and other Papers. 8vo. New York, 1905. 4.31.2.....	The Author.
Shore (T. W.). Origin of the Anglo-Saxon Race. A Study of the Settlement of England and the Tribal Origin of the old English People. Edited by T. W. Shore and L. E. Shore.* 8vo. Lond. 1906. 5.35.50.....	Dr. Shore.
*Abbott (E. A.). Paradosis or "in the Night in which He was (?) betrayed." 8vo. Lond. 1904. 9.6.42	Mr. Hart.
*Bailey (Canon H.). A devotional Manual for the Clergy at Home or Abroad. Credenda, Agenda, Postulanda. S.P.C.K. 12mo. Lond. 1890. 11.34.83	The Author.
— The Gospel of the Kingdom. Mission Sermons preached in Canterbury Cathedral. S.P.C.K. 12mo. Lond. 1902. 11.34.84.. (Also 2 volumes of miscellaneous Examination Papers. Fol.)	
Gardiner (Rev. R. B.). The Admission Registers of St. Paul's School from 1876 to 1905. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 5.25.56.....	Mr. Scott.
Properties of Triangles and their Circles treated geometrically. 4to. Lond. 1871.	
*Bailey (Canon H.). An Argument for the Decoration of Churches. 8vo. Worthing. N.D.	

In addition to the above the Rev. J. B. Anstice* has presented to the Library a large number of interesting and valuable theological works, this gift being supplementary to the Collection presented by him in 1904.

Additions.

Aeschylus. The Oresteia. Translated and explained by G. C. W. Warr. (The Athenian Drama. Vol. I.) 8vo. Lond. 1900. 8.14.51.
Arnold (Matthew). On translating Homer. New Edition, with Introduction and Notes by W. H. D. Rouse. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 7.31.59.
Bible. The Old Testament in Greek. Edited by A. E. Brooke and N. McLean. Vol. I. The Octateuch, Part i. Genesis. 4to. Camb. 1906. 9.1.
Brederick (E.). Kondordanz zum Targum Onkelos. 8vo. Giessen, 1906. 9.6.44.
Brodick (Hon. G. C.). The History of England from Addington's Administration to the close of William IV.'s Reign (1801—1837). Completed and revised by J. K. Fotheringham. (Political History of England. Vol. XI.) 8vo. Lond. 1906. 5.34.51.
Brown (Rev. A. L.). Selwyn College, Cambridge. (College Histories Series.) 8vo. Lond. 1906. 5.28.81.
Burnet (J.). Early Greek Philosophy. 8vo. Lond. 1892. 7.47.2.
*Clarkson (Rev. T.). An Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade. 8vo. Lond. 1788. H.8.47.

- Croiset (A. and M.). An abridged History of Greek Literature. Authorized Translation by G. F. Hefffelbower. 8vo. New York, 1904. 7.47.1.
- Domville (Lady Margaret). The King's Mother. Memoir of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.26.70.
- Dutirion (P. P.). Concordantiæ Bibliorum Sacrorum Vulgatæ Editionis. 4to. Parisiis, 1838. 9 1.
- Euripides. Translated into English rhyming Verse by G. Murray. 3rd Edition. (The Athenian Drama. Vol. III.). 8vo. Lond. 1906. 8.14.53.
- Faraday (M.). Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics. 8vo. Lond. 1859. 9.54.76.
- *Fysher (Johan), *Bishop of Rochester*. A Mornynge Remembraunce, had at the Moneth Minde of the noble Princyes Margarete Countesse of Richmond and Darbye. (One of 7 copies on vellum published by the Essex House Press, 16 Brook Street, London, W.). A.6.53.
- Gregorius I. Registrum Epistolarum. 2 Tom. (Mon. Germ. Hist.) 4to. Berolini, 1891—99. 1.1.
- Herodas. The Mimes. Edited with Introduction, critical Notes, Commentary, and Excursus by J. A. Nain. 8vo. Oxford, 1904. 7.15.65.
- *Hill (Rowland). Village Dialogues between Farmer Littleworth, Thomas Newman, Rev. Mr. Lovegood, and others. 8vo. Lond. 1838. 4.11.39.
- How (F. D.). Six great Schoolmasters: Hawtrey, Moberly, *Kennedy, Vaughan, Temple, Bradley. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 11.21.64.
- Isaeus. Speeches. With critical and explanatory Notes by W. Wyse. 8vo. Camb. 1904. 7.15.66.
- Kerker (M.). John Fisher,* sein Leben und Wirken. 8vo. Tübingen, 1860. 11.21.65.
- Loisy (A.). Histoire du Canon du Nouveau Testament. 8vo. Paris, 1891. 9.3.53.
- *Martyr (Rev. Henry). Letters. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 11.29.41.
- *Melvill (Rev. Henry). The Golden Lectures. Forty-six Sermons delivered 1854. 8vo. Lond. 1854. 11.31.70.
- *Moorhouse (Right Rev. J.) Church Work, its Means and Methods. 8vo. Lond. 1894. 11.33.102.
- Nestle (E.). Introduction to the textual Criticism of the Greek New Testament. Translated by W. Edie, and edited with a Preface by A. Menzies. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 9.6.46.
- Overton (Rev. Canon J. H.), and Relton (Rev. F.). The English Church from the Accession of George I. to the end of the 18th Century (1714—1800). 8vo. Lond. 1906. 5.31.7.
- Pater (W.). Plato and Platonism: a Series of Lectures. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 7.31.61.
- Pindar. The Nemean and Isthmian Odes. Edited with Introduction and Commentary by J. B. Bury. 2 Vols. 8vo. Lond. 1890-2. 7.15.63,64.
- Robinson (J. A.). St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. A revised Text and Translation with Exposition and Notes. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 9.5.74.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Henry III. 1232—1247. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 15.10.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of William and Mary, 1694—1695, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by W. J. Hardy. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 15.6.
- Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. A.D. 1349—1354. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 15.9.
- Royal Historical Society. State Trials of the Reign of Edward I. 1289—1293. Edited by T. F. Tout and Hilda Johnstone. 4to. Lond. 1906. 5.17.177.
- Sanday (Rev. W.) and Headlam (Rev. A. C.). A critical and exegetical Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans. (International Critical Commentary). 5th Edition. 8vo. Edin. 1905. 9.7.

- Sophocles. Translated and explained by J. S. Phillimore. (The Athenian Drama. Vol. II.). 8vo. Lond. 1902. 8.14.52.
- Stubbs (C. W.). The Story of Cambridge. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 5.43.12.
- Theophrastus. Characters. Edited by J. M. Edmonds* and G. E. V. Austen. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 7.31.58.
- Tyrell (R. Y.). Latin Poetry. Hopkins University. 8vo. Lond. 1893. 7.31.61.
- Verrall (A. W.). Essays on Four Plays of Euripides: Andromache, Helen, Heracles, Orestes. 8vo. Camb. 1905. 7.48.1.
- Walker (I. A.). Peterhouse. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1906. 5.28.80.
- *White (H. K.). Clifton Grove, a Sketch in Verse, with other Poems. 8vo. Lond. 1803. 4.11.40.
- Wilson (Rev. H. B.). The History of Merchant-Taylors' School. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1812—14. 2.45.43.44.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Michaelmas 1906.

Donations.

DONORS.

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|---|--|
| Halle University. Festschriften der Vier Fakultäten zum Zweihundertjährigen Jubiläum der Vereinigten Friedrichs-Universität Halle-Wittenberg den 3 August 1894. 4to. Halle A.S., 1894. 12.20.24 | } Sir E. Clarke. |
| *Hessels (J. H.). An Eighth-Century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Edited by J. H. H. 8vo. Camb. 1890. 7.42.1 | |
| *Hessels (J. H.). A late Eighth-Century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary preserved in the Library of the Leiden University. 8vo. Camb. 1906. 7.42.2 | } The Syndics of the University Press. |
| Marvin (F. R.). Flowers of Song from many Lands. Roy. 8vo. New York, 1902. 4.28.1 | |
| *Fraunce (Abraham). Victoria, a Latin Comedy. Edited from the Peshuist Manuscript by G. C. Moore Smith.* 4to. Louvain, 1906. 4.3.14 | } The Editor. |
| Thompson (Theodore). On certain Changes in Sensation associated with gross Lesions of the Spinal Cord. (Thesis for the Degree of M.D. to which the Raymond Horton-Smith* Prize was awarded in 1906. 4to. Lond. 1906.) 3.43.20 | |
| Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ending June 30, 1904. Vol. I. 8vo. Washington, 1906. 14.22 | } The Commissioner of Education. |
| Royal Astronomical Society. Memoirs. Vol. LVI. 4to. Lond. 1906. 3.13 | |
| Lendenfeld (R. von). A Monograph of the Horny Sponges. 4to. Lond. 1889. 3.39.33 | } The Royal Society. |
| | |

The Rev. David Simpson, of Antibes, France, has presented to the Library a complete set of the Works, together with a very interesting collection of manuscript sermons by his Grandfather, the Rev. David Simpson*, first Minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield.*

Additions.

- Chaucer Society. Analogues of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrimage (April 1386). Edited by F. J. Fumivall and R. E. G. Kirk. (Second Series, 36). 8vo. Lond. 1903.
- *Churchill (C.). Poetical Works. With Memoir, critical Dissertation and explanatory Notes, by the Rev. G. Gilfillan. 8vo. Edin. 1855. 4 30 4.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. (Ph-Piper). 4to. Oxford, 1906.
- Early English Text Society. The English Register of Godstow Nunnery, near Oxford, written about 1450. Edited with an Introduction, by Andrew Clark. Part II. 8vo. Lond. 1906.
- The medieval Records of a London City Church (St. Mary at Hill) A.D. 1420—1559. Transcribed and edited by H. Littlehales. Part II. 8vo. Lond. 1905.
- Egypt Exploration Fund, Graeco-Roman Branch. The Hibeh Papyri. Part I. Edited with Translations and Notes by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 4to. Lond. 1906. 9.15.
- Hatch (E.) and Redpath (H. A.). A Concordance to the Septuagint. Supplement by H. A. Redpath. Fasc. ii. 4to Oxford, 1906. 9.1.
- Hephaestion. Enchiridion cum commentariis veteribus edidit M. Conbruch. *Teubner Text.* 8vo. Lipsiae, 1906.
- Hill (J. H.). The History of Market Harborough. Fol. Leicester, 1875. 12.2.
- Historical MSS. Commission. Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Verulam, preserved at Gorbambury. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 6.8.
- Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Diplomatum Karolinorum. Tom. I. 4to. Hannoveræ, 1906.
- New Palaeographical Society. Part IV. Fol. Oxford, 1906.
- *Proctor (R. A.). Half Hours with the Stars. 4to. Lond. 1869. 4.15.17.
- Rolls Series. Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids; with other analogous Documents preserved in the Public Record Office, 1284—1431. Vol. IV. Northampton—Somerset. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 15.9 26.
- Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Edward III. A.D 1346—1349. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 15.9.
- Royal Historical Society. Collectanea Anglo-Piemonstratensia. Arranged and edited by F. A. Gasquet. Vol. II. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1906. 5.17.178
- The Acts and Ordinances of the Eastland Company. Edited by Maud Sellers. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1906. 5.17.179.
- Term (The) Catalogues, 1668—1709, with a Number for Easter Term 1711. Edited by Professor E. Arber. 4to. Lond. 1906. 14.4.8.
- *White (H. K.). Poetical Works. 8vo. Lond. 1852. 4.31.3.
- Remains. With an Account of his Life by Robert Southey. 7th Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1816. 4.9.57,58.

The Librarian will be glad to receive portraits of distinguished Johnians and photographs of churches, etc., belonging to Johnian livings.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS 1906-7.

We print a list, with addresses, of our Subscribers. Where no address is given the Subscriber is resident in Cambridge. Subscribers for five years are indicated by the year, and term, in which their Subscription ends, being given in brackets after their names. (*) Denotes the Members of the Committee; (†) late Members of the Committee.

Subscribers will greatly facilitate the delivery of the *Eagle* if they will notify any corrections or changes of address to the Senior Editor, Mr R. F. Scott.

The names of Subscribers commencing with No. 141 will be printed in the Lent Term number.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
†Abbott, Rev Dr E. A. (E. 1908)	Wellside, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Adams, F.	
Addison, H.	Hirwen, New Guelderland, Natal, S. Africa
Adkins, F. J.	15, Wynne Road, Stockwell, S.W.
Adler, H. M.	22, Craven Hill, Hyde Park, W.
Airy, E. W.	Holme Lodge, Lausdown Road, Bedford
Airey, J. R.	68, Melville Place, Woodhouse, Leeds
Alcock, A. F. (E. 1907)	Knowle Hill, Evesham
Alexander, P. G.	
Alexander, R. C.	
Allan, D.	Scotland House, Sunderland
Allen, A. D.	
Allen, G. A.	
Allen, J. (E. 1907)	Dunedin, New Zealand
Allen, J. E. P.	Dunedin, New Zealand
Allen, Rev G. C. (E. 1906)	Cranleigh School, Surrey
Allott, C. B. S.	
Allott, P. B. (E. 1907)	Stifford Rectory, Grays
Almack, Rev W. (E. 1907)	Ospringe Vicarage, Faversham
Anderson, L. R. D.	
Anstice, Rev J. B. (E. 1907)	3, Prew's Terrace, Burnham, Bridgwater
Argyle, Rev F. W.	Norfolk Square, Great Yarmouth
Arnott, E. W.	8, Momington Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
Ashby, N.	Argyll Lodge, South Cliff, Scarborough

List of Subscribers.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
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Aspin, Rev. A.	St Augustine's Rectory, Newton Heath, Manchester
Aston, Rev W. F.	The Parsonage, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants.
Atherton, late Rev E. E. (E. 1907)	Mount Howe, Tipsham, nr. Exeter
Atkins, H. L.	St Cross House, Whitechurch, Hants.
Atkins, J. W. H. (Fellow)	Islwyn, Llanbadom Road, Aberystwyth
Averill, C. E.	
Babington, Mrs C. C.	5, Brookside, Cambridge
Bailey, Rev Dr H.	29, St George's Place, Canterbury
Baily, G. G.	1, Park View, Kedleston Road, Derby
Baily, W. (E. 1908)	4, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Baines, T.	Stokeshall, Ham, Surrey
Baker, M. W.	Avishays, Newport, Mon.
Baker, Dr H. F. (Fellow)	
Balak Ram (E. 1910)	I.C.S., Broach, India
Balcomb, H. T. G.	52, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.
Baldwin, A. B. (E. 1907)	Clitheroe, Lancs.
Balls, W. L.	Khedivial Agricultural Society, Cairo
Barber, C. A.	
Barlow, P. S.	Crossbeck House, Ilkley
†Barlow, The Very Rev. W. H. (D.D.) (E. 1909)	The Deanery, Peterborough
Barnes, G. G.	
Barnes, Rev J. S. (E. 1911)	Daresbury, Warrington
Baron, E.	90, Lauslowne Place, W. Brighton
Barradell-Smith S.	The Hall, Greatham, Stockton-on-Tees
Bashforth, Rev F.	Minting Vicarage, Horncastle
Bass, R. A.	St Peter's House, St Albans
Bateman, Rev J. F.	119, Fordwych Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.
Bateson, W. (Fellow)	
Bayard, F. C.	2, Cloisters, Temple, E.C.
Baylis, P. (E. 1906)	Whitemead Park, Coleford
Beacall, T.	19, Solent Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Beckett, J. N.	Penn Fields, Wolverhampton
Beith, G.	Alt-na-craig, Oban
†Beith, J. H. (E. 1907)	Fettes College, Edinburgh
Bell, R. E. T.	Hopefield, Greenhill, Evesham
Bell, T. O.	
Belgrave, A. C.	
Belshaw, Rev P.	260, Waterloo Street, Oldham
Benians, E. A. (Fellow)	
Bennett, N. G. (E. 1908)	Hillcrest, Green Lane, Northwood, Middlesex
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(E. 1906)	
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