



May Term 1907.

## NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from page 163).

**W**E give a further instalment of documents relating to the surplice controversy at St John's. These are from the State Papers, Domestic, in the Record Office. Two letters from Longworth are from Baker's collections. The first document however is taken from Strype's *Life and Acts of Archbishop Parker*, appendix No. xlii. It would appear that Longworth signed this apology or recantation before Cecil, undertaking to read it publicly in the College; but when he came to do this he introduced certain verbal changes, which seem to have been duly noted and recorded. The words which he omitted are printed in italics, those which he added are enclosed in brackets. It is clear that his proceedings were subjected to the closest scrutiny by his opponents.

I, Rycharde Longworth, Master of the College of S. John's in the University of Cambridge, being called before Sir William Cecyl, Knight, Chancellor of the same University, and one of the Quenes Majesties Privy Councel, and charged by him, in hir Majesties name, with the breaking of certen ordonances and

injunctions, given by hir Majesty to the said University and college, amongst other things customes to be reteyned in certen ecclesiastical actions, for prayers and ministration of sacraments; and with *the maintenance* and suffrence of the Fellows and Scholars of the said College of St John's, in the manifest breaking of the same; do deny for mine own part, to have wilfully, or of set purpose broken any like ordonance or injunction. But I do confess, that when in my absence from the said college, diverse, and the more part, of the company of the said college, had broken and changed certen ordonances and usages of coming into the chapel on festival dayes, with their surpleses and hoodes, according to their several degrees in scholes; and had also used some diversity and innovation in the manner of the administration of the Communion: I did therein, though not of any evil intent, suffer them to continue, without ether compelling (or reprehending) of them (for I had not authority so to do) to returne to the ancient usage, commanded and established by the Quenes Majesties laws and injunctions, or without complaining to any superior magistrate, for the reformation thereof, *as in duty I now know I ought.* And therefore I do acknowledge *my self in that behalf the more faulty.* And being hereupon, after my answer made, charged and straitly commanded, in her Majesties name, by the said Sir William Cecyl, as Chancellor of the said University, and one of her Majesties Privy Council, to do my duty of the foresaid disorders, and to permit *none* (neither Fellow nor Scholar) within the said College, either to continue in the former offence of breach of the ordonances and injunctions, or to attempt any innovation contrary to the laws of the realme, injunctions of her Majesty, *or the statutes or orders of the University,* or the foresaid college: I do faithfully and voluntarily promise, that I will from henceforth, *in al mine own actions publick and private,* do my uttermost to observe and kepe, within the said College and University, al manner of laws, statutes and ordonances, to the which I am by any means bound, as Master of that College, *or Graduate in that University,* as other Masters and Graduates have usually done since the last visitation of the said University, in the first yere of the reign of the Quenes Majesty. And furdernore I will do my uttermost to *compel* (cause) al manner of Fellowes (and) Scholars, and Students, within th

injunctions and usages, in the same college, without alteration or innovation, as of late time, before the violation of the same (wherewith I have been charged), they have and were bound to do; until by publick authority other order shalbe given. Or ells I wil and promise *to do myne uttermost* to punish them according as shalbe appointed; *and if ther desert shal so require, to expel them out of the said house.* All which things I do voluntarily determine and promise to do and perform, and will sincerely and directly make declaration of the premises, immediately upon my return to the college, in the open presence of the whole company of the said college. In witnes whereof I have written al this, and subscribed the same with my own hand, the xiiii of December 1565.

RI. LONGWORTH.

Mye bownden dewtie in most humble wyse unto your good honor remembred. This present Tewsdays at night, being the 18 of December, I made open declaration unto the whole company, being assembled in our common hall, of all suche thinges as I was commandid and enioyned to doe by your honor. And whereas afore my retorne very fewe cold be perswaded to conform themselves unto the Quenes Majesties iniunctions for wearing of ther surpleses, nowe I trust that, throwe myn advise and serious exhortation, verye manye of them wyll be brought therunto. What is and shalbe done the next festivall daye your honor willing.

Whether we maye still retain the common brede in the ministration of the Sacraments, and whether your honor will permytt that so often as I do preache in our chappell, to the house only, I may do hit without a surplesse, I desyre your Goodnes to lett me understand. And I beseeche your honor to take such order that when any complaynctes shalbe made, I maye make my answere afore any thinge be done. There is great bragging that they will styll complayne, but by Goddes grace they shall have no just cause to complayne of me. Thus I committ your Goodnes to the Almighty who ever direct your wayes, this 18 December 1565.

Your honor's to commande,  
R. LONGWORTH.

e said college

*Addressed:* To the Right honorable and his especiall good patron Sir William Cecill, Knight, and chief Secretary to the Quenes Majesty, give these. In hast.

*Endorsed:* 18 December 1565. Mr Longworth, Master of St John's, to my Master.

In most humble wise my bownden dewtie unto your honor being remembred. I have ever since my retorne done what I cold by all kynde of perswasion to reforme all suche thinges as were given me in commandment soe to doe. And this present Thursday, being the xxth of December, all the fellowes that were at home, saving one or towe, who have promised spedely to conforme themselves, came into the chappell at evening prayers with ther surplusses and hoddies, according to their severall degres. And almost all the schollers with ther surplusses, and many of the pensioners in lyke maner. Howbeit if herein I shuld have so thundered, as was afore I came home, and with all rigour and extremyte have threatened the losse of ther lyvinges and all commodities therunto belonging, with expulsion owte of the house and banishment owte of the universite, I shuld surely have done not only noe good, but verie moche harme. And although I do aknowledge myn owne unskyllfullnes and simplicitie, yett herein having some consyderation of the nature of the wounde I have ministred suche salve and soveraine medicyne as in verie short space hath exceedingly healed and cured the same. Nowe concerninge myselfe in this matter, havinge the example of my predecessors, libertie by the Quenes Majesties Injunctions, and permission by your goodness, I can be contented to place myself on festyvall dayes in that litle gallerye joining to my Studye, where Doctor Bill was accustomed to be and where I maye verie conveniently behold and see howe every one dothe order and use hymself in the tyme of common prayers, but of this matter and of the tollerating of certen gentlemen's children in the howse, who at any time never used any surplusses, I desyre your honor to be so good as to write a few words for the better confirmation of the same. Concerninge the Colledge matter, if your goodness do not determyne and make an ende thereof afore Christmas, we are nowe to begynne agayne, which as heretofore hit hathe bene, so hereafter hit

would be to our great chardges and hyndrances, manye kynde of wayes. Thus I committ your honor to the Almightye who ever dyrect your wayes, this xxth of December 1565.

your honors to commande,

R. LONGWORTH.

*Addressed:* To the Right honorable and his especiall good patron Syr William Cycell, Knight, chief Secretarie to the Quenes Majestie, yeve these.

*Endorsed:* Mr. Longworth, the Master of St John's to my Master.

Before and uppon the Masters returne yt was by him and his frendes bruted abroad that before your honor the fellowes had the checke, and he never better entertayned eyther of your honor or of my Lord of London.

Returneing home uppon Tuesdaie at twoe of the clocke, being the xxvij th daie of December, he sent immediatly to me for the Statutes, keyes, and a paper wherein the fellowes and schollers had wrytten theyre names goinge furtlie and cummynge home (for he, contrary to the Statutes, had not left with me the Register for that purpose). And perceavyng thereby that Mr Twydall had substituted one Mr Daubeney, being a preacher, Senior for him, and Mr Bohun the Deane, he sent after him post haste and caused him to returne and to leave Senior for him Mr Smythe, the yonger, the unreformed (and contrary to the Statute in that behalf for that he had not bene three yeres fellowe, many of his Auncyentes whiche behaved themselves orderly being reiected) and lefte Deane, Mr Hansbie of late an earnest papist, and in this dysorder one of the chefest.

After supper the same night he made semblable retraction as your honor hathe wrytten, saving that he enterlaced suche like parentheses:—

I woulde I could as well have answered for you as I did for myself.—And Mr Secretary tooke not the letters sent him from you so heavily as some bare you in hand he would.—And ye must not thincke that you shall hereafter so boldly talke in Assembles as heretofore you have donne, *etc.*

In the sight of all the fellowes and schollers he sent for Mr Bohun, Mr Smythe and me, and severally and particularly charged us with the doinges before your honor, and at home in his absence

with such gesture and countenance that the dysordered were muche imboldened and the resydue muche dyscomforted.

Whereas I, by thadvise by Mr Vicechauncellor had dyffered the foundresse commendacions untill St Thomas daie for thavoydinge of contention that was lyke to growe if they were on a working daie, for that we perceaved that some wold not weare surplusses because the statute dothe not precysely will so, and others would were them, for that it ever hathe so bene used untill this late violation of orders. The Master the next morninge, being the *xix*th of December, and a working daie, caused the said commendacions to be celebrated. And whereas the greater parte was cumme in withe surplusses he caused thother to cumme into the quyer without, whereuppon is growen a daungerous dyvision, as well amonge the fellowes and schollers.

Also whereas I had accordinge to Mr Vicechauncellor and the hedds desire inhybyted one Mr Dakinges to preache for a season, for that he had muche intermedled against orders, and for that I was credyble informed, upon the said Mr Dakins owne reporte, that he intended to speak against orders and the mayntainers thereof. The Master notwithstandinge reversed this doinge and caused him to preache, the tenure of whose sermon was such as dysprayed wisdom and pollicies in matters commanded by God, shewing that the fetches and devyses against God and his truth and the auctores thereof would be confounded. And prayed the pullers down of hill aulters and takers awaie of burnt sacrifices. Resemblinge the maintayners of orders, some to King Saule, that kept beastes forbidden by God; some to Achan who reserved a garment otherwise then God had commanded; some to Absalom that was hanged by the heare for going against David; some to Ahitophell, who gave Absalom counsell, and some to Herode that destroyed the innocents.

All the fellowes that have bene at home of late (and all have bene at home savinge two or three whiche continually keepe abroad in the Countrey lyke Chauntrye preists, and cumme to us only to further some straunge graunte of a lease, or suche like matter as was lately attempted) have cumme into the Chappell withe their surplusses and hoodes accordinge to theyre severall degrees in scholes, and except Mr Fulke, who is at London, and Mr Buckley who is said to be going to Ireland, and Syr Proctor, a bachelor of Arte, who yf he had taryed, feared some severe punyshment for dysobedience and reviling one of the Proctors.

But suche as came not in before the Masters returne and some lykewise of the other use straunge manner, for they cumme in in the midst of service and most commonly depart long before it be ended.

Commonly all these holydaies there have not bene at prayers from the beginnyng to the end above eight fellowes nor in the whole above *xiiij* or *xviij* at the most, savinge two times, and then there were at one time *xxxiij* and at the other *xxviij*; for the most by many, as well of suche as came in before the Masters returne as after, cumme once into the quyer and absent themselves foure or five tymes before they cumme in aga

There be dyvers of the pensioners bothe in the fellowes and schollers commons, and schollers of the house also which as yet never came in in their surplusses, beinge pupilles to such as the Master most favoureth.

There have not been of the scholers and pensioners in their commons in the chapel at one time at Common prayers sythence the Masters returne above foure score and most commonly but *xl* or *lx* of *ijc* and more. And yet nether the Master or his Deanes have punyshed any for absence on the holidiaies or for beinge *Non intrantes*, when as there have beene a in the nether Chapell, the Haule Chappell.

The Master himselfe hathe not once cumme in amongst us on the holy daie with his hooche and surplesse, as Duresme dyd often times, and Dr Pilkington most commonly, beinge Masters, and he himselfe ever untill about the last Mychelmas.

He faileth not to be present at prayers every woorking daie at fyve of the clock in the morninge, and to punyshe such fellowes and pensioners in the fellowes commons as be then absent; As he dyd upon Chrystmas eve last beinge a very tempestuous morninge; And the last Saterdaie also; And to be sure to punyshe all, he mulcted some that had leave of him to go to their frends six daies before.

Upon his cummyng on the woorking holy daies, upon punyshinge on thone ever, and never on the other, his affection is so well knowen, that almost all that lyked of orders before, be quyte discouraged and the other so imboldened that they dare say and do any thinge.

He is bounde by the Statutes, whiche he usethe and alloweth



when they serve his turne, to mynyster uppon Chrystmas daie, whiche this yere he did not.

Ever before this yere we have had a communyon on Chrystmas day, but now it was omytted, I knowe not whie, unless it be that they were lothe to shewe reformation in the late disorderly mynstration of the same.

Whereas, I before his returne had caused Te Deum, Benedictus, Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, or thother Psalmes ioyned with them to be songe according to the boke of Common Prayers, withe a psalm in meter in thende of service, and since his returne I myselve executing used the same order, as before this late innovation it was alwaies used; he sent word out of his gallery that they shuld singe all the foresaid in meter, and said further that the Deanes had only to order such thinges in the Chappell, who willingly never cumme there on the holy daies, And ether appoynte none to beginne the psalmes, or such as beginne so foolishly that there is more laughing than praying.

He reverses everythinge donne in his absence by me, with the consent eyther of the Seniors or fellowes, ever picking one quarrell or other, as the grauntinge of Mr Smythe daies of absence, and sendinge of one with letters to your honor by the Seniors, and the allowing into the fellowes commons, My Lady Hennyngham's sonne, pupill to Mr Bohun, whiche thinges have been done both accordinge to the Statutes and our usual customes.

He staid from going abroad to theyr frendes suche as he knew lyked well of orders and so had shewed themselves, *videlicet*; Mr Ayre, Mr Holgate etc., and suffered suche to departe as he knew myslyked them, as Mr. Buckley, Syr Proctor, etc.

In a sermon on St. John's daie last, at St Mary's Church, he inveyed *Pro facultate sua* against such as had of envy and mallice toulde and wrytten lyes, he said how lytle faultes were made great, and greate lytle. As if a man offend in externall matter, whiche is nothing, then he is called and accounted a rebell; but if he be absent from his benefice or other lyvinge where he is bounde by woord of God, and hyred by the woorld, not to preache quarterly or monthly, *sed quantum in ipso est*, that is counted no fault.

In the same sermon also he particuler inveihed against the

Vichauncellor in suche sorte that every man knewe whom he ment, And as Mr Vichauncellor tooke it him selfe, for suffering, as he said the woord of God to be contemned, and a blacke Sanctus to be songe in the stead of goodlye Psalmes. And all this uppon the report of a newefangled townesman. And when the matter was tryed it fell furthe only to be thus: That the Schollers of Benedicte Colledge at evening prayers, in the Quyer of their Parish Church, beganne one psalme and the said townesman, being a blacke smythe, beganne in the body of the Churche another psalme.

His friends having no suche authority do beste and threaten thothers pupills and the deede being apparent, thei complayninge to the Master can have no remedye.

*Endorsed*: 24 December 1565, Articles against Mr Longworthe since his returne.

*Note*: The last paragraph, as well as a few corrections throughout the paper, are in the handwriting of Richard Coortesse.

1. That Te Deum, Benedictus, Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis, or the psalms for them appointed in the Book of Common Prayer, may be songe as they be set out in the same book.

2. That at the Commendations and the Communion, the which we have by order of Statute, at the beginning and end of every Term, we may come all after one sort, as before the late innovations we did.

3. That the Master may be bound to come into the Quyer on Holy Days in his surpless and hood, as all other Masters have done, and he until late.

4. That my Lord of Ely may note every Statute that is in force, with his own hand and blot out such as be not in force.

5. That all injunctions, which we be bound unto for the better regiment of our College, may be annexed to the book of Statutes.

6. That my Lord may expound certain doubts in the Statutes, that shall be moved to him by the Fellows, and that the exposition may be written by him with his own hands in the margent of the Statutes.

7. That the Master may be enjoined to leave the Statutes, Injunctions, Register, and Keyes of his Office, with the

President, or Senior Fellow at home, at his going forth, according to the Statute in that behalf.

8. That the Master may be straitly encharged to suffer all such as went in their surplusses, before his returne, and their pupills, to enjoy and have all such commodities, *videlicet*, Chambers, Lectures, Substitutions, and other preferments in the House, in as ample a manner as heretofore they have them, or may have them, according to the Order of the House, according to their seniority.

9. That he do not press trouble, or pick quarrell, to molest them or theirs, for anything by them done for the reformation of these late misorders, and that he do punish straitly all such as shall upbraid, or molest

10. That no leases of the Seniors take order for the conditions, as it was ever accustomed and used, till the Master began bribery, and for rewards (the taking whereof is accounted in the Statutes enorme) to let the College leases to such as be not able to pay the rent, and suffer the houses to fall down.

11. That Mr. Smith may enjoy the time of absence granted him by Master and Seniors. And my Lady Hennington, her sonne, be in the Fellows Commons.

That it will please your Honour, for the needful reformation of the House, to move my Lord of Ely to deal with the Master for the electing of good officers, before the election of them, the time whereof is at hand. If it shall stand with your Honour's pleasure to commend unto him these for the two Deans: Mr Twidall, and Mr Beacon; for the Bursars: Mr Bohun and Mr Daubney; for th'ed Lectorer, Mr Winter, one of the Seniors, an ancient and learned man (who at Michaelmas, contrary to the Statutes, was put by it): for the Master of the Bakehouse, Mr Baronsdale; for the Sacrista, Mr Drante; for the Steward, Mr Carter.

For divers considerations I did not deliver to my Lord of Ely your Honour's letters, but have sent them again to your Honour.

*Addressed:* To the Right Hon. Sir William Cecill, knight etc.

*Endorsed:* Petitions for St John's College; ultimo Decemb. 1565.

My most bounden duty in most humble wise remembred. Whereas of late I understand that there hath been complaints made unto your Honor, that I do not use to come orderly into the Quire, and that also in elections I do only prefer such persons as favour that faction, and be not conformable themselves, I have thought good hereby to let your Honor perceive what is done concerning both matters. For myself, truth it is that there is never a worldlye day throughout the year but, being at home and in health, I am present in the Chappell at morning prayers at five of the clock, and on the Festivall days (as afore I have diverse times written) I do use the little gallery adjoining to my study, the which is neither contrary to the Quenes Majesties injunctions, nor the example of my predecessors, since the reign of the Quenes Highnesse, neither yet otherwise than my promise made unto your Honor, every part whereof I have observed and will observe, and keep by God's Grace, so near as I can, whatsoever is said of any to the contrary.

Concerning elections, seeing there be good Statutes to guide us therein, I do what I can to observe them in all pointes, and have of late after one Audit made election of officers with the consent of the Seniors, according to Statute, but of no disordered persons, but of such as be fit for these offices, and be as conformable as any other be. Howbeit, for the election of a President, the one half of the Seniors doth choose Mr Curtes, and the other half Mr Twydall, and thus continuing three scrutinies together, I may then by order of Statute nominate there unto whom I judge most convenient, the which as yet I have not done. They be both B.D., and both *capaces* of the office, but I do judge it meer madness to commit the sword into his hands, who when he hath it is ready to thrust me through the sides with the same, and therefore I think I shall place Mr Curtes again, except your Honor will so have it. Unto whome, as in this so in all others, I do wholly reserve myself.

Thus etc. Januar. 18. 1565

Your Honors ever to command  
R<sup>t</sup>. LONGWORTH

*Addressed:* To Sir William Cecil, knt. etc.

[From the Baker Collections, Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS. 7047 vol. 54].

My duty to your honor in moste humble wise remembred. Upon Satterday the 26 Januarie I receyved your honorable and favorable letters which exceedingly comforted me, beinge before more then halfe discouraged with these straunge dealinges for the which I was fully purposed to have left Cambridge, and beinge worshipfully offered by Sir Henry Cheney, knight, thought to have resorted unto him, but moved to your honor by Mr Wells, I have a better mynde to serve your honor as well for divers other considerations as that your honor hath not only beene norisher in Learning, but an archpatron of the learned. Herein I can be well content, as shall seme good to your honor. Maister Longworth deceyveth me muche if he alter his purpose to deale wyth me other wayes then wyth my felowes. The thinge is of very small valewe but that it will weye much to my discredite, and more to the lacke of thinges done by me wherein to the uttermost he defaceth me, and as at the election of the president, so sithens upbraydeth me with them and seketh to have me to renye them. Go I, or tarry I, in this case I wold be lothe to loose that office, but if he be as I am persuaded he is, at a pointe notwythstandinge your honors motion, both I and eche of thother doo a thousande tymes more esteme of your honors good will then of his preferment as knowith Almighty God, who I besech longe to preserve your good honor. From St John's College, 28th Januarij 1565

your honors to commande  
R<sup>I</sup>. COORTESSE.

*Addressed:* To the Right honourable Sir William Cecyll &c. &c.

*Endorsed:* Mr Coortesse of St John's Colledge to my Master.

My bounden duty in most humble wise remembred. I have done according as your Honor willed in your last letters in all respectes. God grant good success. I have an unquiet government as any for my place can have, and that of late. I fear me they take their encouragement for that your Honor doth so well accept them and their doings. I shall desire your goodness that complaintes and reports may take no place with you afore my answeere be made thereunto.

Concerning our matter with Mr Snagge, we dayly looke that

your Honor will shut it up and cause both parties to enter into new bondes (because the old be expired) to stand to your determination therein, as knoweth the Almighty, who ever direct your doings; the 4 of March 1565

your Honor's to commande  
R<sup>I</sup>C. LONGWORTH.

*Addressed:* To the Rt. Hon. etc. Sir William Cicell, knt. etc.

[From the Baker Collections, Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS. 7047, fol. 68 b].

John Stokes, the writer of the following letter, was President of Queens' College, and Vice-Chancellor for the year.

After most humble commendacions to your honor, where I hearde from your honour that your honors mynde whas that Mr Fulke shulde not remayne in Cambridge, I have declared to him your honors pleasure requiringe him to do accordinge to the same, who answereth that your honor gave him licence to abide here and also that my Lord of Leicester and my Lord of Huntynghdon promised further to geve him licence, wherefore yt may please your honor to lett me know your honors pleasure herein. Thus besechinge Almighty God always to preserve your honour, I cease to truble your honor.

From Cambridge the vjth of Maye 1566

your honors humble oratour  
JOHN STOKES.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, &c. &c.

*Endorsed:* 6 May 1566. Mr Stokes to my Master. Fulkes.

My bownden dewtie In most humble wise remembred. Whereas your honor at Christmas dyd gyve straight charge unto forre of the fellowes that they (as all others) shuld use themselves obedyntly as it became them towards the Master. And that if they or any els should attempt the contrary, you surely would see myn authoritie maynteyned and them sharply punished. So it is that many tymes synce of dyverse, and nowe

of late of towe especially, myn authoritie is not only gaynesayd but flatlye denyed and reiected. For on Mondaye last I called the Seniors together and emonges other matters requyred Mr Baronsdale to answeere such money to the Colledge as he had receyved the last yere and yett had not answered the same, as by his othe he was bounde to have done. Whereupon after many contentious, contumeliouse and verie unsemely words, he sayd that I was no Master, nether did he take me for anye, and often repeting the same. I answered, if he dyd take me for no Master, I dyd take him for no fellowe. And unto hym did Mr Bohun likewise agree and afyrmed the same, bothe of them makeynge the Quenes highnes letters of smale force and ther owne doinges both afore and after the sayd letters of lesse. And thus sayinge and usyng themselves they wente ther wayes, and wold not tarye with me and the Seniors to fynishe suche busynes as we were abowte. The cause also whye I was no Master they alledged was because that when they gave there voyces with me they dyd not receyve anothe, but the othe at that tyme was nothing materiall, if hit had bene and they dyd not take it, the fawlte was and is thers not myne. The othe is for this ende, that a mete and fitt person might be placed, but of me and my fitness for the place they had all gyven ther consents afore unto your honor in wrytinge, assigned with ther owne handes and therefore the othe was not so materiall. In the which letters also they showed how willing they were to have me placed, earnestly requesting your goodness to procure that it might so be, whereupon throughe your goodness the Quenes Majestie dyd write downe for me, and confirmed the same requiring them to accept me as successor to the other Master; at what tyme also they gave ther voyces according to the Quenes Majesties letters and I was then publykly pronounced Master and presented to the whole Company, to the Vicechancellor, wher I dyd take myne othe, and was admitted and have so contynewed this twoe yerres. Your honor may now perceyve what be the dealinges of these persons; that first having reiected the Quenes Majesties first letters for me and then accepting the second letters (which dyd grante and confirme that which they desyred) make now so light of the same, and last that be soe contrary to themselves bothe in ther dedes and wordes. I trust your honor will have dewe consideration hereof; it will not be my case only, but of all the Masters in the Univirsytie, if

fellowes and yonge schollers may in suche wise or like sorte, contrary to all good order prevayle agaynst the Master; if it be permitted ther wilbe none able for suche. Ther doinges here cause presently great disobedyence, but yf your honor will mayntayne myn authoritie, observing Statutes and kepyng good order, I shall easily bringe them and others also to doe ther dewtyes. And this I trust your honor will doe, for any matter els that they can charge me withall I can easely answer, and so will yf that they procede therein accordinge to the othe and Statutes, but now ther doinges be contrary to both, wherefore I trust that these ther outrageous doinges shall by your goodness be speedely and sharpely repressed. And thus I comytt your honor to the Almightye who ever dyrect your wayes, this 29 May 1566

your honors to commande  
Rt. LONGWORTH.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable and his singular good patron Sir William Cicell, knight, Cheife Secretarye to the Quenes Majestie, geve these in hast.

*Endorsed:* 29 May 1566. Mr Longworth, Master of St John's in Cambridge, to my Master.

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John Wells, the writer of the following letter, was a fellow of Clare Hall, and no doubt personally known to Cecil. One of these names was Succentor in York Cathedral in 1561, and a John Welles became Rector of Holywell with Nedingworth, Hunts., in 1569.

Having promysed your honor in my former letters to give you information concerninge controversie in Saynct Jhons Colledg betwene the Master and certayne of the Senior fellowes, I thought yt my dewtye with convenient spede to lett you understande what I have harde, by most indifferent persons in that behalfe. And so farre as I can learne the quarrell betwene Mr Longworth, Master of the house, and Mrs Baronsdale, Bohun and Drant, senior fellowes of the Colledg, did arise rather of private gruge and displeasure than any transgression of Statutes on the fellowes behalfe. For as I do here, Drant in a Common Place did speake certayne wordes



which lyked not the Master and was inioyned to revoke the same in open place agayne, but he refused so to do, by cause his words, he sayde, were trewe. And so by partaking the matter is growne to summe extremity and will much disturbe the quietnesse of that Colledg, which hath bene long time unquiett, except it be repressed sonn by your honors good advice. Yt is no dowght but your honor dothe farr better consyder what frute of learninge will cum where contension is fosterid than I am able to tell; of this I am suer that some of the quietest sort, because of the stryfe that is norissed amonge them, and lyke daylye to increase, will shortly depart the howse, yf they may be well provided for in other places. Some of them with whome the Master is offendid do knowe, they saye, no other cause of gruge except it be that they were diligente to geve you understandinge when disorder for apparell and surplusses was in the house, which is not yet quite reformed. I cannot learne a further trewth of those that be most quiet in this cause, eyther that they knowe it not or will not revele it. Thus therefor leaving of to trobell your honor further at this time, I wishe you, with my harty prayers, perfect helthe of bodye longe to contynewe to the will and pleasure of God, who kepe you alwayes. From Cambridge the xjth of June 1566

Your honors most humble servant

JO. WELLES

in liast.

*Addressed* : To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, etc.

*Endorsed* : xj June 1566. Mr Wells to my Master.

The following note of Thomas Baker's gives his view as to the difficulties in the College at this period.

A vein of Nonconformity seems to have run in the College in Queen Elizabeth's time, occasioned it is like by the Pilkingtons, successively Masters.

Anno. 1591, by the confession of Thomas Stone, their principal meetings were at London and Cambridge. In the latter at St John's College. At which place met Mr Chatterton and other Cambridge men, Mr Cartwright, Mr Gifford, Mr Allen, Mr Snape, Mr Flud and the deponent Stone. *Vide Fuller's*

*Church History*, Lib. 9, p. 207. Matters debated of at Cambridge were, perfecting the Book of Discipline and purpose to subscribe to it etc, p. 208.

Another Assembly held in St John's College to the same purpose, Anno 1589 *vide* Bancroft, *Survey of the Holy Discipline*, printed anno 1593, chap. 4, p. 67. And in the same chapter p. 64, he mentions a College where, if the authority of St Austin, St Jerom, or of all the Fathers together, was alleged, it was rejected with disdain; but if the authority of Calvin or Beza happened to be alledged, and denyed by others, they should be laughed at as presumptuous or simple.

The persons assembling at St John's College, Anno 1589, were Cartwright, Snape, Allen, Gifford, Parkins, Stone, Barber, Harrison etc. *vide* Bancroft, *Dangerous Positions*, Lib. 3, cap. 7.

In a letter from Robert Bouth, wrote by order of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury dated May 24, 1600, to Doctor Clayton, they give him thanks for keeping Mr Alvey still, at their request.

Alvey, who after went to Ireland, did season the College with a spirit of Nonconformity, *vide*, *Life of Bishop Williams* p. 10.

Cartwright was Fellow and trained up under Dr Pilkington *vide* *Life* by Clark.

About the year 1579 the University was run into Puritanism and the Bishop (viz. Aylmer) was consulted about it by the Lord Burghley, Chancellor. For in March 1579, upon the motion of Dr Pern, Dean of Ely etc., complaining of the Puritan's disorderly preaching etc, the unsuitable apparel of Scholars etc., the Chancellor sent the Dean, Dr Pern, to the Bishop for his opinion, who advised that all licences granted by the University should be called in and granted anew to such as would subscribe the Articles Synodical, and secondly the Heads to take care that all Scholars should use Scholer's apparel etc. *vide* *Life of Bishop Aylmer* pp. 68, 69.

(From the Baker Collections, Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS. 7047, fol. 207).

So far as the documents preserved in the Record Office shew, the controversy seems to have died out. No doubt some *modus vivendi* was arrived at. The unquiet

government of which Longworth complained seems however to have continued. He got involved in controversies with William Fulke and in the end was deprived of his Mastership by the Bishop of Ely in 1569.

Longworth became Dean of Chester 28 February 1572-3; his will dated 19 April 1579 was proved on July 8 following.

Longworth was succeeded as Master by Nicholas Shepherd 17 December 1569; he had been originally of St John's, but at the term of his appointment was Vice Master of Trinity. Baker calls Shepherd a 'slug,' perhaps a period of calm was not unwelcome to the College, but Shepherd seems also to have been subjected to a 'heresy hunt.' He held office until 1574. He seems to have been well provided with ecclesiastical preferment, for he held a number of livings and at the time of his death in 1587 was Archdeacon of Northampton, Prebendary of Stow in Lincoln Cathedral, and Rector of Hougham with Manton in Lincolnshire. Shepherd was succeeded by John Still, who came to us from Christ's and left in 1577 to be Master of Trinity on the promotion of Whitgift to the See of Worcester.

The letter from Thomas Ithell, Master of Jesus College, which follows shews that some care was being taken to guide the fellows in their selection of a Master; while that from Longworth shews that he was still hankering after his old place. In the end Howland was appointed.

My dewtie most humblye remembred vnto your Honoure, albeit my Lord the Bishop of Worcester and wee the rest that be at this present here in Cambridge, her Majesties Commissioners for the visitation of St. John's, have to gether certysied vnto your Lordshipp the vacancy of the Maistershippe of the sayde Colledge; yet I thought it my dewtye more particularelye to make your Honour privie how the Companie of that howse be divided (so farr as I can learne) in affection

towchinge the choise of their Maister to succede Dr Syll; that thereby your Honour maye further iudge what wilbe the sequell of this their election, if it be not directed by your Lordships authoritie and wisdom. For (as I doe vnderstande) there be in speech V named emonge the fellowes of that howse to that Maistershippe: Dr Pearne, Mr Howlande, now Master of Magdalene Colledge, and Mr Roodes and Mr Smyth, now fellowes of St John's, and one Mr Knewstubbs late fellowe there, who departed from thence, because he woulde not conforme himselfe to the orders receyved in this Church. Dr Pearne your Lordship knoweth verie well, and therefore needeth not to be enformed anye thinge of him. He is most generallye desyred emonge the fellowes of that howse (so farr as I vnderstande); for he hath (as I am informed) the moste voyces as yett for that Maistershipp. Mr Howlande havinge been for some tyme a discontynewer from hens is not well acquaynted in that howse, and thereby hath the fewer emonge them that knoweth his worthynes for that place, but is of vs, the Commissioners, well knowne and thoughte to be a verie fitt man for that place, both for learninge and discretion. Mr Roodes is thought to be an honest man and learned, but not so fitt for government, as is to be wished in him that should have the charge of so great a companie. And for Mr Smyth I thinck your Lordshipp can call him to remembraunce, for he hath bene some partye in the late troubles in St. Johns and before your Lordship in them. Lastlye towchinge Mr. Knewstubbs there are commendable giftes in him, and I wishe that he would be conformable to the order of our Church, and soe might he doe much good in his vocation. Thus your Honour seeth how bouldlie I have taken vpon me to make your Lordshipp privie to my simple opinion of them, that of some or other of the fellowes of St John's are wished to be Maisters of that howse, desyringe your Honour not to thinck any arrogancye in me therefore, but that I thought it my dewtye to declare what is thought of suche as peradventure are alltogether vnkowne vnto your Lordshipp. And so I cease to trouble your Honour anye further. From Cambridge the iij of June 1577

your Lordships alwayes  
to commaunde

THO ITHELL.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable my verie good Lorde, the Lord Burghley, Lord highe treasurer of Inglonde give this.

*Endorsed:* 3 June 1577. D. Ithell to my Lord. The vacacion of St. John's Colledg. Who are in nomination, and wished to be Masters by the fellows.

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My dewtie most humbly remembred unto your good Lordshipp. Understanding that at this present the Mastershipp of St John's is vacant by the preferment of Mr Still, and howe that ther is great varietie emonges the fellowes being divided into seven or eight partes. And thereby the place there like to light upon hym who is of every religion, or rather of none (many subtil and crafty practices used to that end) if free election be permitted unto them. I have thought good to lett your honor understand that yf my service (being by your Lordship's good meanes placed there) might be an occasion of peace and quiettness and to the furtheraunce of vertue and good learninge (as I am perswaded, all things respected it nowe wold be) I cold be very well contented to accept of the same, untill such tyme as some mete and worthie man might be by common consent and likyng agreed upon. And surely such an one, in my simple judgment must be on of the same foundation, unmarried, and on endewed with wisdom, learninge and a spirit to governe. In your Lordships absence at the Cowrte, I was so bold as to move Mr Hatton herein, who answered that as he liked well therof, so also he wold be gladd to move Her Majestie therein, howbeit he said he hadd a letter from your Lordship, with Mr. Still his hande thereunto and fyve or sixe of the fellowes for another, wherein as your Lordship is moche misused, so like wyse bewraye their slender judgments. It is in very dede a certen packyng, for I do very well knowe that diverse of them, who have subscribed ther names to that letter, be earnest labourers to bringe in an other. Mr Hatton concluded that yf your Lordship wold signifye unto hym your honors opinion and lykyng of me that waye he would be a doer for me, els he cold not bicause of the former letters, and yett he thought no good wold be done for that partie. Nowe my verie good Lord, I am in this as in all other thinges to reserve myselfe wholly unto your good honors wisdom. And if it maie please your Lordship to thincke of me this waie, I shalbe

moche bownden (as already I am) unto your honor, but if it shall please your Lordship to do for me, I beseeche your honor to use all expedition, for it may not abyde delay, if nothing be done within these towe dayes it wilbe to late, as knoweth the Almightye who ever blesse and prosper your Lordship this 6 Junii 1577

your honors most humbly  
to command during liffe  
R<sup>t</sup>. LONGWORTH.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable and his verie good lord, my lord Burghley, Lord high Treasurer of England.

*Endorsed:* 6 June 1577. Doctor Longworth; the Mastership of St John's Colledg.

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The following curious letter refers to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his Countess Mary. It is interesting from its reference to Robert Booth, through whose influence the Countess was induced to build our Second Court. The insinuations and statements in this letter, with regard to these three persons, contrast oddly with the fact noted by Baker, in the document above, that some years afterwards the Earl and Countess thanked Dr Clayton for sheltering Alvey an undoubted Puritan.

A note of some notorious papists and dangerous recusants, which are reteyners, household servants and in great accompt with my Lord of Shrewsbury att this day.

First his chief frend and most secret counsellor in his weightiest causes is Mr Thomas Markham of Kirby Bellowes. A professed papist, whose wife also is a chiefe companion with the yowng Countesse when she lyeth in Nottinghamsheir, in so mutche that she calleth her, sister. She is a known recusant, and no dwt a great perswader of weake women to popery.

His next famillier and chief Consellor, and that is alweis att his elbowe, is Sir Charles Cavendishe, his brother in lawe, whoe in all likelyhood is a close papist, his first wife was the daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, and she a papist by birth and so continewd till her death. His second wyffe that nowe is, thought to be no better then the first; himselfe very polittique and beareth great swaye with my Lord att this daye.

His principall intelligencer from London, and chief agent theare, is one Ratcliffe a subtill and noted papist, and lyeth mutche abowt Greis In.

The Steward of his house is one Booth, whose beinge of late one of the Senior fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, was of longe tyme before his gowinge from thence noted to be a close and subtill papist.

His next man in chief accompt with him and great dealer in his purchasses and his weightiest causes in Darbyshyer, is one Nicholas Williamson, who leavyng Oxfordshyer, where his lyving lyeth, for recusancy, gott into a small thinge in Darbyshyer of Mr Thomas Markham's, and by him was preferred to my Lords service, and nowe carrieth so great a swaye thear under my Lord that no man darrs encounter him. And nowe is mayntained in a howse of my Lords at Sawley in the very harte of the Shyer; him selfe, his wyffe and all his household are notable recusants, but one amongst the rest (whose name is Barratt) whose since the cumminge forth of the commission is gonne to London, and thear yt is likely he will staye for a tyme.

One of his chieffe surveyors for his landes is Edward Broughton, a Huntingdonshyer man born and now is most conversant in thes partes, he is a knowen papist, and so was his father, and his other brither, and cummeth not to church and is suspected to be a perswader of others to popery.

One Kidman, a Master of Arte, and student of late in Keyes Colledge, Cambridge, was theare a noted papist, and is now one of my Lords secretaries. His other secretary, Joyce, alweis taken for a papist in the Earle of Ruteland his howse, whom he served.

John Tunstead, lately resseived into my Lord's service was alweis a most daungerous recusant, till lent last, and since that tyme he hath cumme sometymes to church for pollisie and not of love nor conscience, his wyffe and two sisters of his in howse with him still recusants, he hath hadd v children and yt is not known to the countrey to this daye wheare any of them weare baptized.

This Tunstead is by my Lord since the death of his father made the bayliff of the highe peake which is a great Quarter of the shyer and is an officer of suche creditt thear, by reason that few Justices doo inhabit that wyld contry, that he may com-

mand all that hundred. Nether is thear any parte of Darbyshyer so fraughted with recusants and semynaries as it is, for by probable coniectures thear are nier iijc recusants of one sorte and other in that one parte of the shyer. This Tunstead's eldest brother is a fugitive and a traytor of the conspiracy of Anthony Babington. And Godfrey Fuliambe, that marryed his sister, is also a traytor and a fugitive, he hath a younger brother that coasteth contries and is supposed to give intelligences, as well to papists beyond seas, as within the land; he lyveth in the state of a gentleman and sometymes is seen att his brothers Jhon Tunstead's.

This bayliff hath an uncle called Humfrey Tunstead who is supposed to be a priest and traveleth mutche abroad hear and thear in secret manner.

This John Tunstead hath plassed knowen daungerous recusants to be his under bayliffes as namely, Geordge Baggeshaw of the Marsh Grien in Chapell parish. This Geordge hath a sister, one widowe Mellors, a most obstinate recusant, and greatly suspected by thes that favor the state to have semynaries and daungerous persons resortinge to her house.

Yt was thought att my Lords goinge upp to London that he had geven intertaynment to Anthony Fitzherbert, the most noted daungerous recusant in all Darbyshyer, and well known to have hadd familiarite with seminaries and Jesuyts and hath benne longe tyme a prisoner in Darby gaole.

My Lorde hath a booke, which as I have harde was written by one Cunstable a kinsman of my Lord's, and no dowbt a politticque papist, this booke maketh a reconciliation betwixt the ij Religions and before my Lord Chancellor's death he shewed it to many, what pollisyes he hadd therein I leave to thear consideracions that canne better judge.

The reasons that have moved me to geve thes intelligences, pressure of conscience, Love of the Gospell, the saffety of her Royall Maiesty and preservacion of her Realme, and for none other cause, as God the Knower of all thinges canne beare me witnes

ROBERT BAYNBIDGE  
of Darby.

*Endorsed:* 25 January 1591-2, from Robert Baynbrig of Darby.



The letter which follows, with its enclosure, gives us a curious glimpse of part of the career of a member of the College. Edward Conyers matriculated as a pensioner of St John's 26 June 1577 and was admitted to the B.A. degree in 1580 or 1581.

It maie please your Lordships to be enformed that forthwith uppon the receipte of both your honorable lettres (together with the enstruptions) the one dated the xvijth of Februarie last and the other the first of Marche followinge, touchinge the staie and examinacion of all passengers cominge from beyonde the seas, or seekinge to goe forthe of the Realme. Wee assembled to gither at Chelmesford, conferred and agreed uppon a Court for the execution of that service distributinge ourselves into the severall partes of the Sheire neere the sea coast, accordinge to the apness of our dwellinge, appoyntinge also in everie devision for assistantes, some suche parsons as wee knowe to be discret and well affected, both Justices of the Peace and others. This xvijth of Marche wee have agayne mett together and enformed ourselves what hathe been done touchinge the said service. And have examined sondry parsons stayed, amonge whome wee fynde one Edward Conyers, gentleman, who arrived at Harwich out of Scotland the xijth of this Marche. And for that by his examynacion it apperethe that he had bene Sondrie tymes in Scotland, and nowe brought divers letters with him, wee thought fitt to sende himsele, to gether with his saide examinacion and letters unto your Lordships, to be further dealte with accordinge to your pleasures.

About the vjth of this Marche there was founde by one Mr Keygley, an assistante, dwelling at Grayes Thorock near the Thames, a lettre written in Dutche, driven a lande and taken upp there, harde by the waterside, which being at that tyme verie wett, he dried and after caused to be translated into English, uppon the perusing whereof, supposing the same to containe matter of suspicion, wee thought it convenient to send that also to your Lordships, for as muche as the partie that wrote it shoulde seeme to be remayninge in London. Thus muche for the present wee fynde worthie of advertisement to your Lordships. And so humbly take our leave. From Chelmesford the xvijth Marche 1593

Most humblie at your

Lordships commandment

THO. MILDMAY. JOHN PETRE.

THO. LUCAS. ARTHURE HERRYS.

*Addressed:* To the right honorable our verie good Lordes, the Lords of her Majesties most honorable privie Counsell.

*Endorsed:* 18 March 1593. Justices of Peace of Essex to the Lords. Edward Connors (apprehended with letters, comming by sea from Scotland) his examination. A dutche lettre found upon Thameside.

With this is enclosed the following:

The examynayon of Edward Conyers, gentleman, passenger from beyonde the Seas, landed at Harwyche the xijth of Marche 1593.

This examynate sayeth thatt he was borne at Ravensthrepp in Yorkshyre and is nowe of the age of xxxv yeers or thereabouts, and is of the howse of the Lord Conyers that sumtyme was. He sayeth further howe he was browghte up a studentt in Seint John's Colledge in Cambridge and was there by the space of iiij yeeres, and did commence Bachelor of Artes there; and also marryed with a gentlewoman of Yorkshyer, being the daughter of one Thomas Bishopp, a Scott, who was atteynted of treason for the rebellion in the Northe. By which wyfe he hadd a xxix. by the yere, which by the deathe of his sayd wyffe this examynate loste. Afterwards by the reason of sum tyle this examynatt did pretend to have unto certyn lands in Scotland, in the ryght of his sayd wyffe, he went into Scotland and made swytt unto the Kynge to have recompence for the same. The Duke of Leannox being his meane to the kynge, and in the end, after he hadd bene a suter a yeere and more, the Kynge gave him fower hundred markes Scottyshe, which is neere upon xxix. Inglyshe. And abowte this Marche was a twelve moneth paste, when as the Lord Burghe was Imbassydor there, Mr Robert Bowes leger, Imbasyder dyd prefer this examynate to sarve his Lordship in his charge at the Bryll in Holland, and at September laste this examynatt by the appoyntmentt of the sayd Lord Burghe wentt over unto Bryll and ther hathe served ever sythence as a common soldyer in his Lordships Bande, and nott being able to lyve upon that interteynment, by passport from Captayne John Price, Lyvetenantt Governor under the Lord Burghe, wentt from thence agayne into Scotland to Mr Bowys, the Imbasyder, to procure his letters to the Lord Burghe or the betteringe of his Interteynment. And after he had

obteyned these letters he came from thence by sea into England towarde the said Lord Burghe, and landyd at Harwich in Essex, hauyng aboote hym all these letters to delyver from Edinboro here in England. This examynat sayeth further howe as he passed the Seas from the Bryll into Scotland, as is aforesayd, he was spoyled of his apparell and of his money by the Dunkyrkees, and by the reason he was in a Scottyshe shyp, and thought to be a Scott, he escaped death as he thynketh.

EDUARDE CONYERS.

*Endorsed:* The examinacion of Edward Conyers.

Henry Punter, the hero of the following letter, matriculated as a pensioner of St John's 10 June 1573; he was admitted a scholar of the College on the Foundress' foundation 12 November 1575, when he gives Bedfordshire as his county, and was admitted to the B.A. degree in 1576.

John Hatcher, the writer of the letter, was admitted a fellow of the College 31 March 1533. He became Regius Professor of Physic, and at the date of this letter was Vice Chancellor of the University, being one of the very few persons who have held that office without being Master of a College.

My dewtie most humbly remembred to youre honor. Whereas of late Mr Drywood, a Mayster of Arte and one of the fellowes of Trinitie Colledge, gave me to understand your lordshipps great goodness towards him in a case of controversie betwene him and one Punter, late Scholler of St John's Colledge (for the which your Lordships travayle I am most humbly in the Universities behalfe to thancke your honor) and yet further complained of the subtile and faigned submission of the sayd Punter before youre honor, whereby he feared that it might com to passe lest the same Punter (under the coloure of penitencie, the rather because he had protested before youre honor his greate innocencie as is sayde, otherwise then in this one case betwene him and Drywood) findinge favour, should take the fitter opportunitie hereafter to do greater displeasure, as well to this Drywood as to other. Whereuppon he requested my letters to youre Lordship, as in way of reporte, what I had

hearde or knowen touchinge the sayd Punter's demeanor here in Cambridge. May it therefore please youre good Lordship to be advertised that albeit of myselfe I have not binne much acquainted with the conversation of the sayde Punter, yet my hap was to heare at large how my predecessor in this office, the last yere, did examine him. In which examination he was detectid of much disorder, as namely that he had uncased (as they call it) one of the stagekeepers of Caius Colledge, pluckinge of his visor; and at the first playes the same yere at Trinitie Colledge had violently pressed to com into that Colledge, even against the wills of such Maysters of Arte as were there appointed to see good order kept, insomuch that he had almost set that house and St John's together by the eares. And afterwards to revenge himselfe for that repulse there sustained, had prively crept into Benet Colledge, and taking upon him the habit of a stagekeeper, there to the greate disturbance of the whole assembly did assaulte one of Trinitie Colledge, whom also he afterwards chalenged into the fields.

Thus much I heard he was charged withall and himselfe not able to denie it. And notwithstandinge for these his doinges he was sharply rebuked by the officers, and he so humbled himself that all the heades thought he would not againe offend in that manner, yet I understand soone after at the second plaies at Trinitie Colledge his outrage was much worse, as youre honor (as I am enformed) hathe binne advertised by lettres from hence, subscribed by my predecessor and others, the heades. Surely this opinion is generally with us conceived of him, that all his submissions are dissembled and counterfeict, used to serve his turne to worke further mischief. And unlesse his shamefull dealinge against Mr Drywood (who for his parte only besecheth order for his safegarde) be severely punished, and after some extraordinarie sorte, it is feared least som unruly youtnes will take example therby to wreeke their malice on such as in the Universitie have justly corrected them for their defaultes. Your Lordships determination touchinge that one man may be singularly beneficiall to a greate many, and as an authentick president to this Universitie, against the dissolute insolency of unbridled stomackes.

I most humbly and hartely thanke your Lordship for your honorable gratulation and gentle remembrance, with your loving lettres of the first of this moneth, whereby I am fully encour-

aged so that what paines soever I shall take, I shall thinke them to little in this my function and office this yeare, for I ensure your good Lordship I will nether spare purse nor paines, that all thinges may go well to be accepted of your Lordship, and to the honor of the Universitie. Thus humbly takeinge my leave I committe your Lordship to God's most blessed tuition this 9th of December, Anno, 1579

Your Lordships obedient  
and faythfull poor depute  
JOHN HATCHER  
*Vicech.*

*Addressed:* To the right honorable my especiall good Lorde Burleigh, Lorde high Treasurer of England give theise.

*Endorsed:* 9 Dec. 1579. The Vicechancellor of Cambridge. The hurt by Punter to one Drywood a Master of Art.

R. F. S.

*(To be continued.)*



## THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

BY

THE MASTER.

GALATIANS iii. 28. *Neither bond nor free.*



THE College is now within four years of the completion of the fourth century from the date of its charter, the 9th April, 1511. It took the place of an earlier institution, then nearly as old as the College is now, Henry Frost's Hospital of St John the Evangelist, which in its later years sometimes styled itself the College of St John. This new Chapel preserves a structural relic of that ancient House, the arched piscina which may be seen built into the south wall of the sacrarium.

At this annual special service the College commemorates its Foundress and other Benefactors, having regard to the purpose and effect of their gifts, the maintenance of a succession of men qualified to serve God in greater or less spheres of work and influence in Church and State. "There be of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial."

Since the beginning of the present century we have been accustomed to centenary reminiscences. Day by day we are reminded of what was news of the day a hundred years ago. The year 1807 was made for ever memorable by the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Passed by the Lords first and then by the Commons, the bill received the Royal Assent at a

critical moment, in the morning of Lady Day as the clock struck twelve, immediately before Lord Grenville's ministry gave up the seals of office.

Two graduates of the College, Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce, had been leaders in the long struggle against the menstealers. Allied with them was their renowned elder contemporary Granville Sharp, who had taken up the cause of the negro slave before them.

Granville, son of Prebendary Thomas Sharp, and grandson of John Sharp, Archbishop of York, was born at Durham in 1735, the youngest of nine brothers. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed in London to a member of the Society of Friends. "After I had served (he writes) about three years of my apprenticeship, my master the Quaker died, and I was turned over to a Presbyterian, or rather, as he was more properly called, an Independent. I afterward lived some time with an Irish Papist, and also with another person, who, I believe, had no religion at all. . . . This extraordinary experience has taught me to make a proper distinction between the opinions of men and their persons. The former I can freely condemn, without presuming to judge the individuals themselves." Controversies with a Socinian and a Jew led him to study Greek and Hebrew, and in both he made his mark.

To the question of Slavery his attention was drawn accidentally by the case of a negro Jonathan Strong (1767), and he maintained that it had no legal existence in England. With his brother James he procured the release of Strong, but without any decision of the general question; and Strong's aggrieved owner, himself a lawyer, after demanding "gentlemanlike satisfaction" from Granville, commenced proceedings against the brothers. Their counsel gave them no hope. In 1729 Yorke and Talbot, the Attorney and Solicitor General, had given the opinion, that neither

Baptism nor coming to Great Britain or Ireland made a slave free; twenty years afterwards Yorke, then Lord Hardwicke, sitting as Chancellor, had solemnly reaffirmed this; and the Lord Chief Justice, Mansfield, was quoted (1767) as "decidedly of the same opinion."

Resolute and self-reliant, an Athanasius *contra mundum*, Granville Sharp proceeded to put the pernicious dogma to the test. Having never in his life before opened a law book, "except the Bible," he gave himself for nearly two years to a study of English Law so far as it related to liberty of the person, and found in it no justification of the opinion which he combated. In a tract setting forth his conclusions (1769) he cited the eminent Lord Chief Justice Holt (1689—1710) for the pronouncement, that "As soon as a Negro comes into England he becomes free." Blackstone, in his Commentaries, at first went all the way with Holt, but afterwards wavered.\*

Holt's opinion in the end prevailed. Judgement having been given in accordance therewith by Lord Mansfield and his colleagues in the case of the negro James 'Sommersett,' Sharp wrote in his diary, "Thus ended G. Sharp's long contest with Lord Mansfield, on the 22d of June, 1772."

Sacred to the memory of Granville Sharp stands a monument erected by the African Institution in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

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\* In his first edition he wrote (i. p. 123, Oxf. 1765), giving the reference Salk. 666, "And this spirit of liberty is so deeply implanted in our constitution, and rooted even in our very soil, that a slave or a negro, the moment he lands in England, falls under the protection of the laws, and with regard to all natural rights becomes *eo instanti* a freeman." For the words after 'laws' he afterwards substituted, "and so far becomes a freeman; though the master's right to his services may *possibly* [ed. 2, 1766 *probably*] still continue." The passage is given as from ed. 1 in Prince Hoare's 'Memoirs of Granville Sharp,' p. 92 (1820), with 'national' instead of 'natural.' It was quoted against Sharp in one of his cases from a later edition, with the ending ". . . may *possibly* still continue."



The popular belief that Baptism freed a slave may be accounted for by the saying of St Paul from which the text is taken, "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

The year 1759, notable in the Old World and the New, was the birth year of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and William Pitt the younger.

Clarkson (B.A. 1783) came early into notice as the author of a famous University Prize Essay,\* written in Latin, and a year afterwards published in English. Peter Peckard, Master of 'Magdalen' College, had preached before the University against the Slave Trade in 1784.† In the next year, as Vice-Chancellor, he gave out for the subject of the Members' Prizes open to Senior Bachelors, *Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare?* or, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their

\* "As it is usual to read these essays publicly in the senate-house soon after the prize is adjudged, I was called to Cambridge for this purpose. I went and performed my office." So Clarkson in 'The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave Trade by the British Parliament' (1808, 1839).

† A published University Sermon (Camb. 1788) on Micah vi. 8 against the Slave Trade, preached (it is not said when) by the Master of 'Magdalen,' is preceded by a dedicatory address to the Bishop of London, in which mention is made of Wilberforce and Sharp as "Leaders in this glorious undertaking," and of Clarkson's Prize Essay, which had been "laid before the world in more than more edition." Appended to the Sermon is a Report (15th Jan. 1788) of a Committee of the Slave Trade Abolition Society, signed by Granville Sharp as Chairman, which acknowledges Clarkson's services and the promised support of "many very respectable Members of both Houses of Parliament." On Clarkson's first devotion of himself to the cause, "in sight of Wades Mill" near Ware, and on his subsequent "pledge to the company" at the Middletons', see his History, vol. i. chaps. 7, 8, and Dr. J. E. Sandys' obituary notice of Dean Merivale in vol. xviii. 183—196 of the *Eagle*. The former spot was marked by an inscribed obelisk in 1879, and soon afterwards a portrait of Clarkson was acquired by the College and hung in the Combination Room near to that of Wilberforce (ib. xi. 124).

will?" Clarkson won the first prize (1785), and his success determined his career. The composition of his Essay had been made pain and grief to him by the horrors which it obliged him to dwell upon. Afterwards his facts seemed scarcely credible. Wandering in the woods he said to himself, "Are these things true?" "Then surely some person should interfere."

Up to this time he had no acquaintance with the doings of his forerunners in the crusade. Referring to an interview with a Quaker, William Dillwyn, he writes, "But how surprised was I to hear in the course of our conversation of the labours of Granville Sharp, of the writings of Ramsay, and of the controversy in which the latter was engaged, of all of which I had hitherto known nothing. How surprised was I to learn that William Dillwyn himself had, two years before, associated himself with five others for the purpose of enlightening the public mind upon this great subject. How astonished was I to find that a society had been formed in America for the same object, with some of the principal members of which he was intimately acquainted."

While the Sommersett case was pending Granville Sharp had written to Lord North, requesting his endeavours to put a stop to "the monstrous injustice and abandoned wickedness" occasioned by slaveholding.

Four years later (1776) David Hartley, a member for Hull, moved in the House of Commons, that the Slave Trade was "contrary to the laws of God and the rights of men," and the Quakers\* and the inhabitants of Bridgewater petitioned against it in 1783 and 1785 respectively. A Committee of the Quakers also drew up an appeal on behalf of "the oppressed Africans,"

\* In America they had for long set their faces against slaveholding, "till in the year 1787 there was not a slave in the possession of an acknowledged Quaker."

and presented copies of it (1784) to the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the members of Parliament, including Pitt, then Prime Minister, and Wilberforce, a member for Yorkshire.

Clarkson when his *Essay* was published (June, 1786) went about presenting copies of it, in the hope of enlisting persons of influence as coadjutors. In this way he introduced himself to Wilberforce,\* who said "that the subject had often employed his thoughts, and that it was near his heart." As a boy of fourteen Wilberforce had written to a York newspaper against "the odious traffic in human flesh."

A conversation at the Middletons' one day led Clarkson to exclaim, that he was "ready to devote himself to the cause." He had chosen the clerical profession and was in Deacon's orders; but from that time the course of his life was changed, and he gave himself unreservedly to work for the abolition of the Slave Trade. On his suggestion Wilberforce was invited to dine at Bennet Langton's and asked there to espouse the cause in Parliament. This he consented to do "when he was better prepared for it, and provided no person more proper could be found." An Abolition Society was formed and a Committee of twelve appointed, with Granville Sharp as chairman, all of them Quakers except Sharp, Sansom and Clarkson. At Holwood† Pitt advised Wilberforce to give notice of a motion on the subject. "Do not lose time (he added), or the ground may be occupied by another."

Wilberforce, a native of Hull, was descended from a Wilberfoss who served in the Scottish wars in the reign of Henry II. His College contemporary Thomas

\* In reply to a question put to him by Harford, he mentioned "a pamphlet of Clarkson's" as one of the things that first seriously turned his attention to the subject. See J. S. Harford's 'Recollections of Wilberforce.'

† On a spot afterwards marked by a solid stone seat with an appropriate inscription.

Gisborne testified that he was a universal favourite: "there was no man at all like him for powers of entertainment." He was genial, alert, interested in everything by turns. At the time when Clarkson was writing his *Essay* Wilberforce was on the eve of conversion to a strict religious life. One of his spiritual advisers was John Newton, an Evangelical divine who had been a slavetrader.

With conversion came the singlehearted devotion which an arduous enterprise required. After twenty years of varying fortune the campaign against the Slave Trade ended, as we have seen, victoriously a century ago. Twenty-six years later slaveholding was made illegal in the British Empire, and the aged philanthropist, who had for some time rested from his labours, died and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a statue\* commemorates him.

Of one of his great speeches Burke said that "it equalled anything he had heard in modern times, and was not, perhaps, to be surpassed in the remains of Grecian eloquence." Pitt testified that of all the men he ever knew Wilberforce "had the greatest natural eloquence." The effect of his oratory (writes Harford) was greatly heightened by the tones of his voice, which in his youth procured for him the title of "the nightingale of the House of Commons."

His sons and biographers, Robert Isaac and Samuel, gave too little credit to Clarkson; but they were children two and five years old in 1807, and it seems that they first looked into Clarkson's *History* of the movement, with preconceived opinions, twenty-six years after it was given to the world. Men of his day, who knew him better, accorded him higher praise.

The poet Wordsworth, admitted to the College in 1787, himself a devotee of liberty, would have noted his

\* The sculptor's working model is in the College Library.

doings from that time forth. When the Abolition Act of 1807 was passed he wrote a sonnet beginning,

Clarkson! it was an obstinate hill to climb:  
and he addressed him in it as 'thou who'

Didst first lead forth that enterprise sublime.

Southey, the Laureate, in 'The Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo,' imagines three statues of men preeminent as workers for freedom. Knowest thou (the Muse asks) who best such gratitude may claim?

Clarkson, I answered, first; whom to have seen  
And known in social hours may be my pride,  
Such friendship being praise; and one, I ween,  
Is Wilberforce, placed rightly at his side,  
Whose eloquent voice in that great cause was heard  
So oft and well. But who shall be the third?

Time, said my Teacher, shall reveal the name  
Of him who with these worthies shall enjoy  
The equal honour of enduring fame.  
He who the root of evil shall destroy,  
And from our laws shall blot the accursed word  
Of Slave, shall rightly stand with them preferred.

Lord Brougham, who had worked with Wilberforce, wrote to Clarkson in 1838, "I certainly had always heard you admitted to be the person who substantially began the controversy—who first brought the question forward. That this was Wilberforce's view of the matter also I really never had any more doubt than that he knew your name to be T. Clarkson." At a great anti-slavery meeting held in May, 1830, Wilberforce testified that his friend Clarkson, who was present, "had preceded him in that warfare."

Clarkson was a man of sensitive nature, with an infinite capacity for taking pains. As an agitator for Abolition he toiled incessantly, till ruined health obliged him to refrain for a while. He travelled many thousands of miles in quest of the detailed evidence and

the witnesses necessary to inform the country and convince the Houses of Parliament. His patient plodding was as indispensable as the eloquence and persuasiveness of Wilberforce; and justly does Southey set them side by side, as twin champions of liberty "worthy of the purest fame."

The history of the spread of sound learning is a history of emancipation: of progress in the direction of freedom of thought, speech, and action. The mention of Chief Justice Holt has taken us back to stirring times which illustrate this in a marked way. The political convulsion of 1688 synchronized with a revolution in thought. The new learning had led to independence in speculation and research. Science had lately won a decisive victory, and by its method and results was beginning to be a dominant power in the world. Isaac Newton, Richard Bentley, and the Seven Bishops were men of the same day.

Admitted to the College at the age of fourteen, Bentley graduated in due course in 1680. He was never elected Fellow, probably because his county was "full;" two Yorkshiremen being on the list of Fellows, so that by the Statutes then in force there was no room for another. When he was twenty years old the College nominated him to the Mastership of Spalding School. After about a year Stillingfleet, sometime Fellow of the College, Dean of St. Paul's and afterwards Bishop of Worcester (1689), wanted a tutor for his second son, and the choice fell upon Bentley. For six years (1683—1689) he resided with Stillingfleet, having abundant leisure and making good use of one of the best libraries in the kingdom.

The comparative worth of the ancient and the modern learning was a question which greatly exercised the wits of the day. Sir William Temple, in an Essay dedicated *Almae Matri Academiae Cantabrigiensi*, stoutly maintained, three years after the publication of Newton's *Principia* (1687), that the Ancients surpassed

the Moderns in art, literature, and every branch of science.\* He passed a glowing eulogium on the "Epistles of Phalaris," which Bentley shewed to be spurious in a Dissertation which gave startling proof of his learning and genius. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the Mastership of Trinity College, which he held for the remainder of his life (1700—1742), being also for fifteen years, from 1727, the Regius Professor of Divinity. Among his great enterprises was the settlement of the text of the New Testament, on a plan which has been carried out *mutatis mutandis* in recent times. The subject of his now lost Praelection for the Professorship was the text of the Three Heavenly Witnesses (1 John v. 7), which he proved to be unauthentic.† The greatness of Bentley has been fully recognised by those best qualified to appraise it. The spirit that was in him is reflected by his words, "Dare to have a mind of your own."

The protest of the Seven Bishops in a Petition to the King against his second Declaration of Indulgence (May, 1688) and the momentous consequences of their action are well known facts in constitutional history. Three of the seven were St John's men, namely, John Lake, Bishop of Chichester; Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; and Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, who had been Master in succession to Gunning.

\* See Temple's *Miscellanea*, Part II, Essay 1 (London, 1690). Monk and Jebb misdate the Essay, 1692, in their biographies of Bentley. Temple wrote in the Essay (p. 42), "But what are the Sciences wherein we pretend to excel?.. There is nothing new in Astronomy to vye with the Antients, unless it be the Copernican system, nor in Physick unless Hervy's circulation of the Blood. But whether either of these be modern discoveries, or derived from old fountains, is disputed. Nay it is so too, whether they are true or no."

† Porson wrote in his collected Letters to Travis (p. viii, 1790), that Bentley read a public lecture, which was still extant, to prove the verse spurious. The last person who is known to have seen the Praelection was Dr Vincent, Master of Westminster School and afterwards Dean of Westminster. It had been lent to him by a relative of Bentley. See Monk's *Life of Bentley*, 2nd ed. ii. 18, 19 (W. A. W.).

William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich,\* also of St John's soon afterwards signed a copy of the Petition: he would have signed along with the Seven if he could have reached Lambeth in time for their meeting, but his notice of it was kept back by a postmaster. The learned Stillingfleet, although not yet a Bishop, was at the meeting which drew up the Petition. He was also at the independent conference of London clergy, at which all present pledged themselves not to read the Declaration.†

After the Revolution, which soon followed, twenty Fellows of the College, including its historian Thomas Baker, and eight scholars became Nonjurors. "In the rest of the University there were but fourteen in all, and the same number at the University of Oxford."

Royalists have ceased to believe in

The right divine of kings to govern wrong, and English Law is a law of liberty; but perfect freedom is of course an ideal to which we can only approximate. All the parts of an organic whole, whether a material cosmos or a society, are interdependent. The old serfdom is an obsolete phase of the differentiation of classes. Emancipation replaces one set of obligations by another.

In the early days of the College, "One fourth part of the Fellows were always to be engaged in preaching to the people in English," at St Paul's Cross or elsewhere. Within the last quarter of a century this old statutory duty has been taken up again in a voluntary way, and a 'College Mission' has been established in South London. On one Sunday in each Term collections are made for it in Chapel, and this is the day for such collections in the present Term. The younger members of the College were largely responsible for its inception.

\* William Lloyd, Bishop of St Asaph, was one of the Seven.

† See Macaulay's History, chap. viii. Statues of Stillingfleet, Bentley, and Clarkson are among those on the outside of the College Chapel.



A former Fellow, preaching in Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday, 1883, spoke the word,\* but it was through the enthusiasm of undergraduates that the seed sown was not unproductive.

About the work of the Mission it must suffice to say now, as may be said on good authority, that it has been effective in itself as well as by way of example. It is such as would have commended itself to the pious Foundress of the College, whom it also expressly commemorates, for the Church of the Mission bears the unique name of the Church of the Lady Margaret.

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\* *The preacher and his message are commemorated by a brass in the Chapel with the inscription:*

AD MAIOREM DEI GLORIAM ET IN PIAM MEMORIAM  
GUILLELMI ALLEN WHITWORTH A.M.

HUIUS COLLEGII SOCII NECNON ECCLESIAE  
OMNIUM SANCTORUM IN VIA MARGARETAE  
PAROCHI QUI OBDORMIVIT IN DOMINO XII  
DIE MARTII A.S. MCMV ANNOS NATUS LXV.

HORTANDO QUANTUM ANIMOS VIR STRENUUS EREXERIT  
HI SCIUNT PARIETES AEDIS VOCIFERATUR WALWORTHIANA.



## CONSTANCY.

I HAVE some faults, I'll not deny,  
For man was perfect never:  
But he who doubts my constancy  
To slander doth endeavour.  
When Love and I acquainted be,  
Then nothing us shall sever;  
Joan for a time may cling to me,  
But I to her for ever.

\* \* \* \* \*

Belinda, Dear:—At your behest,—  
That I should tell you true  
What coloured eyes I love the best—  
I haste to answer you.  
Now summer skies o'er land and sea  
Unceasing mock that hue,  
What maiden's eyes can prison me  
But my Belinda's blue?

We sate beneath the golden glow  
Of autumn's ripening boughs  
In silence, clasping hands, and oh,  
How sweet our new-made vows!  
With rosy blush she whispered low:  
"Once more, dear, bending down  
Tell, how you came to love me so  
For my eyes of tender brown!"

The Yule-log roars in chimney wide;  
Upstairs, they romp and play:  
Come, Dolly, sit you down beside,  
And hark to what I say.  
"Come life, come death—come ebb, come tide,  
These words are true to-day:—  
There's only one for whom I've sighed,  
And *She* has eyes of gray!"



## A DOOMSDAY BOOK OF TWENTY-SIX CENTURIES AGO.

**H**ISTORY has witnessed many tragedies, but few perhaps more portentous or more pathetic than the long continued effacement from her scrolls of those countries which went to make up what may be conveniently termed the Ancient East.

Mighty deeds were performed in the days when civilization was young, in the two great river valleys of the Euphrates-Tigris and the Nile. Milleniums of almost uninterrupted progress produced a highly developed type of society which manifested itself in the bustling commercial life of great cities, and in the trade routes across the desert and the sea. Great monarchies there were, with an art and literature reaching back into an unknown past, into a past so remote that the antiquity of the oldest of European countries is slight in comparison, with a highly developed religious cultus, shaped in centuries of transition out of the crude beliefs of primitive man, with a legal system free from many of the trammels of customary law, and set forth in the codes of Empire builders.

Yet all this was doomed to pass away and leave for centuries scarcely a trace in history. The Persian and the Mede, the Greek and the Roman, the Saracen and the Turk, swept over the area of ancient Eastern civilization, and between them effectively brought it to an end. The palace of the king, the temple of the god, shared the same fate as the hut of the peasant. Great cities became mere dust heaps, lurking places of the wild beasts of the desert, while fair and fertile districts, once

teeming with life and industry, became howling wildernesses. Amidst all this desolation, indigenous art and literature vanished, and with them all memory of the civilization amidst which once they thrived. For centuries a thick cloud of obscurity enveloped the story of the ancient East—an obscurity but slightly illuminated by the meteorite flashes of the conquerors who overran it, reflected in the pages of the Old Testament, and in certain Greek and Latin authors. The names of a few warrior kings together with various semi-mythical stories and half understood allusions made up the sum total of the known history of Babylonia and Egypt in the early years of the nineteenth century. To-day matters stand upon quite a different footing. The spade of the excavator has been busy at work, revealing a lost and almost forgotten world to the modern eye. The ruins of great cities have been made to yield up their treasures. Not only royal monuments and temple inscriptions, but the correspondence of governors of provinces, private and commercial letters, deeds, and other records of commercial transactions of varying nature have come to light, together with many of the records kept in the great libraries of the kings. That these have been preserved in such numbers is of course owing to the material of which they are composed. Babylonian and Assyrian characters were impressed on clay, by means of a wedge shaped instrument, while it was still damp. The clay having been inscribed was baked like a brick, and these books of brick have survived where others would have perished. The cuneiform inscriptions of the Euphrates-Tigris valley extend as far back as the fifth millenium before Christ, and thus afford a unique opportunity to the student for observing the gradual development of the art of expressing thoughts and ideas in written characters. An examination of the documents at our disposal soon reveals the fact that the men who built up that civilization were not so very different in character, motive, and idea from those who

flourish to-day, and thus we are able to enter into the spirit of their social life and intercourse.

Much that took place in the twin river valley is of course still extremely obscure, but various periods of the history of Babylonia and Assyria are far less problematical than that of early England. One of the best known periods is the century immediately preceding the fall of Nineveh (B.C. 606), and containing the reigns of Sargon, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon and Ashurbanipal. The sources existing for the history of this century are very copious, although a vast amount of material has not yet been worked upon, and remains unexplored in the great European Museums. The work of transcription and translation is however being steadily carried forward, and volume after volume bearing on the subject issues from the press yearly. Among these publications perhaps one of the most interesting to the student of social institutions is the edition of an Assyrian census, translated and annotated by the Rev. C. H. W. Johns in 1901. There is no doubt that the Babylonian and Assyrian kings had a very accurate record of their dominions. Surveying was carried on extensively, and present day explorers are constantly coming across boundary stones containing full particulars about the adjacent land. No general survey has however been discovered yet, although it is quite probable that such was attempted. The census edited by the Rev. C. H. W. Johns relates solely to the district of Harran, and the evidence points to the reign of Sennacherib (B.C. 704-680) as its date. Harran was of course outside the bounds of Assyria proper, and formed part of Mesopotamia. It probably extended from the old Hittite kingdom of Carchemish, which became an Assyrian province on its annexation by Sargon in 717 B.C., across the river Chaboras to the borders of Assyria.

The early history of Harran is unknown. Harranu in Assyrian means a road, and the town which gave its

name to the district is evidently so named from its being situated at the crossing point of several great trade routes. The variant Biblical name of the country Pad [d] an-aram indicates the fact—which is confirmed by the census—that the population was Aramaic. A paddan was originally a measure of land which could be ploughed by a team of oxen in a day.

The population of Harran was largely made up of serfs bound to the soil. Such serfs were very common in Assyria. They were bought and sold with the land, yet they were able to own not only moveables but also landed property. They paid a rent in produce, in return for which their landlord furnished them with free loans of seed, food, tools, and crops.

The position of the serf was, however, different in Harran. The country evidently stood in a very peculiar relation to the Assyrian King. As conqueror he was its supreme landlord, and of him the serf held by a semi-military tenure, thus anticipating the feudal system of mediaeval Europe. The Assyrian unit for military service was known as the "bow." The "bow" was liable to furnish to the King, not as in the case of the Anglo-Saxon hide, one warrior, but two, an archer and an attendant spearman who was armed with a shield by which to protect the former. The size of the "bow" is uncertain, but it is known that Sennacherib was able to call out a militia consisting of 216,000 military units. This system was common to the whole Empire. In Assyria proper the service was the contribution of the owner of the estate, although performed by the serfs, and, as in England, royal charters exempted many lands from this and other contributions to which they were liable, while some estates paid dues to various temples instead of to the King. It was also possible for the owner to compound.

In crown lands, however, such as Harran military service was due from the peasants directly, and the produce of the fields was also liable to certain requisi-

tions. The Harran doomsday book is divided into numerous sections, each of which relates to a separate holding. Each section begins with the name of the head of the family, which is generally followed by that of his father; in some cases women appear as holders, doubtless where there are no male heirs, while co-holders are met with, *e.g.*, two brothers hold a farm between them, four women hold another farm in the same way. The name of the serf is followed by his occupation and an enumeration of his sons. These names have peculiar marks attached to them indicating how many terms of the service due from them has been completed, but no such marks are attached to the head of the family or his wife. Besides the military service and the forced labour of the men, work was also exacted from the women, probably spinning and weaving, but it may have included some form of field labour. In some cases the sons are not entered by name, the bare number only being given. This is always the case with the women, and although the daughters are mentioned separately no distinction is made between wives and other women, such as concubines, servants, or female relatives other than daughters, so it is difficult to tell how far concubinage or polygamy extended.

The description of the holding follows the enumeration of the family; so much land, either arable land, vineyards with so many vines, orchards, or plantations; barns and ponds (or reservoirs?) are entered, also cattle, oxen, asses, sheep, goats, camels, horses. Part of the population was purely pastoral, and part also was made up of the industrial inhabitants of towns: thus copper-smiths, goldsmiths, bakers, etc., are mentioned. The description of each farm is completed by its name, and in some cases the name of its previous holder is added. The scribe has also at frequent intervals totalled up the particulars of a township—so many agriculturists, so many shepherds, etc., in all so many souls, with so

much service of such and such a kind due to the King (indicated by marks). An examination of the names is very interesting. The bulk of the population is Aramaic, but the Arabs have encroached, while Assyrians are common. One curious feature is the identity of place names, with names in South Babylonia, *e.g.*, Gambulai occurs. It seems that extensive transpositions had taken place, and people from Babylonia settled on the soil in Harran bringing the names of their own cities with them. It is well known that Sennacherib wrought great havoc in Babylonia. Names also occur, containing among their component parts the names of Egyptian divinities, *e.g.*, Horus. Another interesting fact is the presence of men as agriculturists who had formerly been in some other occupation, *e.g.*, scribes, bakers, etc., but the circumstances of their change of profession is not apparent; they may have been settled on the soil either as a reward or punishment.

Large portions of the land were attached by way of endowment to the office of certain great officials, as a means of providing them with salaries. Thus there were allotments for the administrative governors of various cities, *e.g.*, Nineveh, Halsu, etc., for the sartennu (chief justice of Assyria), for the 'rab sake (the chief cupbearer), etc.

These grants were attached to the office, not to the person of the official, but it is not improbable that tracts of land were given out to individuals after the conquest. The census is in a very fragmentary condition, and contains, for example, no reference to the temple estates, which must have existed, since the Assyrians made it a settled point of policy to maintain undisturbed the cultus of the local gods. It is quite likely, however, that our particular record took no notice of any estates but crown lands pure and simple, and thus personal grants would not be mentioned. We have an example of such a grant in a letter to an



Assyrian King (probably Sennacherib) from Marduk-šumusur, who states that he had been given ten homers of land in Halah (a district close to Harran) by the King's father, and that his serfs have been forcibly dispossessed: as his palace duties prevent him visiting the place personally he pleads justice from the King.

It has been seen above that very little light is thrown by the census on the relation of the sexes, but since there is no great preponderance of either sex monogamy must have been the rule. The increase of population does not appear to have been very rapid—the number of children not greatly exceeding the married adults. The largest family contains eight, but it is probable that very often the family included married sons and their wives. More light on this and other questions connected with the social life of so many centuries back may be confidently hoped for from further discoveries. As yet the mound of Kouyunjik, which contains the site of ancient Nineveh, is the only place in Assyria that has been thoroughly explored, and we owe the discovery of the Harran census to the fact of its having been deposited in the royal archives at Nineveh. But there were other great cities besides Nineveh, some of them old capitals of Assyria, and much will doubtless be learned from a careful investigation of their sites. Enough has, however, already been discovered to disprove Sir Henry Maine's aphorism that all things moving save the brute forces of Nature are Greek in origin. Not only is it probable that historians of civilisation must revise their estimate of the extent to which Greek ideas were original, but it is at any rate not improbable that future generations will discover that much of what we owe to the East has not come through Greece at all. If the Celts sojourned for a time by the Caucasus mountains, as modern theories suggest, they probably came into contact with Armenia. Now Armenia is known to have been organised on a thoroughly Assyrian model, so the Celts

may have been reached by Assyrian influences at a very early date. Again it has yet to be ascertained how long the social structure of the old Mesopotamian lands remained after their disappearance as political entities. It seems likely, *e.g.*, that the organisation of Harran was too profitable to any conqueror to be readily abandoned, and much may have remained to the days not only of the early Byzantine Empire but also of the crusades. The extent to which the crusaders brought back to the West Eastern ideas is very problematical, but it is possible that in the future a startling light may be thrown on the history of European social structure.

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FROM GOETHE.

Ueber allen Gipfeln  
Ist Ruh',  
In allen Wipfeln  
Spürest du  
Kaum einen Hauch;  
Die Vögelein schweigen im Walde.  
Warte nur, balde  
Ruhest du auch.

EIN GLEICHES.

O'er all the hill-tops  
Silence like death,  
In all the tree-tops  
Scarcely a breath  
Is felt by thee now;  
Each bird has crept to its nest  
Wait only, soon thou  
Also shalt rest.

N. R.



## GRENADA.

### *An Imperial Poor Relation.*

**I**F the shade of the author of "The Bow of Ulysses" could revisit this island of all others in the West Indies, he, or rather it, would receive a grievous shock. Grenada seems to have impressed him more than any other island with the idea of a glorious past, a sordid present, and a hopeless future. He speaks of ruined wharves and deserted warehouses, of a town fast falling into decay, and fast disappearing under the luxuriant growth of the tropical vegetation.

When Froude paid his visit to the West Indies there was certainly every justification for the gloomy picture which he drew in so vivid and so impressive a manner. It was as if a giant hand had written "Sic transit gloria mundi" across the most ancient and the most dearly bought of all our colonies. We had fought so hard for the West Indies, and now through our own fatal policy of indifference and neglect we had reduced them to the very verge of ruin. But a brighter day has dawned, and there is now every hope of their once more returning to prosperity.

The modern visitor to Grenada might look in vain for the signs of decay which were so apparent at the time of Froude's visit. After a lovely run along the West Coast of the island, passing here and there some tiny settlement at the foot of the great green mountains, the town of St. Georges, the capital of the island, comes into view. It lies half in and half out of a small

landlocked harbour known as the Careenage. The original town seems to have been built on the outside of the harbour, but it has gradually spread over the S.W. Ridge, and now runs along one side of the harbour. High on the hills behind the town are the old forts of its early history, which made the place one of great strength; but their warlike days are done, and they now are appropriated to other and more peaceful purposes, one being used as a Hospital, another as a Lunatic Asylum. The white sand, the deep blue water, the picturesque old churches with their background of thickly wooded slopes form one of the loveliest pictures imaginable. Before landing and exploring the "melancholy monument of England's neglect" it is interesting to recall a few main points in the history of the island.

Grenada was first discovered by Columbus in 1498, but no settlement was made on the island. We next hear of it in 1627, when, together with several other islands, including Barbados, which had been colonised in 1625, they were styled the Caribea islands, it was made the subject of a grant to the Earl of Carlisle by Charles I. Considering that most of the above islands belonged to Spain the gift was an exceedingly generous one, but in the case of Grenada it seems to have been taken no advantage of, as the island remained in undisturbed possession of its original inhabitants, the Caribs, until 1650, when it was visited and re-occupied by an expedition from the French island of Martinique under the direction of the Governor Du Parquet. The French were at first well received by the natives, who were a brave and warlike race, but quarrels soon arose, and the French set themselves to exterminating them. This they at length accomplished. The scene of the last tragedy is still commemorated in the island. The survivors of the last struggle were driven by the French to the N. extremity of the island, where the cliffs rise to some height above

the sea, and here, rather than submit, they cast themselves over the edge and perished to a man. The cliff is known from this incident as Le Morne des Sautems, and the small town which has sprung up near the spot bears the name of Sautems, corrupted in the patois of the island to Soteers.

After this systematic clearance the island remained in the hands of the French, but little was done with it until 1714, when it was acquired by the French West India Company. Under their *régime* the island improved vastly, and became of some considerable importance. When the Company was dissolved it passed to the French crown and continued a French colony till 1762, when it suffered the general fate of the French West Indies and was captured by Great Britain, the capture being confirmed by the Peace of 1763. Once more, however, it fell into French hands, only to become an English colony once again at the Peace of Paris in 1783, as one of the many fruits of Rodney's great victory of the preceding year.

Its early history as a British colony is notorious for a sanguinary rebellion of the slaves and half castes who, under the leadership of a man called Fédon, seized a commanding position in the centre of the island—since known as Morne Fédon—and having got into their power Mr. Governor Home and several other members of the Council treacherously murdered them. This rebellion was only suppressed after some desperate fighting, culminating in the storming of the Morne Fédon. Since that time the island has remained uninterruptedly in English occupation. It was formerly, like the other islands of the group, an independent unit, but it is now united to St. Vincent and St. Lucia to form the colony of the Windward Islands, Grenada itself being the residence of the Governor.

Such is the history of the island told in a few words. Let us turn now to its present condition. When the great fall in sugar, consequent on the

outburst of philanthropy in England, which resulted in the emancipation of the slaves and also in the increased manufacture of the beet sugar, took place, Grenada, in common with all the other islands, felt the fall very heavily. The history of the West Indies up to that time had been one of unexampled prosperity, accompanied by unlimited extravagance and profusion. The owners of estates, who resided on the spot and looked after their own properties, lived in the most sumptuous and luxurious manner. They made no provision for any cessation of prosperity, with the result that when the fall came they had no reserve to meet it. In those cases where the proprietors were in England the effect was much the same but with one great difference. They drew their revenues from their estates, of the cultivation of which they knew little or nothing. When the revenues failed they were forced to return to the island, and in many cases to take up themselves the management and cultivation of their properties, which they were naturally quite unable to do successfully. The result was that the sugar estates fell from bad to worse, and in many cases were completely abandoned. Further, in a great many of these cases the properties were broken up into small portions and passed into the hands of the freed slaves. It is the large number of these small peasant proprietors which form such a distinctive feature of this colony.

But Grenada had one great advantage over some of her neighbours. She was not limited to the cultivation of sugar, as her soil is extremely fertile being principally formed of rich, volcanic loam. So she turned to look for some new product to restore her prosperity and she found it in cocoa. So far back as 1877 the cocoa returns show a marked increase in strong contrast to the decline in sugar. The cocoa is largely grown on the metayer system, which is particularly suitable in a land of peasant proprietors. By this system an estate is let out in portions for a period of five years.

During this term the tenant has to look after the young cocoa trees, which are very delicate in their early years, and in return for this he plants whatever he chooses on the rest of the land. At the expiration of this period the land reverts to the original proprietor, who pays a fixed sum for each cocoa tree which has reached maturity. Besides cocoa the island has a large number of nutmeg and spice estates which are extremely profitable. A grove of nutmegs is a very beautiful sight as the leaves of the trees are of a beautiful dark green, which makes a striking background to the fruit, in itself a striking object. Pale yellow on the outside, it opens when ripe and shows a white lining, enclosing the scarlet mace through the meshes of which the dark brown cover of the nut appears. During my stay in the island I visited one estate which is supposed to possess one of the largest groves in the world, the average daily yield being thirteen barrels. The principal market for the nuts is New York.

To return to the harbour and town of St Georges. There are no very striking buildings in the town itself except the churches, one of them the Old Roman Catholic Church having a very Old World look about it. I visited this and another which was pointed out to me as the Anglican Church. But there was a third which brought back memories of the Pitt Press. What could this be? On enquiry I found it was the Presbyterian Church. In former days the number of Scotchmen in the island was large, hence this fine building. But the old order has changed and now on the Sabbath Elder Macpherson, black as his top hat, wends his way to kirk along with Mr Mactavish, whose hue is what is technically known as *café au lait*.

Just outside the town is the Barbados village, a colony of Barbadian negroes who have emigrated to Grenada and become rich and prosperous members of society.

Most of my time in the island was spent at a cocoa estate not far from Grenville, the town at the northern extremity of the island. The usual way of reaching this place is by a small tug, but in the case of bad sailors the post cart which runs once a day is more desirable, as there is a nasty swell along the North Coast, as I found to my cost—anyhow, as my companion said “it does you an awful lot of good.”

However, having safely arrived, I spent a delightful ten days. The cocoa trees ran right up to the house with only a small space in front for the boucan or shed in which the cocoa beans are dried, and one looked out over miles of slopes covered with the trees, with a red roof peeping out here and there marking the position of neighbouring estates.

We had a charming day's ride to one of the great sights of the island—the Grand Etang—a beautiful lake lying in the crater of an extinct volcano. It is a considerable height above the sea and the air was deliciously cool, while on all sides the virgin forest—for this is Government land and the forest is carefully preserved—sloped down to the clear blue water. By the side of the lake is a Sanitorium where tired officials etc. from St Georges can put up for a moderate cost. We found one there with his family when we arrived and they seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves.

There is another similar lake situated in the crater of Mount St Catherine and known as lake Antoine. The inhabitants of this part of the island were in a great state of apprehension during the eruptions of 1902, as it was rumoured that this mountain was going to misbehave itself. However their fears proved groundless and Mount St Catherine conducted itself in a most exemplary manner during that most trying time.

I visited many parts of the island during my stay and my general impression was everywhere the same. On all sides was comfort and prosperity. If anything the labouring classes were too prosperous, as living is so



cheap that they can idle to their hearts content without starving and they are therefore apt to set too high a price on their services. It is this fact which has caused the immigration of so many negroes from Barbados, where they have been accustomed to work hard for a very small wage.

The most interesting problem in Grenada is the rise of the half caste. When the white man began to disappear at the time of the collapse of sugar the coloured man—that is the man with any admixture of African blood—took his place. Though the white men have returned to the colony to some extent, they have never recovered their complete predominance, and the Grenadan of to-day is not a white man. One sees it all over the colony—in the club, offices, etc., everywhere there is not the same hard line drawn between black and white which exists in other places.

Whether this is desirable or not is an open question. To those of us who are better acquainted with colonies where the general attitude is very different, it certainly comes as a revelation if not as a shock. But the fact remains that, while the prominence of the coloured race is very apparent, in prosperity and in loyalty to the Mother Country, in the face of continued neglect, Grenada is as conspicuous as any of the British West Indies.

H L. O. G.



## BOCCA BASCIATA.

“Bocca basciata non perde ventura, anzi si rinnova come fa la luna.”  
Tuscan proverb.

THAT there are sins I grant it true  
That meet and merit after-pain,  
Although for pardon we may sue  
And faint may be the faulty stain.  
But tell not me it was amiss  
From lips so fair to snatch a kiss.

For were it stol'n, no poorer now  
Are those curved lips nor less divine;  
As rich a crimson, I avow,  
They show as ere they met with mine.  
And where no loss is, who shall say  
That aught of thine was reft away?

And lips unkiss'd and lips that press'd  
On other lips and parted soon,  
Own no distinction East or West,  
By daylight or beneath the moon;  
So justly men this proverb use  
And say that kissing leaves no bruise.

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\* “Lips that are kissed lose no favour; nay, they renew themselves as does the moon.”



## CORSTOPITUM.

**T**HE history of Roman Britain is a fascinating subject, of which we know comparatively little. Caesar, of course, relates the story of his own invasions, but the real conquest and occupation of the island began at a later date, and unfortunately the historians from whom we derive our knowledge wrote for the most part at a distance, and the information on which they depended is generally meagre and often untrustworthy. But little as we know of the life and doings of our predecessors during the first four centuries, every year is enabling us to add a touch or two to the picture. At Silchester steady and scientific excavation is gradually revealing the habits and vicissitudes of a great civil town: elsewhere the occasional discovery of a villa shows us something of the style in which the more opulent classes lived, while the north of England and south of Scotland abound in traces of the military problems which beset the guardians of that troubled and shifting frontier during the last three centuries of the Roman domination,—traces which have exercised the wits of archaeologists from the days of Baeda to the present time.

It is in this northern region that the romance of the subject is principally to be found. In the south there were greater cities, a larger volume of trade, a higher standard of culture and comfort, and in all probability an entirely humdrum state of affairs, at any rate until the Saxon pirates began to raid the coasts and Carausius caused a flutter of excitement by seizing

the Channel Fleet and making himself an independent emperor in Britain. But north of the Trent there is the flavour of a lost romance in every valley. Northward from the Peak stretches that rugged tract of mountain country, which Camden calls "our English Apennine" and geography primers (thanks to Bertram and his forged Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester) style the Pennine Chain,—a region which must have supplied a full dose of excitement to many generations of Romans and Romanized Britons. There is some reason to believe that a great part of these uplands was rather a 'hinterland' or sphere of influence than a settled and organised portion of the province,—a place where semi-civilised tribes lived under the government of their own chiefs, behaving decorously so long as the Roman authorities were strong enough to enforce order, but acting, whenever they dared, much after the fashion of the Highland caterans and Border mosstroopers of a later age. Indeed, we may venture to suspect that the "Picts" whom Theodosius drove from the neighbourhood of Londinium, were in reality canny Yorkshiremen of the fourth century: to the "fat and greasy citizens" of the harassed town every armed marauder would, no doubt, be a "Pict" without distinction.

It was Julius Agricola who first subdued this difficult region: he carried the Roman arms to the foot of the Grampians, but how far he or his successors consolidated or even retained these northern conquests is a matter not free from doubt. Tacitus, his son-in-law, gives us a sketch of his campaigns, but with a judicious vagueness in respect of details which engenders a suspicion that the gallant general used to fight his battles over again at or after supper, and that the admiring historian listened without making notes and wrote down as much as he could recollect of the conversation the next morning. It is usually assumed that Agricola established a line of forts between the Forth and the Clyde, and another line between the Tyne and

the Solway; but much less is necessary to give a reasonable meaning to the words of Tacitus, and it is practically impossible to form any picture of the state of the North of England, until Hadrian appears on the scene. "What slaughter there was in Britain at the beginning of Hadrian's reign!" Fronto exclaims, and that is all we know of a lost rebellion or invasion and its suppression or repulse. But Hadrian came in person to resettle the province, and the result was the first Roman Wall.

The Roman Wall between Wallsend-on-Tyne and Bowness-on-Solway with its accompanying works, its fortresses, mile-castles, watch-turrets and military roads, is the greatest and most interesting monument of Roman rule in Britain; and yet how little we know of its origin and history, or of the seething tides of life which once ebbed and flowed in this seventy-mile strip of country! Seven cities claimed Homer dead, and as many originators claim, by the mouths of their respective partisans, a share in this notable work. The earth-works to the south of the Wall, commonly termed the Vallum, have by some been credited to prehistoric tribes; Agricola has been held responsible for many of the forts, and the stone Wall has been ascribed to Hadrian, to Severus, to Theodosius, to Stilicho, and to the abandoned provincials of Honorius' time. For many years Hadrian has been in possession of the laurels, but at the present time his wreath seems likely to be shorn of many of its leaves. Recent explorations have proved that near Birdoswald (Amboglanna), close to the eastern border of Cumberland, traces yet exist of a wall regularly built of layers of turf, and the best opinion is inclined to regard this as the sole relic of Hadrian's work: on this hypothesis it was replaced by the Murus, or stone wall, possibly in the time of Severus or possibly under Caracalla, the original fosse being used for the new wall, except in this little section of a mile and a half, where the space

was cramped by the great dene of the Irthing immediately to the south, and a new line was taken to the north of the old turf wall.

But whatever may be the solution of this ever recurring problem, the fascination of this border-land of a vanished empire remains the same, and in the second and third centuries its life must have been a curious kaleidoscope of many forms and colours, and a Babel of many tongues. Gauls, Spaniards, and various Teutonic tribes of Holland and Germany supplied the bulk of the garrison, but there were also Syrians and Moors, and inscriptions give us glimpses of other nationalities. Doubtless the 'esurient Greekling' came in the wake of the army, just as he followed our own forces to Omdurman, and doubtless he sold bad wine to the thirsty auxiliaries. Add to these the native races and the mixture which in course of time must have been produced by intermarriage, and we can form some idea of the patchwork population of the Wall country.

The Wall itself is the first and most interesting feature of the picture,—seventy-two miles of it, standing when complete perhaps twenty feet high and averaging seven or eight feet in thickness, with a large fortress every four or five miles, at every mile a sturdy little castle, and watch-turrets at more frequent intervals, according to the lie of the land. Each fortress was garrisoned by a cohort of auxiliary infantry or a troop of auxiliary cavalry, numbering generally five or six hundred men, but in some cases a thousand, and each of such bodies would have charge of a definite section of the Wall, supplying guards, pickets, and sentries for an allotted distance. Of the Legions, properly so called, the Wall knew nothing except on rare occasions: they built it, once or oftener they restored it, and sometimes they passed through its gateways on their way to a Caledonian campaign. Popular fancy is too apt to regard Roman Britain as a place where many Legions were constantly marching up and down every main

road; but as a matter of fact only three Legions were permanently stationed in the island,—the Second, styled “Augusta” (there was another Second Legion, styled “Parthica,” and another called “Adiutrix Pia Fidelis”) at Caerleon-on-Usk and in latter times at Richborough, the Twentieth, styled “Valeria Victrix,” which lay at Chester and left the island somewhere about the end of the third century, and the Sixth, styled “Victrix Pia Fidelis,” at York. These Legions came to the north only in case of special emergency, and even then the force was sometimes composed, not of complete legions, but of *vexillationes* or detachments of one or more. The humdrum work of guarding the Wall and policing the border was entrusted to auxiliary troops of many nationalities, and humdrum work it must have been, varied by periods when the excitement was too intense to be altogether pleasant. Once, or more than once, before the final catastrophe, an inundation of wild tribes swept down from the north, and widespread ruin was the result: the number of inscriptions of the time of Severus or his son, recording the restoration of some building which had collapsed through age, suggests that the officers of the northern district were trying to save their faces, and that the ‘*vetustas*’ was in reality a successful Caledonian attack.

However, these occasions must have been comparatively rare, and the blow, when it came, would be swiftly and suddenly delivered, depending for its success rather on surprise than on a sustained assault, rather on slackness and negligence in the garrison than on the military prowess of the assailants. In ordinary times the trouble would come from small parties of marauders trying to slip over the Wall in quest of plunder: in fact the line was to a large extent an isolation-barrier (Lord Kitchener would have made it of barbed wire), designed to prevent communication between the settled province and the unsettled north; the North was hardly worth the trouble of occupation,

but the North could lift cows and foment rebellion, and therefore, at least in theory, the North was rigorously excluded.

But even if service on the Wall was not the incessant series of battles commonly imagined, it was not altogether devoid of interest. The routine of drills and sentry-go would, no doubt, be monotonous, and the winter climate must have been trying, especially in the central region, where the Wall follows the basalt ridges of the Great Whin Sill; but often there must have been a chase, when a party of marauders slipped over the barrier on a moonless night, and the troops turned out the next morning to hunt them down: sometimes there would be a “little war” against some petty tribe of the northern wastes, which had cut up a hunting party or a company of mineral-prospectors; and sometimes there would be a buzz of excitement when the Imperial Legate, or in later times the Dux Britanniarum, came north on a tour of inspection. Hunting too may have been a frequent amusement: deer, boars, and wild cattle (such as to-day may be seen at Chillingham) abounded, and as an added zest there was always the possibility of the hunter being hunted in turn. Doubtless also there were periods of leave, when select parties would sally out to spend their pay in the manner too much beloved by the modern Mr Atkins, and possibly we have the scene of many such escapades in the Roman city of Corstopitum, the site of which lies on the north bank of the Tyne, about two miles south of the Wall, and just where the Dere Street, the great road from Eboracum to the frontier, crossed the river. Here excavations were carried out during the summer of 1906 by the Northumberland County History Committee, but the site is large,—nearly thirty acres,—and a complete exploration will take some years. A representative Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, has been formed to super-



intend the work, which will be continued until the whole city has been laid bare. The site is one of peculiar promise; the whole of it is agricultural land, and though it has been sadly plundered for building-stone, it has never been built on since the time of the Roman occupation.

It is an interesting place even now, and should become still more interesting as the progress of the excavations throws fresh light on the life and doings of this once busy and important town; for though *Corstopitum* may have been a military post at an early period of the Roman occupation, it is probable that after the building of the Wall it became rather a civil settlement, a great clearing-house for the commissariat of the eastern half of the Wall garrison, an official posting station on the great north road, and a pleasure resort for the men of the neighbouring fortresses, so that we may expect to find traces of a life more complex and cosmopolitan than we can trace in the purely military stations of the Wall itself. Here the Asturian trooper from *Cilurnum* would talk, drink, and perhaps quarrel with the cavalryman of the *Ala Sabiniana* from *Hunnum*, less than three miles away; here the *Batavians* of *Procolitia* would compare notes, and doubtless exchange grievances, with the *Frisians* of *Vindobala*, while the 'esurient Greekling' would lie in wait for the hard-earned *denarii* of all. A riotous place it must have been, when leave-parties came down from the Wall, and altars dedicated to *Astarte* and the *Tyrian Hercules* do not suggest quietude even in religion. The inscriptions on these altars are in Greek,—a fact which seems to confirm our conjecture as to the presence of *Juvenal's* pet aversion in *Corstopitum*.

Of the origin of *Corstopitum* we know nothing, and we are not even quite sure of its name, which may possibly be *Corstopilum* or *Corisopitum*. Some think that the place is the *Curia* mentioned by *Ptolemy* as a city of the *Otadeni*, and it may have been one of the

forts established by *Agricola*. But however that may be, the site is an admirable one,—a broad, level plateau, about a hundred feet above the river, which in Roman times must have swept in a great curve round the foot of the slope, embaying the city from south west to south east. Even today the view is wonderful: straight across *Tynedale* to the south is the mouth of the wooded valley of the *Devilswater*, with long, blue-grey ridges in the far distance beyond: half a mile away to the east is *Corbridge*, with its pre-Conquest church-tower, containing an arch which must have been "lifted" from the Roman town, and three or four miles to the south west a thin pall of smoke hangs over *Hexham*, where *Wilfrid* built his *Minster*, mainly with stones brought from the ruins of *Corstopitum*. We can imagine how beautiful this valley must have been when the uplands of either flank were still clothed with primeval forest, and the undrained haughs were luxuriant with flowers.

But what of the city itself? It seems to have been large in extent, as compared with the typical Roman fortress, and in shape a rough oval. Traces have been found of an enclosing rampart, apparently of earth with a core of rough stone, and in front of this was a fosse, except in the centre of the south side, where its place was supplied by a marsh at the foot of the slope; but before the end of the Roman occupation the rampart seems to have been to a large extent destroyed and the fosse filled up and partly built over, while above the marsh the edge of the bank was strengthened by a low retaining wall, and the marsh itself was used as the town midden, into which the inhabitants threw bones, broken crockery, old shoes, and other objects with the same happy carelessness that characterises the modern possessors of jampots and empty tins. Of the interior of the city it is impossible to speak definitely until further excavations have been made. Several buildings have been explored and planned near the brow of the southern slope, but the most interesting part of the work

was done on a site in the south west quarter of the city. Here were found the remains of a house of good quality, the different floor levels showing that it had been rebuilt more than once: the walls of at least two of the rooms had been faced with painted plaster,—apparently a low dado of dark marbled red, surmounted by a geometrical pattern in two or three colours on a light ground. Against the north wall of one of these rooms was a large range of flue-tiles for heating purposes, communicating by a horizontal flue with a furnace in another part of the building.

Not the least interesting relic of Corstopitum is the little that remains of the great bridge, more than a hundred and fifty yards in length, which once carried the road across the Tyne to the west side of the Roman city. The foundations of the south abutment and of several of the water-piers may still be seen in the bed of the river, and as the stream has changed its course to some extent since Roman times, it is probable that the remains of three or four piers are buried in the present north bank: indeed, recent boring operations seem to prove that one at least is standing three or four courses high, and this will probably be uncovered during the summer. The bridge appears to have had eleven waterways, and to have carried a roadway twenty feet wide.

The excavations will be resumed early in July, and it is hoped that still more interesting results will be obtained. Last year's work was mainly confined to planning the outlines of buildings by trenching along the walls, but it is proposed in future to clear the interiors,—a process which should produce much more extensive finds of pottery and small articles. No new inscriptions have yet been discovered, but it is hoped that this deficiency may be remedied during the coming season.

R. H. F.

## Obituary.

REV CHARLES STANWELL M.A.

On the 20th of March 1907 Charles Stanwell died at Ipsden Vicarage. For thirty-five years he had held the College living of North Stoke with Ipsden and Newnham Murren, three little parishes some two or three miles apart. They lie near Wallingford on the Oxfordshire side, North Stoke and Newnham near the river, Ipsden further inland. Together they number just over 600 people, of whom about half belong to Ipsden. The little church of Ipsden, with an almost perfect very early pointed chancel, stands on a bare spur of the Oxfordshire downs; but the vicarage nestles in a pretty wooded hollow with most of the village near it. On a bank opposite is Ipsden House, an ancestral home, which possesses a great well worked by a donkey in a wheel-drum, like that at Carisbrooke.

Stanwell's name is familiar to most readers of the *Eagle*, for he was always ready to send us something bright and charming; but a generation has passed since he himself was with us. We older men knew in him a scholar of exquisite taste and much originality, a man of rare simplicity and refinement, a delightful companion, and a loyal and constant friend.

Recollections of Stanwell's early days are hard to come by: I owe the following details to his nephew H. B. Stanwell M.A., of St John's, now head of the S. African College School, Capetown.

'Charles Stanwell was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, on 5th April 1836. His father was a collector of customs in connexion with the shipping traffic on the Trent. I remember him in the early seventies as a cultured and somewhat reserved old man living in the days of his retirement with his two daughters in Gainsborough. Charles was one of a family of four, two brothers and two sisters. His elder brother William was for many years in practice as a surgeon in Rochdale and died in 1884.

When Charles was young the family migrated to Gainsborough, and there the brothers attended the Grammar School. The elder brother went thence to St Bartholomew's Hospital. The younger, Charles, was offered a Scholarship at Westminster School, but his mother was unwilling to let him leave home, and

he remained a member of the Gainsborough School till he went up to St John's College. He was devoted to his mother throughout her life, and to her memory in his later years. I gather from what I have heard that the boys at the Grammar School in my uncle's time did pretty well what they chose to do, and I know that Charles attributed his love of learning more to his mother's care and guidance than to his school training. One of the daughters inherited the mother's talent and was a graceful writer: some of her poems were published.'

In October 1854 Stanwell came into residence at St John's. It was a glorious year in classics for our College. Besides Stanwell, we had A. W. Potts, afterwards the first Headmaster of Fettes College; J. H. Lupton, for many years Sur-Master of St Paul's School; F. Heppenstall, Headmaster of the Perse School and afterwards of Sedbergh; and Samuel Butler, the author of *Erewhon*, and the biographer of his grandfather of Shrewsbury and Lichfield fame.

There were no entrance Scholarships in those days: men chose their College and took their chances. Stanwell was elected a Scholar in the course of his first term. I have no adequate record of his undergraduate life. I know that he read at some time with W. Haig-Brown, afterwards the great Headmaster of the Charterhouse School, who was then Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke; and with C. S. Calverley of Christ's, whence sprung a delightful friendship. In 1856 he won the Browne Medal for a Greek Ode, and in 1857 the Browne Medal for a Latin Ode and the Camden Medal for Latin Verse. In 1858 he took his B.A. degree, being placed rather low in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. I think it likely that he had not read enough of the solid prose authors who count for much in the Senate-house; and he undoubtedly lost places by the History paper. Besides this he had suffered much from mathematical pitfalls in the Little-go, for he had no liking and indeed no aptitude for arithmetic and such like studies, and having fallen once at least into the hands of an over-strict examiner, he had a good deal of struggling with quite distasteful subjects.

Stanwell was essentially a scholar born, not made. There was a charm and grace about his work which never came by rule and book. An instinctive appreciation of literary form, an unerring taste, a delicate ear, an enthusiasm for all that was noble and beautiful in ancient writers, made his reading a

delight, and an informing power. And a true poet he certainly was, and a poet right through. His whole nature was permeated with a kind of simple enthusiasm which was felt in all his talk, and which coloured his outlook on men and women, on nature and the world at large.

In 1859 he undertook classical work at Tonbridge School, and here we have happily the testimony of an old pupil, the Rev F. W. Orde Ward, of Wadham College, Oxford, who in later years was Stanwell's neighbour in an Oxfordshire parish. Besides sending a most interesting notice, Mr Ward has kindly allowed us to print his beautiful verses *in memoriam*. The Tonbridge engagement seems to have been of a temporary sort, for in 1860 Stanwell was back at St John's taking pupils.

In 1861 he became Tutor and Assistant Master at Wellington College, under Dr Benson. There was much in the school routine, especially on its disciplinary side, which he could not have found congenial; but he remained at Wellington College till 1866, although he was elected to a Fellowship at St John's in 1862. While at Wellington he was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop

he always spoke with deep reverence and regard. Wellington won him many friendships, especially that of his colleague the Rev Arthur Carr, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (afterwards Fellow of Oriel), who has kindly sent some reminiscences. He gained too the friendship of Charles Kingsley, which proved a lasting joy. Eversley Rectory, where Kingsley was, is only a few miles from Wellington College, and there Stanwell was a frequent guest.

Stanwell returned to Cambridge in 1866, when I was made College Lecturer. We were brought together at once by College work; and this was the beginning of a friendship on which for more than forty years there never fell the shadow of a cloud. Walking tours were still in vogue in the sixties, and there was seldom a holiday in which we did not manage a tramp together. We walked in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and once in Switzerland; but the English Lake country was his especial delight, and again and again when we could get a vacant week we found ourselves in Langdale or Borrowdale, planning a few days' walk. He was the best of companions, always cheery, always unselfish, enjoying everything that offered itself—the rough fare of a country inn, the smile of a



pretty girl, a little bit of awkward climbing—always ready with some happy thought or apt quotation. Let me digress to give an instance of this readiness. We had walked together one day to my house, and as we went in, and heard my baby daughter crying, '*infantumque animae flentes in limine primo*,' said Stanwell on the instant, smiling as he put his hat down. It was splendid to see his delight in a mountain view; yet dearly as he loved the crags of Patterdale and Wastdale, he had a deeper love for the softer beauties of the Lakes; Borrowdale, Aira Force, and Rydal were closest to his heart. And happily enough it was on the banks of Rydal, when we were staying at Nab Cottage, that he won his future bride, Miss Mary D. Gwatkin. This was in 1870: and meanwhile he had been doing good work in Cambridge, taking pupils, examining, and acting as Junior Bursar for his College. Besides other duties he thus had the charge of the 'Wilderness,' our Fellows' garden, his favourite spot in Cambridge. In 1867 he won the Seatonian prize for an English sacred poem. From 1868 he held the living of Horningsey, still continuing to live in Cambridge, for there was then no vicarage house in Horningsey.

In 1872 he was presented by the College to his Oxfordshire living, and was married in September. Henceforth his life was uneventful and, so far as one can judge, singularly happy. His children grew up round him; he was fortunate in the society of many friends of culture and refinement among his neighbours and the surrounding clergy; and he found unending pleasure in his garden and in the beautiful undulating country which lies east and south of Ipsden, in the direction of Henley and Reading. He kept up his reading too, and did a fair amount of examining, and he got together a capital library of books, chiefly Classics and Divinity. He had an eye for choice editions, and knew and loved books inside and out. Virgil and Tennyson were his favourite poets, doubly dear to him from their perfect finish. For lighter reading Scott and Dickens were his favourite writers, and next, I think, Anthony Trollope. Yet, I remember, of all novels he cherished 'Shirley' most. To art of all kinds he was very sensitive: pictures especially he revelled in, and while he had no technical knowledge of painting he seemed guided, as in literature, by a sort of instinctive taste for what were really good and valuable.

And he was still the best of companions, as in the old Cambridge days. His bright humour, his almost boyish delight in a good story, his power of mimicry (which was great), his wonderful memory for apt quotation, grave or gay, seemed rather to gain than lose as years went on. It was a treat to hear him repeat the comic scenes from *Pickwick* or some of the immortal words of Mrs Gamp: a still greater treat to hear him read good poetry. His spare and wiry frame too seemed to lose little of its vigour; and quite lately he thought nothing of the ten miles' walk to Reading.

Two works at least of permanent value are due to his incumbency. Stained glass was placed in the chancel of Ipsden Church, with a 3-light East window of great beauty of design and colour, the work of Clayton and Bell. He also succeeded, after much vexatious difficulty and delay, in effecting the restoration of North Stoke Church. It has a chancel of Early English character, unusually rich for a country parish. The whole church was in a very neglected state, and the restoration has been carried out in a thoroughly conservative spirit, preserving all old features, and even having the approval of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

It remains to speak of Stanwell as a clergyman. I believe him to have been a man of sincere piety, very deep convictions, and unquestioning faith. He was a Churchman in heart and soul, and while always courteous and conciliatory he was absolutely unflinching and unswerving when truth or duty was in question. His sermons were like himself, thoughtful and refined, often really beautiful in expression and illustration; and his reading of the Church services seemed to me about the best that I ever heard. The duties of the benefice were not onerous, as the number of parishioners was small; but a character like Stanwell's had its effect, and he won the regard of many who had no liking for Church principles. A prominent Dissenter said to his former curate on the day of his funeral, 'I have known Mr. Stanwell for thirty years, and he has always been a gentleman.'

C. E. GRAVES.

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Charles Stanwell joined the teaching staff at Wellington College in 1861 as Headmaster's Assistant and Composition

Master to the VIth Form. At that early period in the annals of Wellington College with a few brilliant exceptions the standard of Classical proficiency was not high, and Stanwell's exquisite and refined scholarship had hardly a fair chance, but it doubtless left its mark as on the intellectual members of the VIth. Discipline was a difficulty with him. But if his authority was sometimes disregarded the opposition rose from no spirit of resentment or dislike, and the sweetness of his disposition won in the end. But Stanwell and the average schoolboy of that day did not quite understand one another. Each looked with a kind of amused interest on the other's ideals and pursuits.

In the Masters' Common-room Stanwell brought a new and delightful element. There was no one quite like him. But he soon gathered round him a group of devoted friends. And if there was any one thing which was specially characteristic of Stanwell, it was his constancy in friendship. Separated as we were by space for most of our lives, there was never a time when the sense of nearness in affectionate friendship was lost. Perhaps equally characteristic of him was his constancy to himself, I mean to his own character and views in life. I think I know of no one who remained so unaltered through all the periods of his life. He retained throughout a beautiful and almost child-like simplicity of character, which gave an intensity and directness to his conceptions of politics, religion, art and education. Next to his love of literature, and especially poetical literature, came his passionate love of nature. It was my privilege to witness and to share his intense delight in the glories of Swiss scenery in the course of a charming tour which we enjoyed together.

But perhaps what Stanwell's intimate friends will desire most to be remembered is his preeminent skill in Greek and Latin composition. His facility in this art must have been almost unique among his contemporaries at the time of his death. It is much to be wished that a *florilegium* of his verses might be edited by some congenial friend. Delightful examples of this gift will occur to many: I will cite one. Among other passages of English verse which I sent him for translation were Mortimer Collins' well known lines:

There was an ape in the days that were earlier;  
Centuries passed, and his hair it grew curlier:  
Centuries more gave a thumb to his fist,  
And he was a man and a Positivist.

At a very brief interval the answer came, 'of course I found the lines irresistible—

πιθηκὸς ἀρχὴν παντελῶς ἄνθρωπος ἦν,  
χρόνος δ' ἐθηκεν ἑλικοβοστροχώτερον·  
ἔρπων δ' ἐτ' ἀντίχειρι χεῖρ' ἐξώπλισεν  
ἄνθρωπον ἤδη δογμάτων ὑπέρτερον.'

ARTHUR CARR.

My acquaintance with Charles Stanwell began 1857-8. We were attracted to one another at first by our common love of verse writing (in which I was *impar congressus Achilli*), mountain scenery, and our antipathy not so much to Mathematics as to mathematical examinations. For Mathematics we felt the deepest reverence—*omne ignotum pro magnifico*. When I first entered his rooms I was struck by his almost Lilliputian library, which consisted chiefly of a few of the best classical authors in the Oxford editions, free from all commentaries, a small Liddell and Scott, and a Latin dictionary. Yet thrown thus mainly on his own resources, he took a First Class in Classical Honours. Even this feebly represented his merits, as will be admitted by every scholar who has read his Greek and Latin Odes, and his Latin Hexameters which gained the Camden Medal. I have been told by a Senior Classic that he considered Stanwell's Greek Ode one of the finest Greek poems that he knew. His Camden poem on 'Lutetia Parisiorum' contains many passages far superior to the average prize poem.

He thus describes the statuary of the Louvre, before it had disgorged the plunder of the 1st Napoleon:

Olim

ornabant istas sedes spolia alta superbis  
haud iusto direpta Italis; nunc reddita priscis  
sedibus agnoscunt temerati dedecus aequi:  
Laocoontis enim tantum non vivida membra  
luctabantur ibi; stabat Venus ore sereno  
fassa deam, telumque oculis sectatus Apollo.

Again, how skilfully, and in a manner that would have won the hearty good-will of Sir Walter, has he borrowed from the Lay of the Last Minstrel in these lines on Père la Chaise:

Scilicet hic magni quidquid, quodcunque venusti  
eripuit terris duræ inclementia mortis  
occultitur; noctis visenti gratior hora,  
tanta quies, tantumque loco dulcedinis addit  
sublustris polus, et tacitæ pellacia lunæ.

Verily those few plain Oxford editions bore goodly fruit, and Charles Stanwell was a born scholar and poet.

A sketch of Stanwell would be defective, if it made no mention of some of his prepossessions and prejudices, sometimes amusing, always amiable. His love of our College gardens was balanced by an equal antipathy to the surrounding scenery. Well can I remember how, if I persuaded him to join me in a country walk, he would sigh plaintively—'Well, promise me one thing, that you will not take me on the Barton Road.' Once, after a walk to Baitsbite, I pressed him to admit that the country had looked really beautiful. 'My dear fellow,' he replied, 'as far as I could, I have kept my eyes shut, that I might be spared the sight of the dismal scenery.' 'The charms of our Cambridgeshire villages, Madingley, Grantchester, Trumpington, Shelford,

once had its revenge. One day he was travelling near Newmarket, when a fellow-traveller informed him that he had 'made a rattling good book on the Cambridgeshire.' 'Ah,' replied Stanwell, 'a successful history of the County! Let me congratulate you.'

He was if 'in wit a man, in simplicity a child;' but child-like as his simplicity may sometimes have been, it was never childish, and though he might h  
as a 'gentle enthusiast,' his enthusiasm for a good cause was strong and unwavering, and he could show fierce wrath in denouncing anything like treachery, disloyalty or meanness. Then, like a gentlemen, he could soon cease to be gentle, and doubtless it was thus that he won the first friendship of so virile and strenuous a man, to a casual observer so unlike him, as Charles Kingsley.

His death came not only as a deep grief, but also as a painful surprise to many of us; for though he was in no way an athlete, his vital energy was great. He adds one more honoured name to the list of the good and loyal sons of the College the loss of whom we have recently mourned. 'In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die' 'but their works do follo  
*percut, sed abeunt, et imputantur.*

E. W. BOWLING.

#### ARCULUS CAROLO

Farewell, dear friend—for four and thirty years  
Of mingled cloud and sunshine, smiles and tears,

Once only have we met; 'twas in a crowd  
Of many friends, whose talk and laughter loud  
Rendered it hard with mutual speech to outpour  
Our deeper feelings as in days of yore;  
Yet as I felt the hand's familiar grip;  
Saw the bright smile illumine brow, eye and lip,  
I knew that our old friendship I could claim  
As still, through all the changing years, the same.

\* \* \* \* \*

When shall we meet again? One thing I know  
That in thy rest from earthly toil and woe,  
No spirit shall a kindred spirit greet  
For the eternal bliss of Heaven more meet,  
More free from guile, before the Throne divine  
Better prepared to stand, dear friend, than thine.

were thrown away <sup>E. W. B.</sup> upon him. But Cambridge

#### *Monumentum et pignus amoris.*

It must have been in the late fifties or the early sixties that Mr Stanwell came as composition master to Tonbridge School. I was in the Sixth Form then, and shall never forget his infectious enthusiasm, his alert look, his compelling eagerness as he dilated on some delicate idiom, or explained some difficult passage, or lingered lovingly on some poetic beauty. *Venit, vidit, vicit.* He took us all by storm, and if ever we had entertained any doubts as to the glory of the classics, he swept them away at once, and increased our affection, or created in us a devotion not unlike his own. To speak for myself, I am sure I never awoke to the riches and grace and grandeur of Greek and Roman masterpieces till they were revealed by his transfiguring touch. I remember, as if it were only yesterday, how eloquently he devolved favourite lines, or felicitous expressions. He seemed transformed himself as he rolled them out, and his whole face kindled and shone. His own compositions appeared to us unapproachably excellent, and we felt ourselves singularly fortunate in having such perfect models. It would be no exaggeration to say that his brilliant scholarship and vivid example permanently raised the standard of the Sixth Form, and it was with universal regret that we so soon lost his inspiring presence.

It was with the greatest pleasure that I discovered that he was our neighbour when we came to Nuffield Rectory, near Wallingford. He called very soon, and had a happy way of dropping in to tea at unexpected times, and no one could have been more welcome. Such fine manners, such courtly kindness, such chivalrous regard (not to say reverence) for women and children, we do not often meet in these days, in which, alas! sometimes disregard for respect means a lack of respectability. I knew none more genial, more sympathetic, more considerate, and his whole bearing to high and low alike was as polished as his verses. A walk, a talk, with him alone, was a peep into Paradise, of which he kept the keys. Then he poured out the treasures of his knowledge, and in him as in few the taste and the talent coincided. *Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.* To me he always seemed and always will seem the consummate type of a Christian scholar and gentleman. And I can pay him no better compliment. His glowing sympathies went out in all beautiful directions, and if he found no beauty anywhere his radiant genius would evoke it, making the little great and the homely enchanting. He had a most attractive personality, and in all he said and did I detected always a vital and virile tone (together with an almost feminine gentleness) that I did not find so much associated in others. He loved children, animals, flowers, and was a keen botanist, if not a scientific one. But perhaps his courtesy to women struck me most forcibly, and I am quite satisfied that the plainest girl to him had yet peculiar charms and wore a halo. His kind heart, his illuminating fancy, perceived beauty everywhere, and insisted on others' admiration of it as well as his own. Greek and Latin, as readily as English, poured from his lips during our not infrequent meetings and excursions, and I never consulted him about a quotation in vain. He was neighbourly indeed, and his services were always at my disposal. And an hour or two with him, in breezy conversation, speedily dispelled the cobwebs from the mind and the clouds from the life. And with all his great learning and ability, he never made me feel he was master and I pupil. He treated me as an equal and as if my own stores of knowledge probably exceeded his. I never heard him indulge in idle gossip, nor would he condescend to repeat any scurrilous scandal that happened to be circulating in the diocese. Bright, quick, tolerant, expansive in every

good way, he invariably appeared to me; and I am sure he could not have said an unkind word or done an unkind act to anyone—even to his worst enemy, if indeed he possessed one. If any better country clergyman ever lived, I certainly have not met him. My ideal will always be Charles Stanwell, *quem amoris causa commemoratum volo.*

Beloved, revered, I never knew how large  
And lovely was the world, till thou didst take  
Me (thy dull pupil) by the hand and break  
Down the old barriers of my narrow marge,  
Bidding me awake;  
I had not guessed the greatness at my side  
In flower and fern, the microcosms  
Fair shoots out into infinity and blend  
With the Eternal, but for wisdom wide,  
Master and Friend;  
With thee big doors did, out of Nature, yield  
Treasures of truth a boundless

Ranges of knowledge without limit lay  
Open before thee in far classic climes,  
Dowered with the riches of all thoughts and times;  
Thine heart had heard, fresh from their deathless day,  
The enchanters' chimes.  
Others might falter in their faith, but thou  
From proved allegiance would'st not vainly veer,  
But did'st on seas of mighty legend steer  
Straight for the Blessed Isles with venturous prow,  
Scholar and seer.  
Guided by thee and taught I gathered much,  
Earth gave its secrets at thy magic touch.

Vast was thy trust, that vision knew no bound,  
And bare as jewels on the breast the scars  
Which were but shadows of thy shattered bars;  
For stood thy native place, God's trysting ground,  
Among the stars.  
For thee sufficed the ancient truths and ties  
Hallowed by use and immemorial years,  
Dread armour dinted by ten thousand spears,  
And dear with unforgotten chivalries,  
Immortal tears.  
Doubts merely marked, like smoke still heavenward curled,  
The moving watchfires of the moving world.



Beloved, revered, thine was one only plan,  
 To do what came the nearest and was right,  
 Regardless of of blame or promise bright;  
 To show a perfect Christian gentleman,  
 Walking in light.  
 For fear or favour nothing would'st thou do,  
 But just the joyous service of the hour,  
 Tending a weary soul or wounded flower;  
 It was the suffering child or woman, who  
 Felt all thy power.  
 I learned love was, as faith yet onward clomb,  
 Life's transformation and lord of the tomb.

F. W. ORDE WARD, late Rector of Nuffield, Oxon.

Stanwell was present in June, 1904, at the Johnian dinner in the College Hall; and in the pages of the *Eagle* he described the guests, the speeches, and the festival, in Latin verses which have a true heroic ring. The concluding lines are singularly beautiful.\* He delighted in nothing more than in re-visiting Cambridge and meeting his old friends. And he loved the College with a filial ardour—the courts, the grounds, the very stones, no less than the long associations of our glorious past. In truth Domina Margareta never had a truer or more loyal son.

#### REV JOHN PROWDE M.A.

The Rev John Prowde, Vicar of Nether Thong, who died on the 3rd of February last, at the age of 65, was the son of Mr John Proud (the name was afterwards altered to Prowde), and was born at Loftus, Redcar, Yorkshire, 3 January 1842. He was educated at Sedbergh School; he was first curate at Cleckheaton, then at Nether Thong, and became vicar of

\* *Salve antiqua domus, caraeque ante omnia sedes,  
 et nemora implacido cordi spirantia pacem;  
 quorum adeo dulcis vitae inter taedia surgens  
 Mnemosyne subit et largo solamine mulcet.  
 densior en postes atque interfusa columnas  
 umbra pavimentum tetigit, lunaeque sub arcu  
 noctis dote frui nutanti fronde salictum  
 suadet, arundineisque admurmurat unda susurris.*

Nether Thong in 1879. We take the following notice of him from *The Guardian* of 20 February 1907:—

There has been laid to rest in the beautiful churchyard of Nether Thong, which lies on the hills above the little town of Holmfirth, in the West Riding, the body of John Prowde, who for thirty-three years had been the faithful priest of that parish. Throughout the parish there were tokens of grief at the loss which his people had sustained, and all felt that something had gone out of their lives which could not be replaced. Mr Prowde was ordained forty two years ago to the curacy of Cleckheaton, and for nine years served under the late Rev J. A. Seaton, one of the earliest of the old Tractarians in the West Riding. In 1874 he entered upon his long period of service at Nether Thong, and in 1879 became the vicar of that parish with the unanimous good-will of the people. In his own quiet, unostentatious way he was soon at work with clear aims. Much needed doing to the fabric of the church, and for its services. In a few years' time, with the hearty co-operation of all his people, a spacious new chancel, with organ chamber, was consecrated, the side-galleries of the church—a Peef church—were removed, and great improvements were made in the number and character of the services. In due course a weekly celebration was added. Large sums of money were raised for an organ and the extension of the churchyard; and the walls of the chancel were beautifully decorated with paintings of the Evangelists and tokens of the Passion. The day-schools were enlarged and put in complete repair at a considerable cost. Few parishes have been left better equipped than his.

But Mr Prowde's real work lay in another direction. He taught the full faith of the Church with clearness and persuasiveness, and to-day there is not a parish in the deanery that has so long a list of faithful communicants, for its size, as Nether Thong. His charities were unfailing, and done in secret. He was greatly loved by the children, and, as the writer has often seen, they crowded round him as to a father whom they loved and trusted. He was a strong and life-long supporter of the S.P.G. and S.P.C.K., and yearly sent substantial contributions to these Societies, besides supporting the Diocesan Institutions. Mr Prowde had large interests. He was an archæologist of extensive knowledge. Few men had a

wider acquaintance with the churches of this country, especially those of Yorkshire, than he. He had travelled much on the Continent, and he ever delighted to visit the Cathedrals and great churches. He had been hoping this year to pay a visit to Iona, but by the will of God this desire was not to be satisfied. In the autumn, though there was no outward sign of the coming end, he had been visiting some of the scenes of his early days as though for the last time. While staying with a friend in Westmorland he went to the town of his old school, Sedburgh, with the intention of once again climbing up Winder, but a storm came on and prevented him from carrying out his wish. He was sixty-five, and never married. He had only a brief illness, and passed away quietly from heart failure just before the church bell called his people to Matins. The friends who knew him most intimately loved him best for his disinterestedness, sympathy, and quiet piety. He was laid to rest in his churchyard, 800ft. above the sea-level, with a pall of snow on the hills. The Office at the grave-side was touchingly read by his oldest friend, the Rev. James Harrison, the venerable Vicar of Barbon, with whom were associated Canon Fowler and the Rev J. W. Jeffery.

J. D.

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REV JOHN HENRY STORK, M.A.

The Rev John Henry Stork, Vicar of Ashby St Ledgers, Northamptonshire, died at his Vicarage on January 26th, at the age of 74. He is truly described in an obituary notice as "one of the old school of clergymen and scholars," and it is mainly as such that it seems fitting to notice him here.

He came up to St John's in 1853, and brought with him from Pocklington Grammar School a great reputation for scholarship, and great things were expected of him. Unfortunately he broke down completely in health, and was thus deprived of the academic distinctions which seemed to be so surely within his grasp. But from that time to his last days he remained essentially a student and a scholar, and as such impressed himself upon all who knew him.

If he had gained the university distinctions which, but for his health, he seemed likely to gain, and had remained at Cambridge, it is probable that he would have taken his place

as one of the great teachers of his time. For his capacity for interesting his pupils and imparting his knowledge to them was truly wonderful.

His work during half a century began and ended as a parish priest, and the middle portion of it was given up to teaching. Scholar, student, archaeologist, a lover of poetry and a writer of it, a lover of music and a composer of it, he was still intensely interested in games, and few old Cambridge men could have taken a keener interest in the annual Inter-University Boat Race and Cricket Match than he did, to the very last.

For some years he had been very infirm in health, but to the end of his life he displayed the same qualities which he had displayed at Cambridge. His health completely broke down there, but he returned and took his degree, though he had to content himself with a third class, when, but for his health, he might confidently have expected a first. He never dwelt on this disappointment, and never during the remaining fifty years, with always indifferent health and sometimes serious breakdowns, did he allow his health to dominate either his mind or his body. He stuck to his work and to his post, whatever that post might be, right up to the end.

He was carried to his grave by the men of his village, and his parishioners will remember him not only as a refined and cultivated man, but as the devoted parish priest, who walked to his work as long as he could walk to it, and when he could no longer walk to it, drove to it.

Such an example is always fresh, and a notice of it is no more fitting in the Magazine of a Parish where an old clergyman ends his working days, than in the Magazine of a College where those days were begun.

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THE REV CANON CHARLES NEVILL KEELING, M.A.

The Rev Charles Nevill Keeling, who died on the 10th of March last aged 64, was the son of the Rev William Robert Keeling (of St John's, B.A. 1833), Vicar of Blackley, near Manchester. He was born at Blackley, 9 March 1843. We

take the following notice of him from the *Manchester Diocesan Magazine* :—

Charles Nevill Keeling, rector of St James', Collyhurst, for 34 years, and Honorary Canon of Manchester since 1895, being appointed rural dean of Cheetham shortly after, died on Sunday morning, March 10th, after a very short illness. "He died, as he desired to die, in the midst of his daily duties, and without the weariness of a long delay." Few men were better or more worthily loved. The crowd of clergy and laymen, who represented the many societies to which he was so valuable a counsellor and helper, as well as the number of his own parishioners who flocked to his funeral, spoke of the widespread esteem in which he was held. In his own parish of St James', Collyhurst, his first and only incumbency, to which he clung with faithful consistency for more than 33 years, the memory of his unflagging zeal and self-forgetting life will be held in unabated reverence at any rate by the two generations who were the objects of his devoted pastoral care.

By his death Manchester has lost a clergyman whose career from boyhood to the end is in the best way typical of the real power the Church of England possesses. The son and grandson of clergymen, in their day as respected by their parishioners as he has been in his, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, as they had been, and as his son has been after him. He took his degree at Cambridge, and was ordained in 1866. He served curacies at Alderley Edge and St Saviour's, Chorlton-on-Medlock. In 1873 he was appointed by Bishop Fraser to the newly-formed district of St James', Collyhurst, before church, or schools, or rectory were built, and where he held his earliest services in "an upper room" over a coal yard. He and his wife were indefatigable temperance workers, and every form of parochial activity likely to influence his parishioners for good was untiringly maintained in this distinctly working-class population. But a wider area than even the populous district in which he was so well beloved, and than the city, whose spiritual welfare he served so assiduously, suffers by his removal, for his attention to the details of the work of the many Diocesan Committees he was called to assist made that work the more efficient for his advice, and still more because of the ungrudging service he rendered in undertaking not infrequently what may be called the drudgery of their execution. Usefulness was

Canon Keeling's pre-eminent charm and grace. His adaptation to service in his own inherent character, and the supply of power from above, made it possible for him in a wonderful degree to meet the ever increasing demands he permitted to be made upon his time and strength and mental capacities. The more he ministered the light the more his lamp was fed. Foreign missions especially lay near his heart, and his work as honorary organising secretary of the Church Missionary Society, for the large district of Manchester and East Lancashire, occupied a large part of his time. To his energy and remarkable organising powers the large annual meeting of the society in the Free Trade Hall owed year after year its unvarying success. All who were present at the late meeting of the society, which took place the very day after his death, felt that it was a fitting seal to his devotion to this great cause. The Bishop, who was in the chair, spoke of his own debt to Canon Keeling's advice and service, and in a few accurate touches portrayed very truly his character. He had well gauged the sterling quality of his friend. "Quiet, unassuming, patient, tactful, full of wisdom, full of sweetness, he was always ready to help in every good work, and his word of counsel was always valuable." That was the Bishop's testimony. Along with this those who knew him most intimately recognised a yearning that gradually grew on him as life ripened for a larger common ground of co-operation between Churchmen in the work of the Kingdom of Christ. Where he conscientiously could he was ever trying to extend the limitations of personal partialities, while at the same time he held firmly to the vital truths which were the secret of his power of work, and the basis of his spiritual experience. But his grandest endowment was his singleness of eye. That made "his body full of light." He had no worldly ambitions. He never sought any honour or temporal advancement. He lived and worked under the conviction that the Master of the Household knew best where He needed each servant to work, and that when even was come He would call His labourers, and pay them their hire. To Canon Keeling that even has come, and that call, and that reward.

## REV JOHN FITZHERBERT BATEMAN M.A.

One of the most devoted and attached members of the College passed away from amongst us on April 2, in the person of Mr J. F. Bateman. His father was the Rev John Bateman, Rector of East and West Leake, Notts (of St. John's, B.A. 1822, who died 2 May 1882); he was born at the Vicarage of Mickleton in Derbyshire, 6 April 1829. Like his father he was educated at Repton School, which he entered in 1843, and he was admitted to St John's 4 May 1847. He took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1851, and took a second class in the Classical Tripos of that year, when Lightfoot was senior and Dr Joseph Mayor second Classic. In those days the county preferences for certain fellowships were still in force, and Mr Bateman was admitted to a Beresford Fellowship on 8 April 1851.

He had rowed in one of the Lady Margaret boats, and was President of the Club from the Lent Term of 1852 to the October Term of 1853. In the October Term of 1851 he presented a pair of silver oars to the Club, and the "Bateman Pairs" have been an annual fixture ever since. It is interesting to note that the Bateman Pairs were won in 1853 by the late Mr George Baker Forster, who had been at Repton with Mr Bateman, though he afterwards left for St Peter's School, York; and that they have been held by Mr Forster's sons: T. E. Forster in 1879, R. H. Forster in 1889, and W. E. Forster in 1890. While at Cambridge Mr Bateman wrote a book entitled, "Sketches of the Rise and Progress of Rowing at Cambridge," one of the earliest works of its kind, and now very scarce. He was also an early exponent of slow round-hand bowling, and, after playing in several matches for the University, might have had his cricket "blue" but for family reasons.

Mr Bateman made an almost annual practice of coming to Cambridge for a few days, putting up at "The Hoop," and there having the officers of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, sons of old friends, and other junior members of the College to breakfast with him. On these occasions, if tradition can be trusted, he always told exactly the same anecdotes. The courtly and kindly host was probably quite unaware that his guests came prepared to hear these, and that the close attention

with which they were followed was prompted by the desire to note whether the slightest variation was introduced into the narration.

For a time, after taking his degree, Mr Bateman followed the custom, usual in those days, of combining tuition with parochial work, in which double capacity he for a short time assisted the late Mr. Isaacson, at Freshwater. After serving in one or two curacies there came in 1861 a somewhat unexpected vacancy in the united Rectory of North with South Lopham, in Norfolk. This is one of several livings subject to an old trust, the owner of the advowsons being bound to present a Fellow of St John's. Mr Bateman's father had acquired this qualified right of presentation, and naturally presented his son, who was still on the list of Fellows.

Mr Bateman's predecessor, the Rev James Barrow (of St John's, B.A. 1815) had been instituted to Lopham 2 January 1823, and left it for the Rectory of North Wingfield, near Chesterfield; the latter living he held until 1878, and he died at Southwell 12 April 1881, aged 87.

Mr Barrow had been an easy going man, and Mr Bateman found full scope for his energies in his new cure. The following extract from *The Diss Express*, for April 26, gives some account of his work at Lopham:—

Noticing the recent death of the Rev J. F. Bateman recorded in your paper, I feel that a man so long connected with the district of Diss needs a few comments on the life now ended. Though Mr Bateman left this district more than eleven years ago he retained an interest in it to the end of his life, and regularly took in the *Diss Express* to keep himself conversant with the events of the neighbourhood where he had spent 34 years of his life. Mr Bateman went to Lopham in 1861, just after his first marriage. The first few years of his life there were not very comfortable. He succeeded an easy going, good natured man of means, who took matters very easily. He found both churches in bad repair, a Trustee School at South Lopham, and no Church School at North Lopham. He also found parish matters casually administered, but before he had been ten or eleven years in the place both chancels had been restored, a schoolhouse called the Albert Room had been built at North Lopham, the crowded churchyard at North Lopham



had been enlarged, and the charities in the North parish had been placed by the Charity Commissioners on a sound foundation. Mr Bateman being a man of strict order himself could not be satisfied until everything with which he had to do was of the best order he could manage. In a few years more the naves of both the churches were restored and new rooms added to the Rectory. He had deep sorrows whilst Rector by losing his wife in 1874 and his only child in 1886, and though his later days were cheered by the devoted affection and help of his second wife, Lopham always had its sad side to him which made the place more endeared. In 1887 he threw himself heartily into the celebration of the first Jubilee in both parishes, one farmer being heard to say, "Our Rector has quite come out; he has set his purse open with a crotched stick, and lets us all put our hands into it." He was probably the first Rector in the district to do away with the old Tithe dinner, and this caused some unpopularity, but later on he was in the habit of substituting a dinner to the officials of the two parishes—churchwardens, guardians, overseers, and other leading residents—and these meetings were much appreciated. Cricket had been the favourite game of his youth, and he always ardently supported it, for many years gathering together the young public school boys and others from long distances to play in what became known as "Bateman's match," the sides being composed of lads East and West of Lopham Rectory, from Banham on the one side to Thornham or Mendlesham on the other. During the last few years of his life he was secretary of the Clerical Society in his district, and also Rural Dean of Rockland, in both of which offices he carried out the same business habits which were a part of his life. The well-ordered side of life always attracted him more than the sentimental, and he was felt to be on all sides a practical man. His heart, though, was much set on his old parishes and district, and he took the deepest interest in the welfare thereof, paying frequent visits after he left, and, as before said, reading everything he could about the neighbourhood. He has now passed to where, doubtless, comprehension is greater still, and his works follow him. He did what he could whilst here in the best way he could, and we trust this may be said of all of us when we, too, have passed from sight.

On leaving Lopham Mr Bateman retired to Hampstead and

devoted much of his time and energies to the business of various church societies, a sphere of activity in which he had always been interested. This kind of work he thoroughly enjoyed. It is difficult to conceive of a man who could be a more assiduous attendant at meetings of all kinds, whether designed for some purpose of religion, or charity, or simply social. He undertook also the superintendence and assistance of the infirm people in an almshouse in his neighbourhood.

He was a man of singular simplicity and modesty of character and was liked by all. He had a turn for business, however dry; there was perhaps an inability to grasp the motives or views of others, which perhaps tended to limit his usefulness, and prevented his securing that influence which sometimes came to his inferiors in capacity. Still no sense of disappointment marred his peace, if he had none of the fiery zeal of the enthusiast, he had a singular serenity of temperament, and if one enterprise was not wholly satisfactory, he cheerfully turned his energies in another direction. The one thing which, perhaps, did pain him, was that of his not being taken in the spirit in which he took other people—with the simplest intention to do good. It is gratifying to think that if in some cases misunderstandings arose they were all removed long before his death.

Among other enterprises in which Mr Bateman always took a keen interest was the College Mission in Walworth. Soon after it was started he assembled all Johnians within many miles of Lopham; he summoned Dr F. Watson and Dr A. Caldecott from Cambridge to enlist local sympathy. By his untiring demand for sixpences for a College Sermon, which he printed, he provided a considerable part of the fund which he raised to provide an Organ in the Lady Margaret Church. His tall figure will be missed at future meetings of the Mission.

Only a short time ago he transferred the limited right of presentation to Lopham, above described; this he had inherited from his father. The advowson is now therefore absolutely in the hands of the College. In giving directions for the legal conveyance he laid great stress on the point that the transfer was made "in consideration of the great love and affection" he bore to his College.

It may be mentioned that the church of South Lopham is

one of a character that would make it a notable Norfolk Church, were it not seven miles from any station and not near any great road ; the Norman central tower has great dignity and beauty. North Lopham is of interest as one of the last villages in which the weaving of damask, as a home industry, survived. There are still one or two linen merchants there, but the weavers' looms are things of the past.

For thirty-four years this fine specimen of a country rector represented the College in South Norfolk, he represented it well and in these pages we need attempt no higher praise.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*May Term 1907.*

The Governor General of India, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has appointed the Honourable Sir Denzil C. J. Ibbetson (B.A. 1869). K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies; Sir Denzil Ibbetson took over charge on March 5th.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed a Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland; Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael, bart. (B.A. 1881), has been appointed a member, and is to be Chairman of the Board.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has appointed the Right Hon Sir John Tomlinson Ilibbert, K.C.B. (B.A. 1867), Chairman of the Lancashire County Council, to the post of Constable of Lancaster Castle.

Sir C. Kinloch Cooke (B.A. 1878) was elected a member of the London County Council in March last; he has been placed on the Parliamentary and Teachers' Superannuation Committees.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have appointed a Committee to promote the creation of a Pension Fund out of the resources of the Commission, for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices. Sir Lewis T. Dibdin (B.A. 1874), Dean of the Arches, is a member of the Committee.

Baron Kikuchi (B.A. 1877), President of the University of Tokio and sometime Japanese Minister of Education, has been delivering courses of lectures under the Martin White benefaction in the University of London. He lectured in May on "Japanese Educational Administration" at the London School of Economics and on "Japanese Education" at King's and University Colleges in the months of April, May, June, and July.

Baron Suyematsu (B.A. 1884), who was sometime ago made a Privy Councillor by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, has now been decorated directly by the Mikado with the First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun for his services to his country during the late Russo-Japanese War.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr Donald Kingdon (B.A. 1905), barrister at law (now Legal Assistant and Inspector of Schools), to be a member of the Executive Council and an official member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Gambia. Mr Kingdon was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 5 July 1905.

Mr W. Bateson (B.A. 1883) F.R.S., Fellow of the College, will deliver the Silliman Lectures at the University of Yale, U.S.A., during the coming autumn.

On March 15th it was announced that the Rev Prebendary E. A. Stuart (B.A. 1876), vicar of St Matthew, Bayswater, had been appointed by the King to the Canonry of Canterbury Cathedral, vacant by the death of Canon F. J. Holland. *The Times* of that date has the following:—"The appointment of Prebendary Stuart to succeed the late Canon F. J. Holland on the Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral will cause great satisfaction in evangelical circles, and is a just recognition of diligent pastoral and evangelistic work done during 30 years in London and other large centres of population. Educated at Harrow, where he was captain of the eleven, and at St John's College, Cambridge, where he was boat-club captain, Prebendary Stuart has a fine physique, which has stood him in good stead, so that he can withstand the fatigues of the mission work, wherein his chief services to the Church will still lie. He came first into prominent notice when in 1879 he was appointed to follow the present Bishop of Ripon as Vicar of St James's, Holloway. More definitely a party man than his eloquent predecessor, he became for platform purposes one of the champions of the Evangelical causes, and is an active member of the National Church League. But recent experiences have shown him that it is possible to co-operate heartily with those from whom he differs, and any who recall some of his earlier and more militant utterances do so only to contrast them with the peaceful part that he took in the "Mission of Help" to South Africa and with his refusal to turn the visit to partisan purposes. The visit may possibly be repeated this summer. He is chairman of the London Diocesan Board of Foreign Missions and has been a prebendary of St. Paul's since 1905."

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society of Literature held on April 23rd, Dr Taylor, our Master, was selected one of the Vice-Presidents, and the Ven. Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), a member of the Council of the Society for the ensuing year.

Sir Francis Sharp Powell (B.A. 1850), formerly Fellow of the College, was entertained at a complimentary dinner at the House of Commons on April 26th to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his first return to Parliament as Member for Wigan, on the 28th of March 1857. Sir Francis sat for Wigan till

1859; he represented the Borough of Cambridge from 1863 to 1868, the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1872 to 1874, and has again represented Wigan since 1885. Had it not been for the two or three breaks in his Parliamentary career, Sir Francis Powell would, in fact, be the Father of the House of Commons. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour presided at the dinner, and a large number of Unionist Members of Parliament were present. The special menu card bore the following inscription:—"Te, Franciscum Powell, ascriptum Curiae Brit. fere per lustra decem, Regni et Eccles. servum fidelem, amici tota mente salutant." It is noteworthy that Sir Francis Powell's constituents are erecting, in the Market Place of Wigan, a statue of their member in recognition of his political services and many benefactions to the town.

The Rev H. F. Stewart B.D. (B.A. 1886), of Trinity College, has been elected a Fellow and Dean of the College. Mr Stewart has also been appointed a Lecturer in Modern Languages, Classics, and Theology.

Mr T. J. I'A. Bromwich (B.A. 1895), Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed a College Lecturer in Mathematics. He will commence his duties in October next.

On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the University of Glasgow in April last the degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev W. Page Roberts (B.A. 1862), Canon of Canterbury, and the degree of LL.D. on Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Principal of the University, and Baron Kikuchi (B.A. 1877), President of the University of Tokio.

On the result of the recent Fellowship examination held in Trinity College, Dublin, in May last, Mr R. W. Tate (B.A. 1894) was awarded the Madden Prize of £400 and a Fellowship prize of £60. Mr Tate was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1903, *ad eundem*.

The University of London has conferred the degree of D.D. on Mr H. H. Scullard (B.A. 1888) for a thesis entitled, "Early Christian Ethics in the West, from Clement to Ambrose," and an essay entitled, "St Martin of Tours." It has also conferred the degree of D.Lit. on Mr J. H. E. Crees (B.A. 1904) for a thesis entitled, "Claudian as an Historical Authority."

The Faculty of Theology in the University of London have appointed the Rev Prof. W. H. Bennett (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of St John's, to be their representative on the Senate of that University.

The University of London has appointed Professor H. G. Seely, F.R.S., to be their representative at the centenary celebration of the Geological Society in September next.



The Rev C. A. A. Scott (B.A. 1883) has been appointed to the William Dunn Professorship of New Testament Literature and Exegesis at Westminster College, Cambridge.

The Rev Herbert Hayes Scullard (B.A. 1888), of Bedford, has been appointed Professor of Church History, History of Religions, and Christian Ethics, at New and Hackney Theological Colleges.

Mr A. Kahn (B.A. 1889) has been appointed Headmaster of the London County Council Camden Secondary School for Boys.

Mr E. Eliot Smith (B.A. 1898) has been elected President, and Mr. W. L. Balls (B.A. 1903) Secretary, of the Cairo Scientific Society.

Mr E. Gold (B.A. 1903), Fellow of the College, Superintendent of Instruments in the Meteorological Office, has been appointed to the Readership in Dynamical Meteorology, established for three years from October 1, 1907.

Mr W. J. Hawkes (B.A. 1903) has been appointed Headmaster of the Woodrough's Preparatory School, Moseley, near Birmingham.

The Lightfoot, University, Scholarship for 1907 has been awarded to Ds Z. N. Brooke (B.A. 1905), Scholar of the College.

The John Winbolt (University) Prize for 1907 has been awarded to Ds J. E. Sears (B.A. 1905) for his Essay "On the longitudinal impact of metal rods with rounded ends."

The first Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship for 1907 has been awarded to Ds J. H. Bentley (B.A. 1906), Foundation Scholar of the College.

Mr W. G. Gregory (B.A. 1888), who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 15 May 1889, has been appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Mr R. Casson (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as a District Judge, and is posted to the Headquarters of the Bassein District, Burma, as Judge of the District Courts at Bassein and Henzada. He has also been placed in charge of the current duties of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bassein district, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Mr Balak Ram (B.A. 1900), I.C.S., has been appointed Deputy Accountant General of the United Provinces, India.

Mr C. T. McL. Plowright (B.A. 1900) M.B., B.C., has been appointed Surgeon to the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, held on Thursday, April 25, the following members of St John's had licences to practice physic granted to them:—H. E. T. Dawes (B.A. 1903), St Thomas's Hospital; A. T. Densham (B.A. 1903), Guy's Hospital; A. W. Hayward (B.A. 1902), Westminster Hospital; R. S. Jenkins (B.A. 1902), London Hospital; R. R. Walker (B.A. 1903), Guy's Hospital. The same gentlemen were, on Thursday, May 9th, admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Rev J. E. Hewison (B.A. 1869), Vicar of Westwood, near Bradford-on-Avon, has been appointed chaplain to the Bradford-on-Avon Union.

The Rev F. C. Marshall (B.A. 1884), Rector of Doddington, near March, has been appointed Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

The Rev W. H. Whiting (B.A. 1884), Vicar of Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, has been appointed Rural Dean of East Elloe.

The Rev W. Holden (B.A. 1884), Rector of St Augustine's, Newton Heath, Manchester, has been appointed Rural Dean of Cheetham.

The Rev M. W. Churchward (B.A. 1882) has been appointed Principal Chaplain to the Forces at Woolwich.

The Rev B. Long (B.A. 1891) has been appointed a Surrogate in the Diocese of Oxford.

At the Lent Ordinations, on St Matthias's Day, February 24<sup>th</sup> Mr W. C. H. Moreland (B.A. 1889), of Wells Theological College, was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London in St Paul's Cathedral, and licensed to a curacy at St Peter's, Cranleigh Gardens.

The following ecclesiastical preferments are announced:

Name.	Degree	From	To be
Stacey, R. H.	(1889)	C. St Leonard's, Shore-ditch	V. Christ Church, Chesham
Cubitt, S. H.	(1891)	C. Ludlow, Salop	R. Fritton, Great Yarmouth
Harrison, C. C.	(1880)	C. Dagenham	V. Dagenham
Bell, C. E. B.	(1884)	V. St Mary, Whittlesea	V. Chelford, Cheshire
Bryan, W. A.	(1878)		P. C. Boyton, Launceston
Hatton, C. O. S.	(1894)	C. Whittington, Chesterfield	V. St Michael's, Hinton Admiral
Atkinson, R. W.	(1883)	V. St John's, Deptford	R. Hammerwood, East Grinstead
Allen, W.	(1879)	V. St Mary's, Loughton	R. Wickham Bishops
Thomas, T. W.	(1875)	V. St Barnabas, Cambridge	R. Newton Marsh, Wisbech
Keeling, C. P.	(1896)	C. St James, Collyhurst	R. St James, Collyhurst
Fedden, W. C. D.	(1886)	C. St Mark's Millfield, Sunderland	V. St James, West Hartlepool

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number: Professor Seward to represent the University at the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Ulisse Aldrovandi to be held at Bologna in June, 1907; Mr J. Gibson to be an examiner for the Special Examination in Logic; Mr T. R. Glover to be an examiner for the Hare Prize in 1909; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of the Sites Syndicate; Mr W. Bateson to be one of the representatives of the University at the Seventh International Zoological Congress to be held at Boston, U.S.A., in August, 1907; Dr A. Caldecott to be an examiner for Part II. of the Theological Tripos in 1908.

Two College livings have recently become vacant. The Rev A. Shears (B.A. 1851) has resigned the Rectory of Black Notley, in Essex, under the Incumbents' Resignation Acts. To this the College has presented the Rev W. Warren (B.A. 1877), formerly Fellow of the College, and now Vicar of Postlingford.

The united benefice of North Stoke, Ipsden and Newnham Murren, in Oxfordshire, became vacant by the death of the Rev C. Stanwell on March 20. At the request of the Bishop of Oxford, the College has postponed making a presentation in order that the Bishop may have time to consider a scheme for some rearrangement of the work of the united parishes.

During the present Term sermons have been preached in the College Chapel, on 21 April by the President, on May 5 (Commemoration of Benefactors) by the Master, and on May 26 by Mr F. A. Hibbert, Headmaster of Denstone College.

The annual dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards is to be held this year on Thursday, June 20th. Members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years are invited on the present occasion: 1856—1863; 1876—1881; 1892—1897.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1907 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subjects of their dissertations not later than May 22nd; dissertations to be sent to the Master not later than August 24; the examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 19th. The election will take place on Monday, November 4th.

#### WILLIAM GILBERT, M.D. AND FRANCIS BACON.

From "Memoirs of the life of Sir Humphry Davy, F.R.S." Vol. I, 309—311).

The first epoch of Electrical Science must be referred to the time of Gilbert, and his views are developed in the treatise *de*

*Magneis*, published in 1600. The ancients were acquainted with two electrical bodies only, amber—*elektron*, which has given the denomination of the Science, and *lyncurium*, which is either topaz, or tourmaline. Gilbert ascertained that a great variety of substances were capable of being excited, as glass, sealing-wax, resins, gums, and most of the earthly bodies, and that their electricity was impaired by moist air and aqueous fluids, but not by oily and resinous substances; and he supposed electrical attraction to be a general property of matter, and thus contrasted with magnetic attraction, which was peculiar to bodies containing iron. His work is worthy of being studied, and I am surprised that an English edition of it has never been published. Gilbert was a man above his age. In his own times his philosophy was little attended to; and one reason why it was neglected in later periods, is the singular reproach thrown upon it by the great father of modern experimental philosophy (Francis Bacon). "Men (says he in his book *de Augmentis Scientiarum*) are continually carrying too far their own favourite theories, and endeavouring to accomplish everything by their own peculiar arts. Plato had made all philosophy theology, Aristotle logic, and Proclus mathematics; following these sciences as their first-born children, and making them their heirs to the exclusion of others. So the chemists explain all things by the processes of the fire-place and the furnace; and our countryman Gilbert, has attempted to raise a general system on the magnet, endeavouring to build a ship out of materials not sufficient to make the rowing pins of a boat." In another place he treats the important electrical facts which Gilbert had discovered as fables. The illustrious critic of the Sciences was occasionally misled by his zeal for the destruction of prejudices and false opinions, and by his contempt for the absurdities of the ancient schools. Anxious to build up his own great edifices with his own materials, and by his own strength, he refused all assistance; and the founder of a new and grand philosophy, he scorned to blend either the facts or the opinions of others with what he conceived to be peculiarly his own work. Confident of greatness, and looking with a steadfast eye towards the creations of his noble genius, he did not fully see the merits of others; as in the meridian light of our own sun we cannot perceive the stars, which are nevertheless the suns of other systems. No one can exceed me in admiration of this great man, and it is with a feeling of humility that I venture to say, that his reproach of Gilbert is unjust. Gilbert undoubtedly considered the earth as inclosed with magnetic poles, and this is now acknowledged as a truth. He perfectly and most accurately distinguished between magnetical and electrical attraction; and he supposed, by a singular felicity of induction, and with a kind of prophetic sagacity, that the motions of the heavenly bodies might depend upon a peculiar gravitation or attractive power. He was far from possessing an unwarrantable

spirit of generalisation. In his Latin preface he says, in words which may be thus translated:—"My object is to arrange facts, founded on trials of the properties of natural things, and to give to my subject demonstrations similar to those adopted in geometry, which on the most simple foundation raises the most magnificent works, which, by a few propositions, founded on the properties of things belonging to the earth, enables the mind to comprehend the structure of the heavens. I renounce all subtleties connected with letters. I depend upon things which may be made evident to the senses, things which may be easily traced; and nothing in this treatise has been done in haste, every experiment has been carefully repeated."

The following extract from a catalogue of books gives the full titles of Gilbert's writings.

77 GILBERT ON THE MAGNET, FIRST EDITION. (*Title:*) | GVILIELMI GILBERTII COLCESTREN- | SIS, MEDICI LONDI- | NENSIS, | DE MAGNETE, MAGNETI- | CISQUE CORPORIBVS, ET DE MAG- | no magneti tellure; Physiologia nona, | plurimis & argumentis, & expe- | rimentis demonstrata. | (*Here a woodcut device.*) | LONDINI | EXCVDERAT PETRVS SHORT ANNO | MDC. | Sm. folio, with numerous woodcuts and a folding plate; one or two headlines shaved and the margins of a few leaves wormholed, but nevertheless a good and perfect copy in

1606 £10.

78 — the same. Sm. folio, a remarkably tall copy, having the signature of W. Barlow on the title; calf 1600 £18 18s.

William Barlow, the original owner of this copy, was the author of *Magneticall Aduertisements* . . . 1616. At the end he caused to be printed a letter of Gilbert, in which the celebrated author of *de Magnete* refers to his own book and mentions the probable addition of an appendix containing some of Barlow's experiments:—" . . . I shall be glad to see you, as you write, as any man. I will have any leisure, if it were a moneth, to confere with you, you have shewed mee more, and brought more light than any man hath done . . . he is a great Magneticall man [, Johannes Franciscus Sagredus], and writeth that hee hath conferred with diuers learned men of Venice, and with the Readers of Padua, and reporteth wonderfull liking of my booke, you shall have a copy of the letter: Sir, I suppose to adjoyne an appendix . . . to my booke after a while . . . and I would have some of your experiments . . . W. Gilbert."

79 — | *Tractatus, sive Physiologia Nova* | DE | MAGNETE, | Magneticisq; corporibus & magno | Magnete tellure, sex libris comprehensus, | a GVILIELMO GILBERTO COLICE- | strensi, medico Londinensi. | *In quibus ea, quæ ad hanc materiam spectant, plurimis | & Argumentis exactissime absolutissi-*

Omnia nunc diligenter recognita, & emendatius quom ante | in lucem edita, aucta & figuris illustrata, opæa &

studio D. | WOLFGANGI LOCHMANS, I. U. D. | & Mathe- matici. | . . . | . . . | (*Here a device.*) | SEDINI, | Typis GOTZIANIS. | ANNO M. DC. XXXIII. | Sm. 4to., with plates and diagrams: calf Stettin, 1633 £4 4s.

A work containing many curious experiments and ingenious suggestions, and a complete history of all that had been written on the subject before Gilbert's time. He was the discoverer of many of the properties of the loadstone, and his researches form the basis of many important recent inventions.

We take the following advertisements from two recent catalogues of second hand books:

345 CAMBRIDGE—*The Eagle*, a Magazine, supported by Members of St John's College, with illustrations, Vols. 1 to 23 inclusive, 23 vols. 8vo, half calf (binding of first few vols. slightly rubbed), VERY RARE, £8 8s. (Rz. 6) Cambridge, 1859-1902.

In many cases the above has the names of the contributors supplied in MSS.

1151 Cambridge.—*THE EAGLE*, a Magazine supported by the Members of St John's College, vols. 1 to 23, with the names of some of the early contributors supplied in pencil, with illustrations. 23 vols. 8vo, half calf 42s. Cambridge, 1859-1902.

Contains important papers on Literary, Historical, and Anti- quarian subjects, many by well-known writers. The backs on some of the earlier volumes are rubbed. the old calf binding;

## JOHNIANA.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1823, i, 217-8, some epitaphs are given which were taken some time previously from the Cemetery of the English College at Rome; among these is the following:

### D. O. M.

R. D. Jo. Setono, pro Anglo Theologiae professori candidissimo, qui post dorissa vincula, et multa adversa pro Sacror' dogmatum assertione pressa, Romam ex Patria exul venit, ubi anno aetatis suae LXX, animam Deo dicavit, xiii kal. Augusti, MDLXVII. S. R. Anglus, ex testoo Her. opt. mer. p.e.

This is the memorial to John Seton, admitted a Fellow of the College in 1529. He was chaplain to Bishop Fisher, and was a Canon of Winchester and York. He continued to be a Roman Catholic after the Reformation; in a list of recusants made in 1561 he is styled "learned but settled in papistry." He was ordered to remain within the City of London, or within twenty miles compass of the same. His *Dialectic* was long the standard work on logic.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1848, i, 226, a correspondent draws a parallel between the visit of Queen Ann to Cambridge in 1705, and that of Queen Victoria in 1847 on the occasion of the installation of Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University. He points out that Queen Anne dined in the Hall of Trinity College, 16 April 1705 and "rendered the day memorable by conferring knighthood upon the most illustrious of her subjects, Sir Isaac

Newton." Queen Victoria dined in the Hall of Trinity College 6 July 1847, and "would have conferred knighthood on Mr Adams, of St John's College, the discoverer of the planet Neptune had his circumstances permitted of his accepting the honour."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1843, ii p. 144 are given some extracts from the Diary of Peter Le Neve, Norroy King at Arms. Among these is the following:

"Prior, Mathew, formerly Plenipo in the treaty with France, a most excellent Poet, dyed at Wyneld (*Sic.* really, Wimpole) in Cambridgeshire, 18 day of Sept. 1721, buried in Westminster Abbey, 25 day of September, about half an hour past 12 at noon, next Spencer's tomb, the Poet—he wrote his own epitaph, which was handed about the town, was

Kings and Nobles, by your leave  
Here lye the bones of Mathew Prior,  
A son of Adam and of Eve—  
Let Bourbon or Nassau goe higher

Answered by P. L. Norroy.

They can't because your name is *prior*."

The Parish Register of Rothwell, Yorkshire, has recently been printed. Among the baptisms for the year 1661-2 is the following composite entry:

February, 6th Mary a child of Thomas Mann of Middleton Wood and Richard a child of Thomas Bentley of Oulton, baptized.

There is a note in the handwriting of Thoresby, the antiquary: "since D.D. and a Learned Author, Anno 1700." And a further note in a later hand: "Now alive and Master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, 1742. He died in the year 1742." Richard Bentley was admitted to St John's, from Wakefield School, as a sub-sizar 24 May 1676.

The model of the statue of the late Very Rev Dr Wood, Dean of Ely and Master of St John's College, Cambridge, has been placed in the ante-chapel of the College, for the purpose of a site being selected for the statue itself, which will be transferred to its final destination on the closing of the exhibition of the Royal Academy in July. The late venerable head of St John's is represented in a sitting posture, and the Simplicity and earnestness of character which distinguished him has been caught and happily expressed by the sculptor, Mr Bailly, R.A. He is clothed in the robes of a Doctor of Divinity, and is in the attitude of teaching earnestly from a book which he holds. The artist receives for his work one thousand guineas, subscribed by members of the College. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1843, ii, 1776.

On June 4, the Professors and teachers connected with the Medical School, with the Vice-Chancellor, gave a complimentary dinner in the Combination Room to Principal MacAlister, by way of expressing to him their good wishes on the eve of his departure for Glasgow. Sir Hector Cameron, Dr David Murray, and Dr. D C. McVail, were present as representing the Northern University. The Regius Professor of Physic presided, and about fifty in all were present. Professor Allbutt proposed the health of the new Principal, who, in responding, spoke of his twenty-six years' connexion with the Medical School, and of his debt to it and to his College for the

support they had given him as University member and now President of the General Medical Council. Professor Howard Marsh gave the health of the "visitors" from Glasgow and from Cambridge, to which Sir Hector Cameron and Sir Robert Ball made happy replies. Professor Sims Woodhead spoke to the toast of "The Chairman;" and Professor Bradbury proposed a vote of thanks to the Master and Fellows of St. John's for the use of the Combination Room. This was acknowledged, in fitting terms, by Dr. Shore on behalf of the College. The assembly of friends and colleagues then took leave of Principal MacAlister, with a warmly expressed *au revoir*. He left for Glasgow next day; but will be "brek again" at intervals during the summer.

#### COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>First Year</i>	Charles Lamb.
<i>Second Year</i>	Allegory.
<i>Third Year</i>	Autobiographies.

The Essays are to be sent in to the Master on or before Saturday, October :2.

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

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

First Boat, 4th on the River; Second Boat—Sandwich Boat. The 'Varsity Boat Race was rowed on March 16th, and resulted in an easy victory for Cambridge. The record might have been broken if it had not been for a very strong head wind.

For the first time for many years a Lady Margaret Clinker Four was entered. The crew consisted of H. L. Penfold (bow), 2 H. F. Russell-Smith, 3 C. L. Holthouse, J. M. Short (stroke), C. G. Freke (cox)—all freshmen. The races were rowed a week after the Lent Races, which left little time for practice on slides. L.M.B.C. were drawn against Jesus, and were beaten by a length and a half after a very close race. In the final, on the following day, Jesus beat Magdalene by about two lengths.

The Magdalene Pairs were rowed on May 2nd. P. J. Lewis and J. Fraser intended to represent L.M.B.C., but a few days



before the race dropped out. This left in only two pairs, Thrash and Barrett (Christ's), and Powell (Third Trinity) and Stuart (Trinity Hall). The former pair led to the Grind, but were met by a strong wind on turning into the Long Reach, and lost by 25 yards.

There were two entries for the Lowe Double Sculls—Arnold and Hawdon (Jesus) and Fairbairn and Masefield (Jesus). The races were rowed on May 9th, and resulted in an easy win for Arnold and Hawdon.

During practice for the May Races the weather has been exceptionally bad, and the crews have had to contend a good deal against high winds and big streams.

At the commencement of the term Lewis and Fraser stayed out of the boat in order to practice for the Magdalenes, the crew consisting of—T. M. Sibly (bow), 2 J. M. Short, 3 C. L. Holthouse, 4 F. A. R. Higgins, 5 M. Henderson, 6 H. F. Russell-Smith, 7 H. A. L. Laidlaw, N. Lincoln (stroke).

Various changes were made, Lewis and Fraser coming in after about a fortnight, at stroke and seven respectively; later M. Henderson took F. A. R. Higgins' place at four. The boat showed some promise about the middle of the term, but did not seem to improve in the later stages of practice. However, just before the races the crew dropped together and rowed well. The Club is deeply indebted to Mr Bushe-Fox for giving up all his spare time to his coaching: we beg to congratulate him on the result of his labours.

Crew:

<i>Bow</i>	L. R. D. Anderson	.....10	1
2	H. A. L. Laidlaw	.....11	0½
3	C. L. Holthouse	.....11	4
4	H. F. Russell-Smith	.....12	0½
5	C. J. W. Henslow	.....12	5
6	M. Henderson	.....11	4
7	J. Fraser	.....11	5
<i>Stroke</i>	P. J. Lewis	.....10	9
<i>Cox</i>	L. G. Crauford	.....8	9
<i>Coach</i>	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.		
<i>Captain</i>	P. J. Lewis.		

The second boat suffered a good many changes in the first fortnight, the order at the end of that time being—J. B. Ronaldson (bow), 2 H. L. Penfold, 3 T. M. Sibly, 4 J. M. Short, 5 K. S. Thomson, 6 M. Henderson, 7 V. C. Boddington, N. Lincoln (stroke), C. G. Freke (cox).

Afterwards Higgins came in at four, Short going six; Ronaldson was obliged to sign off, and his place was taken by G. A. Allen; N. Worrall came in as cox a few days before the races.

This boat improved steadily throughout the term, and was a much faster second boat than the Club has had for some years. They were most unfortunate in having a bump made in front of them on the first night: otherwise they would probably have gone up every night instead of losing a place as they did.

Crew:

<i>Bow</i>	G. A. Allen	.....10	8
2	H. L. Penfold	.....11	2
3	T. M. Sibly	.....11	2
4	F. A. R. Higgins	.....11	4
5	K. S. Thomson	.....12	6
6	J. M. Short	.....11	2
7	V. C. Boddington	.....11	0
<i>Stroke</i>	N. Lincoln	.....10	12
<i>Cox</i>	N. Worrall	.....8	9
<i>Coach</i>	P. J. Lewis.		
<i>Captain</i>	T. M. Sibly.		

A third boat was started early in the term for the Getting-on Races. They soon showed good promise, and improved up to the races, when they were well above the usual standard required for getting on the river. They were unfortunate, however, in having to race Jesus 3, a very fast crew, who beat them over the Colquhoun Course in the first heat by about forty yards, in the fast time of 7 min. 11½ secs. This crew eventually made five bumps. Crew:—

<i>Bow</i>	C. Dixon	
2	R. M. Jones	
3	J. E. C. Ross	
4	P. A. Irving	
5	C. R. Allen	
6	D. E. Cruickshank	
7	E. A. Allen	
<i>Stroke</i>	K. T. Khong	
<i>Cox</i>	L. B. Tillard	

The crews were very kindly entertained to breakfast by Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Scott, and Mr and Mrs Sikes, and to dessert by Mr and Mrs J. Collin, Mr Lister, and by their captains.

This term it was found necessary to have a new light ship, and the order was given to Messrs. Sims, of Putney. They turned out a very fine piece of work, and the ship has given complete satisfaction. The ship is double shouldered and centre rigged. A fund was started in the Club to help towards paying for the eight, and met with a very generous response. Just under £41 was obtained by subscriptions.

On Saturday night, June 8th, a very successful Bump Supper was held in Lecture Room VI., with Mr. Bushe Fox in the chair. It was followed by a bonfire and fireworks in New Court, and the celebrations continued well into the early hours of the morning.

It was decided to make an effort to send the crew to Henley Regatta, and at the moment of going to press a good response is being made to the appeal for funds. The crew is unfortunately ineligible for the Ladies' Plate, but will probably enter for the Thames Cup, while Fours may be entered for the Visitors' and Wyfolds.

## The Races.

## First Night.

The First Boat rushed up on First Trinity II., and caught them in the Gut just before Grassy.

The Second Boat gained steadily on Selwyn, but the latter were right upon Trinity Hall II., and bumped them just round Ditton Corner, where our crew was a quarter of a length behind. In steering out they lost a good bit of ground, and were shortly afterwards bumped by Corpus, a remarkably fast boat for their position.

## Second Night.

The First Boat, rowing very well, gained at once on Christ's, and in the Plough Reach went up very fast. A spurt at the beginning of the Long Reach took them right up, and they made their bump at the Willows.

The Second Boat rowed over in both divisions. The Club is indebted to Corpus B.C. for the loan of their clinker boat.

## Third Night.

The First Boat did not row quite so well, and only gained a little on Jesus at the start. They were outside their distance at Ditton Corner, where Jesus bumped Third Trinity.

The Second Boat were in front of Jesus II., another remarkably fast boat. They rowed very well, and gave their opponents a very hard race, but were defeated half-way up the Long Reach.

## Fourth Night.

The First Boat, rowing better, were up on Third Trinity at once, and were only a few feet behind on Grassy Corner. In the Plough Reach Third made a remarkable effort, and held our men till Ditton, but here our crew overlapped them and made their bump on rounding the corner.

The Second Boat started at a fast stroke, and, rowing very well, gained rapidly on Trinity Hall II. They made their bump, without any difficulty, just before taking Grassy Corner.

## Third Boat Characters.

*Bow.*—Should swing down between his knees and not over them. Does not start his slide soon enough. Always tries hard.

*Two.*—Does not swing his body back, consequently his leg work is wasted in punting his slide.

*Three.*—Should swing his body more both ways and try to keep his back straighter. This would make his leg work more effective.

*Four.*—Should keep his knees down a little longer so as to avoid coming forward slide first. Must learn to keep his feet up while coming forward. Always does his best.

*Five.*—Is a really hard worker. Should try to get the finish by swinging the body back and driving down the knees, and not by tugging himself up to meet his oar.

*Six.*—Takes a good deal of trouble and has improved this term. He is rather slow getting his hands away and does not keep his feet up. Should try to be lighter with his hands over the stretcher.

*Seven.*—Has improved very much this term and is fairly neat. Is inclined to tear the finish out with the arms rather than driving it out with the legs.

*Stroke.*—Is hardworking, lively, and plucky. Should remember not to rush his body after his hands.

*Cox.*—Steers fairly well in the straight, but takes his corners a little too soon. Is keen and encouraging with his crew.

## Second Boat Characters.

*Bow.*—A hard and honest worker, showing steady improvement. His chief fault is a bad lug with the arms at the finish; this is due to a great extent to his finishing his slide and leg work too soon.

*Two.*—Has improved and uses his legs well. A tendency to rush his slide results very often in a bad fall over the stretcher, which makes him heavy with his hands and prevents a firm catch behind the rigger. Needs length in the water.

*Three.*—Showed marked improvement both in work and style. Is very slow at both ends of the stroke and inclined to ride forward on his slide, but has learnt to apply his weight with more effect.

*Four.*—A very hard worker, who can always be depended on to shove. Rows well in a steady ship, but lacks watermanship. A bad timekeeper, a fault due almost entirely to slowness with the hands at the finish.

*Five.*—Has not much control of his slide or body, but has improved in this respect, and is also learning to use his weight. Must swing out and slide more steadily, and take care to keep his blade covered in a long row.

*Six.*—Is rather weak and loose in the body, but should develop a good style. Works hard, but is slow in applying the work, and consequently washes out. Slow with his hands.

*Seven.*—A very useful oar. His rowing has steadily improved, and he backed up stroke exceedingly well. Has a dirty finish and is consequently slow with his hands: should use his back more at the beginning of the stroke.

*Stroke.*—Rowed very much better in the last half of practice, and got his crew well together behind him. Strokes with great dash and pluck, and works hard. He gets short at a racing stroke, and often fails to give his crew time to finish the stroke right out.

*Cox.*—Was called upon at very short notice, and with so little practice found the corners a difficulty. Improved each night in the races, and made good use of his head and his voice.

## THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

*President*—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens, M.A. *Librarian*—C. B. Rootham, M.A. *Committee*—Professor Rapson, G. S. Hardy, J. Fraser, A. G. P. Fayerman, A. Y. Campbell, E. H. P. Muacey, A. C. Churchward, A. Thorne Waite, H. F. Russell-Smith, A. F. Hall, C. L. Holthouse. *Hon. Sec.*—V. C. Bodkington. *Conductor*—C. B. Rootham, M.A., Mus. Bac.

The May Concert was held in the Hall on Monday, June 11th. The programme was as follows:—

THE CHORUS.—*Trebles*—The Chapel Choristers. *Altos*—Messrs. Dunn and Thompson. *Tenors*—F. Adams, V. C. Boddington, R. Brice-Smith, J. W. Easton, F. W. Hicks, H. C. H. Lane, E. H. Muncey, Professor Rapson. *Basses*—Dr F. J. Allen, C. R. Allen, G. G. Barnes, Z. N. Brooke, C. Dixon, R. P. Dodd, J. A. Fewings, A. F. Hall, G. S. Hardy, V. H. Haslam, C. L. Holthouse, Mr How, F. M. Moseley, F. Northrop, H. L. Penfold, G. M. M. Robinson, H. F. Russell-Smith, K. H. Scougal, S. E. Sewell, K. S. Thomson, A. Thorne Waite, J. L. Troubridge, J. E. Walker.

## PART I.

1. DUET FOR TWO PIANOFORTES. Variations on a Theme of  
Beethoven. *Saint Saens*  
G. S. HARDY and J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
2. MADRIGALS (a) "Spring returns" ..... *Marenzio*  
(b) "Sweet Echo" ..... *C. B. Rootham*  
THE CHORUS.
3. SONG ..... "Bredon Hill" ..... *Dalhousie Young*  
V. C. BODDINGTON.
4. VIOLIN SOLO ..... "Romance in B flat" ..... *Christian Ersfeld*  
A. G. P. FAYERMAN.
5. VOCAL QUARTETT. "Love in my bosom like a bee" ..  
*F. Cunningham Woods*  
E. H. P. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, G. S. HARDY, A. F. HALL.
6. MADRIGALS (a) "Lullaby" ..... *William Byrd*  
(b) "Song of the Frank-Companies" ..... *Pearsall*  
THE CHORUS.

## PART II.

7. SONG ..... "The Vagabond" ..... *R. Vaughan Williams*  
A. F. HALL.
8. VOCAL QUARTETT. "O Peaceful Night!" ..... *Edward German*  
E. H. P. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, G. S. HARDY, A. F. HALL.
9. PIANOFORTE SOLOS (a) Intermezzo, Op. 118, No. 2 ..... *Brahms*  
(b) Capriccio in B minor (from Op. 26)  
A. C. CHURCHWARD.
10. VOCAL DUET .. "Is it the Wind of the Dawn?" .... *C. B. Rootham*  
V. C. BODDINGTON and E. H. P. MUNCEY.
11. CYCLE OF SONGS (a) "Sweet and Low" ..... *C. V. Stanford*  
(b) "O Swallow, Swallow" ..  
(c) "Our enemies have fall'n" ..  
THE CHORUS.
12. CHORUS. .... "Lady Margaret Boat Song" ..... *Garrett*  
SOLOISTS: First Boat Captains.  
CHORUS.

A College Concert in May Week demands not a suspension, but a transposition of the hearer's critical faculties. The performance must not be judged by the standard of the Queen's

Hall, the audience is not a Bayreuth audience. They come not so much to be instructed as to be pleased, and the conductor has to bear in mind their needs and his own limitations. The material at his command is, if not entirely unprofessional, at least entirely of domestic growth. Many of the voices that he leads are still hoarse with the effort of cheering L.M.B.C. as it deserves, or worn with unrehearsed and unauthorized performance of the Boat Song and other patriotic ditties. Yet Art has its claims, and when the conductor is himself an artist he will not suffer the quality of the music to fall below par. The choice of pieces, whether instrumental or vocal, on the occasion of the May Concert (held in the College Hall despite the editor of the *Cambridge Review* on Monday, June 10, proves that the claims of that severe mistress were loyally allowed, and furnishes triumphant evidence of what should be an axiom, viz. that music may be at once classical, *i.e.* first class, and popular. Thus the Part Songs, which were vastly enjoyed, were all from the pens of composers who have either won their place among the immortals, or who are ambitious, and have good hope, of attaining the like. Luca Marenzio, the great Italian of the 16th century; the Englishman, William Byrd, his contemporary and coequal; Pearsall, the most popular of Part Song writers; Stanford, Professor of Music in this University; and C. B. Rootham, our own accomplished organist—these are the names of the men for whose sake the chorus sang so well on Monday night; and they are names which compel attention, and are an earnest of sound art. We can say at once that the works by which they were represented were worthy of them, and that the rendering was in each case worthy of the work. Between Marenzio and Byrd it is hard to discriminate, so greatly do they both excel in "delicious aire and sweet invention." The Italian's "Spring returns" is simply full of beauties, and contains one astonishingly modern effect, when by a change of time and key—crotchets to semibreves, the chord of G to that of B—"the winds are stilled" in a phrase which must surely have been in Parry's mind as he wrote "Job" and hid "the waters as with a stone." Byrd's "Lullaby" is a slighter thing, but perfect of its kind. Its rocking refrain found a most telling contrast in Pearsall's rousing "Song of the Frank-Companies." Of Mr Rootham's charming setting of Milton's "Sweet Echo" it may be said that it is consonant with the best traditions of the great school of English Madrigals, and the writer would desire no better praise.

Besides these shorter songs the chorus gave us three numbers from Stanford's "Princess" Cycle, of which the last, "Our enemies have fall'n," is the most successful and characteristic. In the second we feel that the composer has been a thought too careful to reproduce the twitter of the swallow. He has treated the metre as iambic throughout, and the result is rather breathless. But the accompaniment is quite hirundinian and

charming, and it was most delicately played by Mr Churchward. So good a pianist could not be let off without a solo. He chose one of the late intermezzi and an early capriccio of Brahms. There is perhaps another and a better interpretation of the latter; but Mr Churchward's phrasing is most intelligent, and he managed the difficult changes of rhythm with complete success. To return to the concerted vocal efforts of the evening. There were two quartets sung with perfect intonation and feeling by Messrs Muncey, Boddington, Hardy, and Hall. The only remark we have to offer on the first (Woods's "Love in my bosom") is that the live of live-long should be a long and not a short syllable. German's "Peaceful night" was equally pleasing, though perhaps the elves laughed louder and trod more heavily than the poet meant them to. But that is the composer's fault, and the quartet were merely carrying out his intentions. Two members of the quartet, Mr Boddington (the energetic Secretary, to whom so much is due) and Mr Hall gave real pleasure by their solos. Mr Boddington sang Dalhousie Young's setting of "Bredon Hill" with simplicity and excellent taste. The dramatic note at the end was not forced as it might so easily have been by an inferior artist, and the effect was poignant. Mr Hall has a rich voice, and it was heard to great advantage in Vaughan Williams's "Vagabond," which recalls an earlier but quite dissimilar song of the same name, and establishes the contrast between the ballad of the 70's and that of the present day.

Mr Boddington was further associated with Mr Muncey (whose compass is a thing to envy as well as to admire, for he sings counter-tenor with as much ease as baritone) in a duet written for the occasion by Mr Rootham. The composer is to be congratulated on his discovery in "Becket" of a lyric suited to a duet of male voices, and also on his treatment of it, which would have delighted Tennyson, himself no mean musician.

Besides the pianoforte pieces already mentioned there were two other instrumental items; a pretty violin romance by Christian Ersfeld, very nicely played by Mr Fayerman, and the Saint Saëns variations for two pianos on a Beethoven theme, with which Messrs Troubridge and Hardy opened the concert. The march music of the penultimate variation was a trifle hurried, but the acceleration was doubtless caused by the thought of the coming fugue, which went with a capital swing. Mr Hardy was handicapped by his instrument, which was wire-worn in the bass.

Good wine needs no bush, and it is unnecessary to praise the Boat Song in the pages of *The Eagle*. The verses were declaimed with infinite zest by Messrs Fraser, Lewis, and Sanger, and the refrain was heartily sung by the audience, who caught the spirit of what they perhaps, in all cases, could not have translated.

A word of special congratulation is due to the conductor,

not only for the general and conspicuous success of the concert, but for the way in which, by sternly refusing encores, he managed to confine the music within two hours, which is as much as is good for a jaded May-week audience.

#### CRICKET CLUB.

Secretary—P. N. F. Young. Hon. Secretary—V. W. J. Hobbs.

Hon. Secretary 2nd XI.—F. W. Hicks.

Result of the Season:—Played, 19. Won, 5. Lost, 1. Drawn, 13.

The weather throughout the season has been very bad, so many of the matches have been scratched. We have been fortunate in being able to finish 6 matches this year. The batting averages do not do credit to what was really a strong batting side, but this, of course, is due to the bad wickets. The bowling has been much better this season, as also has been the fielding.

We congratulate Gorringe and Johnson on playing in the Seniors' Match, and the former on captaining a Trial Match: we also congratulate Hill on playing in the Freshmen's match.

#### Batting Averages.

Batsmen.	Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Aver.
J. A. Fewings.....	18	5	428	63	32.92
H. W. McCowan.....	13	3	328	80*	32.8
G. M. C. Taylor.....	2	0	55	43	27.5
J. M. Swift.....	17	1	407	121*	25.4
C. L. Druce.....	9	1	161	57	20.12
P. N. F. Young.....	11	3	144	33*	18
R. Brice-Smith.....	8	1	125	45*	17.85
C. Gathorne.....	11	3	126	34*	15.75
A. L. Gorringe.....	10	2	125	32	15.6
V. W. J. Hobbs.....	10	1	138	41*	15.3
W. E. Hill.....	14	2	168	30*	14
G. A. R. Thursfield.....	13	3	127	27*	12.7
F. D. Morton.....	3	1	13	12*	6.5

\* Signifies not out.

#### Bowling Averages.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
J. G. Willans.....	12	5	24	3	8
G. A. R. Thursfield.....	190	29	572	44	13
A. L. Gorringe.....	25	0	104	7	14.9
V. W. J. Hobbs.....	37	0	172	10	17.2
H. D. Allen.....	7	1	38	2	19
F. D. Morton.....	93	17	321	15	21.4
J. M. Swift.....	192	29	591	26	22.7
W. E. Hill.....	86	9	227	9	25.3
R. Brice-Smith.....	31	7	78	3	26

#### Matches.

v. Pembroke. Drawn. St John's 155 for 6 (G. M. C. Taylor 43). Pembroke 70 for 3.





## THE COLLEGE BALL.

By permission of the Master and Fellows the College Ball was held in the Hall on Tuesday, June 11th. Supper was served in the Combination Room; there was a Marquee in the Chapel Court, and by permission of the Master the garden of the Lodge was illuminated.

Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and Mr N. Lincoln were the Secretaries, and the following acted as Stewards: Dr J. R. Tanner, Mr R. F. Scott, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Mr J. Fraser, Mr A. L. Gorringe, Mr P. J. Lewis, Mr F. Johnston, Mr N. Lincoln, Mr H. C. Stanford, Mr G. M. C. Taylor, Mr V. C. Boddington, and Mr V. W. J. Hobbs.

The Ball was well attended and dancing kept up until an early hour on Wednesday morning.

## THE COLLEGE MISSION.

*President*—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Mason, Mr 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, L. 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.

The great event of the Term was the meeting held in Lecture Room VI, on Sunday, evening May 26th. A poster was made for the occasion by J. B. Ronaldson, in which was depicted the chapel tower as seen from the river bank. To this effective advertisement we ascribe a large measure of the success of the meeting, and in its praise we are content to say that it is worthy of its destination. By an unfortunate lapse on the part of the Senior Secretary, Mr Ronaldson's name was omitted from the votes of thanks passed at the close of the meeting; but the omission was rectified by an extraordinary meeting of the Committee whose thanks are hereby recorded.

The Master took the chair as on the same occasion last year. In a brief speech he commended the Mission to the support and sympathy of members of the College, and announced the speakers, the President, the Junior Missioner, and Mr Benians.

The President talked to us about the Mission, comparing the beginnings with present developments, about the reading and acquisition of good and great theological books and.... and—in fact the President talked as only the President can, and if we may say so seemed to enjoy talking as much as we enjoyed listening.

The Junior Missioner described the difficulties of the work, which appeared to oppress him in retrospect. On the progress, which is being made, he dwelt but little; but he let fall facts

enough to show that the difficulties, oppressive as they sounded are being faced and overcome. Money is needed of course, for Boys' Clubs in particular. The Vicar had intervened to prevent him from bringing up two of his ragamuffins. But he pleaded their cause very well, though only in parenthesis; for after all, this is only a parenthetic branch of the work fruitful as it has been and is. Mr Benians spoke chiefly of the value of such institutions as our Mission as links between class and class. Those who went down there, if only as casual visitors, got real insight into the social problems which clamour more and more insistently for settlement. Therefore he impressed upon us the duty of personal inspection. As Mr Crole Rees had said the clergy were now respected and not persecuted; their disinterestedness and ours was recognized. But though the glamour which surrounds the volatile brickbat had departed the value of the work done is none the less for being less obviously impressive. The Missioners are the deputies of the College in the performances of the task which our founder imposed upon us—to preach the Gospel in the English tongue. They need our sympathy and the encouragement of our visits even more than our subscriptions. The Mission is a link between all members of the College whatever their religious opinions may be.

The meeting ended with a brief speech from the Master, who acknowledged the vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Speakers.

Fifty-five undergraduates were present and ten Seniors, whose presence at so unconventional a meeting was greatly appreciated. We brought our own chairs and were permitted to indulge in creature comforts; even tobacco did not deprive the mission of the support of the President's presence.

For the rest a Committee Meeting has been held, at which Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr How, and the Dean were elected to the Committee; the Senior Treasurer and Secretary were re-elected; and the following appointments made for 1907-1908.

*Junior Secretary*—G. M. Cruickshanks. *Junior Treasurer*—C. L. Holthouse. And J. E. C. Ross, J. E. Walker, A. D. Allen, E. H. G. Sargent, C. J. W. Henslow, Y. K. Haslam, and W. H. Weightman were added to the Committee.

## COLLEGE CALENDAR, 1907-8.

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.]

## LENT TERM (83 days, 63 to keep).

All years come up.....Monday.....January 13.  
 Lectures begin .....Wednesday .....January 15.  
 College Examinations ....about .....March 11—14.  
 [Term kept.....Thursday .....March 16.]

## EASTER TERM (65 days, 49 to keep).

Examination for Choral }  
       Studentships } Thursday .....April 23.  
 All years come up .... }  
 Lectures begin .....Saturday .....April 25.  
 College Examinations ....about .....June 1—6.  
 Sizarship Examn begins ..Tuesday .....June 2.  
 [Term kept .....Wednedays .....June 10.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on October 8, January 14,  
 April 23, and August 4.

## THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and Additions to the Library during  
Quarter ending Lady-Day, 1907.

### Donations.

DONORS.

- \*Sandys (J. E.) and \*Cox (W. A.). The Centenary of the Death of Kirke White.\*  
[From *The Eagle*, Vol. XXVIII., Dec. 1906]. 8vo.....
- Official Year Book of the Church of England for 1907. 8vo. Lond., 1907. *Reference Table*.
- Juvenal. Satyræ, cum scholiis veterum, & Commentariis..fere omnium eruditorum.. Indice omnium Vocabulorum. [Edited by H. C. Hennin]. Accedit A. Persii Flacci Satirarum liber. J. Casaubonus recensuit, & Commentario..illustravit. Editio novissima, auctor at emendatio: Cura M. Casauboni. 2 Tom. (in 1). 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1695. Dd.4.33 .....
- Terentianus Maurus. De Litteris, Syllabis, Pedibus et Metris. E recensione et cum Notis Laurentii Santenii. Opus Santenii morte interruptum absolvit D. J. Van Lennep. 4to. Traj. ad Rhen. 1825. Dd.4.32.....
- Lucanus. Pharsalia. Curante F. Oudendorpio. 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1728. Dd.4.34. ....
- Morris (H. W.). Natural Laws and Gospel Teachings. R.T.S. 8vo. Lond. 1888. 11.11.51.....
- Litton (E. A.). The Church of Christ. With an Introduction by the Rev. F. J. Chavasse. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 11.11.52.
- Hoyland (John). A historical Survey of the Customs, Habits, and present State of the Gypsies. 8vo. York, 1816. 1.44.1.....
- Sidney (P.). A History of the Gunpowder Plot, the Conspiracy and its Agents. R.T.S. 8vo. Lond. 1904. 5.35.51 .....
- Renouf (P. Le Page). An elementary Grammar of the Ancient Egyptian Language. 2nd Edition. 4to. Lond. 1890. 7.42.3.....
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Dr. Sandys.

Rev. A. W. Greenup,  
M.A.



- Pratt (F. A.). Licensing and Temperance in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 1.35.55.....
- \*Smith (G. Elliot). A Contribution to the Study of Mummification in Egypt. (Mémoires présentés à l'Institut Egyptien. Tom. V. Fasc. i.). 4to. Cairo, 1906. 10.28.61....
- \*Wilson (Rev. J. M.). Notes for One Year's Sunday School Lessons. Series V. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1906. 11.15 ..
- Meyrick (F.). Memories of Life at Oxford, and Experiences in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, and elsewhere. 11.42.15 ....
- The Medical Directory for 1906. 8vo. *Reference Table*.....
- Campbell (D. H.). The Structure and Development of the Mosses and Ferns. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.44.17.....
- Duncan (R. K.). The new Knowledge. A popular Account of the new Physics and the new Chemistry in their Relation to the new Theory of Matter. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 3.45.18.....
- Gegenbaur (C.). Elements of Comparative Anatomy. Translated by F. J. Bell. The Translation revised and a Preface written by E. R. Lankester. 8vo. Lond. 1878. 3.44.16 .....
- Schnabel (Dr. C.). Handbook of Metallurgy. Trans. by H. Louis. 2nd Edit. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 3.25.52.....
- Meyrick (E.). A Handbook of British Lepidoptera. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 3.45.19 .....
- \*MacAlister (Donald). Echoes. 8vo. Camb. 1907. 4.8.15 .....
- Leete (Joseph). The Family of Leete. By J. L. in conjunction with J. C. Anderson. 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. 4to. Lond. 1906. 10.28.93 .....
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- The Epistle of St. Jude and the Second Epistle of St. Peter. Greek Text with Introduction, Notes and Comments. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 9.5.77 .....
- Saint Fin Barre. Life. Translated and annotated by Colonel T. A. Lunham. 4to. N.P., N.D. ....
- Lunham (T. A.). Early Quakers in Cork, and Cork Topographical Notes. [Reprinted from "The Cork Historical and Archaeological Journal."] 4to. Cork, 1904.....
- Historical and Topographical Notices of Cork, compiled chiefly from Manuscript Sources. 4to. N.P., N.D. ....
- \*Bashforth (F.). Ballistic Experiments from 1864 to 1880. 8vo. Camb. 1907 .....
- \*Bennet (T.). Grammatica Hebræa. 8vo. Lond. 1727. G.9.43 .....
- The Author.
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- The Author.
- The Author.
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- The Author.
- M. Ktaus, Esq.

- Marshall (G. W.). The Genealogist's Guide. [New Edition.] *Privately printed*. 8vo. Guildford, 1893. 10.31.87 .....
- Ulfilas. Die Heiligen Schriften alten und neuen Bundes in Gothischer Sprache. Einleitung von H. F. Massmann. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1857. 9.9.31 .....
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## Additions.

- Aeschylus. Cantica. Digessit Otto Schroeder. *Teubner Text*. 8vo Lipsiae, 1907.
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