



Lent Term, 1907.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from page 23.)

THE ten years from 1559 to 1569 were, so far as the internal life of the College is concerned, one of the most disturbed periods in its history. During this time there were three Masters: James Pilkington (1559—1561), Leonard Pilkington (1561—1564), and Richard Longworth (1564—1569). On the accession of Queen Mary the Pilkingtons had fled from the College to the Continent and returned with strong Lutheran or Calvinistic sympathies.

The following entry in the College accounts for the year 1563 under the heading *Recepta Forinseca* seems to show a certain animus:

For certain old Albes and other popyshe Trashe sold out of the Revystry the last yere xxvijs. xd.;

while under *Expensae Ecclesiae* of the same year we find:

To Mr Baxter for x Geneva psalters and six service psalters, bought at Christmas last xxijs.

The dislike to anything which savoured of Roman Catholic practice or ritual assumed great vehemence during the mastership of Richard Longworth.

The account given by Thomas Baker of Longworth's rule is very meagre; the period is much more fully treated by Mr Mullinger in his history of the College. Baker admits in a footnote that after writing his account he had seen further documents which led him to modify his views. In one of his manuscript volumes, now in the British Museum (MSS. Harl. 7047) he has some "Collections from the Paper Office" relating to the troubles of the time. A reference to the *Calendar of State Papers* shews that a great number of documents relating to College history are preserved in the Record Office. A comparison of the documents in the Record Office with Baker's transcripts seems to shew that he had access to some other collection, as the wording of some of the documents as copied by Baker varies slightly from those in the Record Office and some copied by Baker do not appear to be preserved in the Record Office.

In what follows all documents except one (the letter from Cecil to Longworth, MSS.) have been copied at the Record Office.

The first letter is from James Pilkington, who had just been appointed Bishop of Durham; from this we may gather that the condition of the College was not very satisfactory.

Gratia et Pax. Now thatt mi gretest and most vrgent sutes be almost att ende (I thank your honor for your diligens and furtherans therein) within few daies Godd wilking I will repaire homeward. And whereas your honor in mi last warrant has nipped me so nere in reserving the wards to the Queene's use, it will make a grete grudge in the cowntre for loosing that liberti, and your officers intermeddling will ever be encroching on me to my cost and disquietines. Furthermore where these profettes are counted as parte of the valour off the holle bishopric I shall pai first frutes and tenthes for thatt which I enioie not, as I doe for Durram place afore. Therefor iff itt shall please your honor to procure me in recompense off these losses a warrant from the Quene's Majestie thatt I mai reseive off the fermer off Norham castell 30 barrells of salmon which mi

predecessor reserved for provision off his howse beside the rent of 120 *li.*, the Quene shall have fulli her customable rentt off the fermer, mi provision shall be moch better and as ever I shall think miselfe most bounde to your honor. If I have theim nott thei will never be answered to the Quene's use and there is such a expectation off howse keping that it makes me afraid to think on itt, seeing I am so unhabile to performe it.

For Cambridge—I beseeche your honor have such a care that gudd heades mai be placed and the evill removed, for some be such thatt I can nott tell whither thei doe lesse harme being absent or present and none, or veri few, doe ani gudd. Mi hert bledes to think on S. Johannis. I brought in halfe a score with me to itt, and thei are as readi to leave itt as I; two be with mi Lord Keper, two wold goe with me, two be gone to others and the rest that have honesti or lerning be readi to flie. There is never a precher in the howse except one and I see no hope off ani to folowe. Thei see so litell hope off ani gudd to come that thei be discouraged. Itt is more profitable and cumfotable both for my brother and me to be together, butt thatt litell honesti thatt is in the howse does soe much desire him, that if itt mai nott be done thei will me to kepe itt for a time. To continue the keping off itt I will nott, and he seeing so litell studie and sobriete in the aunciest, which shuld be best, hais litell plesure or desire to itt, nor I will nott thereto move him. Yett because the younger sort in time with gudd gouernment mai growe to some lerning and honesti, iff itt shall seme gudd to your wisdom to kepe outt a wors for a time he wold doe his diligens. The stipend is but xij *lib.* so thatt whosoever have itt he must have other livings beside. The mater mai be so ordered thatt going and coming he mai be the halfe att the College and the rest att his cure. As I ever mislike theim thatt lie continualli from their charge, so I doe still, and write nott this to be ani suter further then your wisdom thinks gudd therein, but oneli to putt your honour in remembrans among your other weighti affaires, that the Universite decai nott so pitifulli in your time to your dishonor. Itt is nott the lest part of your charge althogh itt be lest profitable. Butt mi other sute for salmon I beseeche you forther itt seing it is nott hurtfull to the Quene.

The liuing Godd preserue you long to serue him to the furtherans off his glori

yours
JA. DURESME

Addressed: To the honorable and his speciall freind Sir William Cecill, Secretarie to the Quenes Majestie.

Endorsed: 22 May 1561. Bishop of Duresme to my Master.

Longworth matriculated as a pensioner of St John's 12 November 1549, he was admitted a Keyton scholar of the College 6 November 1550, and took the degrees of B.A. 1552—3, M.A. 1556, B.D. 1563 and D.D. 1567. He became a fellow of Queens' College in 1553, holding this until 1557. He was then admitted a fellow of St John's 27 July 1559; was Junior Dean in 1560 and President of the College from 1561 till his election as Master. It would appear therefore that he had remained in Cambridge during the reign of Queen Mary, and so, one would suppose, had conformed to the Roman Catholic faith. At St John's he seems to have sided with the Puritan party or at least to have con-nived at the disuse of the surplice. It is not easy from documentary evidence to form an estimate of his character; it is at least a plausible hypothesis to picture him with the temperament of the Vicar of Bray, and it is clear that he made one false step. He was in the end forced to resign the Mastership of St John's, but as he afterwards became Dean of Chester we may assume that he had learned a lesson.

Longworth was succeeded as President by the man whose name appears in the documents which follow as Richard Coortesse; his name takes many forms even in his own autograph. He was admitted a foundation scholar of the College 6 November 1550 and fellow 25 March 1553 when he signs Curtes. He was admitted a senior fellow of the College 22 July 1559 when he signs Cortesse. His county of birth is given as Lincolnshire, and at that time the College Registers give no information as to parentage, nor is this to be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. The pedigree of his family however appears in a heraldic Visitation of

Lincolnshire, made in 1564 and revised in 1594, preserved in the British Museum (MSS. Harl. 1550 page 186). From this it appears that he was a son of William Curtis, his mother being a daughter of John Ormsby. His great grandfather was Bryan Curtis of Clye in Lincolnshire, who married Isabel, daughter of Ambrose Sutton of Washingborough. The Arms of the family are given in the Visitation as: Paly of six, or and argent, a Fess componé, argent and sable; Crest, a ram's head.

Richard Coortesse afterwards became Bishop of Chichester, when his name appears as Curteys. It is pretty clear that Coortesse was the leader of the Anglican party in College; while if Longworth sided with the Puritan party it is certain that the real champion of that side was William Fulke.

Fulke was one of the ablest controversialists of his time, a man of strong feelings and bitter tongue. It will be observed that Coortesse implies that Fulke, by scheming, proceeded direct to the M.A. degree, this is however not correct. He matriculated as a pensioner of St John's 12 November 1555, and was admitted a Keyton Scholar of the College in that year; he took the B.A. degree in 1557—8. He signed his name Foulke at that time. He then removed from the University to Clifford's Inn, and we may identify him with the William Folke, of London, who was admitted to the Inner Temple 17 July 1561. He entered on the study of the law in compliance with the wishes of his father, but returned to Cambridge, where he took the M.A. degree in 1563, and on 26 March 1564 was admitted a fellow of St John's. For his proceedings in the matter of the surplice at St John's he was deprived of his fellowship by Cecil; he then took lodgings at the Falcon Inn, Petty Cury, where he gave lectures. He was readmitted to a fellowship at St John's 21 March 1566—7, and was President of the College in 1568. He became Master of Pembroke in 1578, and died in

August 1589, being buried in the Church of Dennington, Suffolk, of which he was Rector.

It will be observed that Coortesse gives a very unfavourable character of John Linsey, one of the fellows, accusing him of peculation and dishonesty. Linsey was born at Dent in Yorkshire, he was admitted a Lupton Scholar of the College 7 November 1554 (when he signs Johannes Linssaus) and matriculated 12 November 1554, when his name appears as Lynse. He was B.A. 1557—8, M.A. 1561, B.D. 1569. He was admitted a fellow of the College in March 1558, and was Junior Bursar in 1561. One would have expected to find, if Coortesse's charges were well founded, that Linsey would have been regarded as unsuited for any College office. Yet we find him acting as Sacrist from 9 August 1566 to the January following, as Senior Dean in the year 1567, and as President in the year 1571. A John Linsey compounded for First Fruits as Rector of Kirby Sigston in Yorkshire 12 November 1570. The fellow of St John's is probably identical with the John Linsey who compounded as Rector of South Creak in Norfolk 4 February 1591—2, and held the living until 1617. A son of the Rector of South Creak was admitted to Gonville and Caius College 4 June 1609.

Robert Beaumont was Master of Trinity College. The actual day when the surplices were discarded in St John's was the Saturday after October 8th 1565; this appears to have been October 13th.

It is worth noting that Cecil throughout confines his attention to this breach of discipline, nowhere does he make the slightest reference to the other complaints which Coortesse piled up against Longworth.

Of late among other letters one cometh to my hands written in Latin and signed by M. Drs Beaumont, Kelke, Hutton, yourself and M. Whitgift, of whom I have no small estimation. The argument yourself knoweth well, to prepare me to be content with the abrogation of the order and law for uniforme usage of apparell in that University. How far it is meet by that letter, that order

should be broken, I cannot guess, but how it grieved me to behold such men of reputation, being Heads in an University, governors of Societies, preachers to the people, to subscribe suddenly some young lusty Fellow's device in writing to me, the Chancellor! I cannot express it without utterance of some passion, mixt with sorrow. This grief I contained to myself, thinking it good, after some pause, to confer with my Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London. But in the meantime one Mr Fulk, of whose learning I have before heard, whome you name a Preacher, bringeth to me a letter from you, for excuse of complaint made by me to you of a noteable disorder that I heard of the company of that my dear College of St John's. I must confess, truly no mishap in all my service did ever plunge me more grievously. Neither think I it meet, being your Chancellor, to question with you a Scholar and a new Master of a College, in a matter so apparently amiss. But because I mean either to reform this disorder, or rather to leave the authority for some that can agree with such as you—I have thought best to leave reasoning and to command you to repair hither to me, upon sight of this letter etc.

From Westminster
the 29th of Nov. 1565.

W. CECILL.

Endorsed: M. of my Master's to Mr Longworth, Master of St John's College.

Petitions willed to be requested of your honor by Mr President without the whiche he supposeth that there wilbe no effectuall reformation.

Fyrst that by your honor's means he maye be ayded by my Lord of Elye for doutes rysinge in the howse. And that he spedely resolve them. And by the Vicechauncellor in the towne yf any will not be ruled by reason.

Further that those maie be made officers in the Colledge who minde unfaynedly the redresse of mysorder. And that the Master may not intermedle therewith lest the sawtors thereof uppon hope of his prefermentes do still persyst in theyre wylfulness.

We also perceavinge our Master to deny every thinge he is charged witle and knowinge his custome of pretendinge and

promysinge muche, but performinge lytle or nothinge, do most humbly and earnestly beseeche your honor what soever thinge he will stand with us in for the tryall of the same, yt maie be exhibited in wrytinge to your honor to be examyned by the Vicechauncellor or otherwise as you shall thinke good.

And that Mr Fulke maie be examined by your honor (before any conference had withe the Master) who as wee are perswaded will affirme many thinges denyed by the Master.

Endorsed: Mr Bohun, Mr Smyth.

Articles touching the Master of St John's College in Cambridge.

1. Fyrst, of a soden and disorderly he proceded to the chosinge him self Master contrary to the statute by the whiche the place of the Master ought to ly voyde xij daies to the intent it might be knowne to the whole society, whiche statute was of force because yt was not dyspensed witheall.

2. He useth in letting of leases contrary to the statutes and his othe, to take rewards covertly to his private use whereof there is manyfest and easy profe as folowythe.

(i) Imprimis, taken of John and Thomas Strannsham, of Kent, for a lease granted to them, a fayr gray geldinge valued at tenne poundes.

(ii) Also of Mr Redman one of the Unyversytie bedels and Beaumont the College barber for the lease of a small piece of medowe grownde called the Holtes lyinge nyghe Cambridge lxxvj*s.* viij*d.* to bye him a gowne withe.

(iii) Item through importunytie he extorted a damask cassocke for the lease of Northstocke graunted by Doctor Pilkington and sealed by him.

(iv) Of Mr Moone, of Rawrythe in Essex, for the graunte of an alienacion made to him xls. Also of one Mr Boothe of Lincolnshire xls. and the lyke in all other grauntes is probable for that he saide unto two honest gentlemen that he had but iij*l.* a quarter and spent sometimes lxs. a weke, wherefore he was forced to provide for himself somewaies.

3. He nothinge regardeth the profytt eather of the Colledge or the Company as aperethe by the preferringe of Mr Lynsey, who nether haveinge lerninge nor any good qualytie, first being

junior Burser defrauded the Colledge in one bargaine of ix lodes of coles, whereof he was convicted before D. Hawforde then Vicechauncellor, whiche Lynsey also by Mr Longworthes meanes made one of the Taxars. In the progresse folowinge, where as the size of breade and drinke was then appointed by the Quene's Majesties proclamation, took covertly money of the bruers promysinge them that he woulde bear them out if they sold aboue the Quene's pryse. The whiche thinge the bruers afterwards declared withe open exclamation against him, when as for that defaulte they were mulcted by the Proctors in theyre lete. Fynally by the Master's only workinge, without the consent of the more part of the Seniors, the said Mr Lynsey appointed Bursar of the Bakehouse, hathe ever sythence failed of weight in the common size of breade, for the most parte foure or fyve ounces in every penylofe, to the greate detryment of the whole company and the unlawful gayninge wekely to him selfe aboute the summe of forty shillinges, and yet was never punyshed for the same by the Master but once vs. And that through the common complaint of dyvers of the fellowes. Whereas the poorest baker in the towne hath been punyshed vs. for the want of one halfe ounce in a penylofe, bakinge at one batch much lesse than he dothe.

Concerning this disorder, besides those depositions which your honor alreedy hathe, he fyrst concealed the Bishop of Elie's lettres wrytten to the Colledge of late for a reformation, as D. Beaumont cumming from my Lorde made relation.

The Master, Mr Fulke and a fewe more of the dysordered fellowes prysed and solde amonge themselves the Colledge Copes for xiiij *l.* for the whiche there was offered in D. Pilkington's time above fyftie poundes by the prysers and other and were by kepinge lytle or nothinge impayred. In whiche marte Mr Fulke was chefe chapman and had the most gaines, albeyt when he was chosen Sacristan he refused to take his othe, for that he would not have in his custody so wicked and ungodly thinges, as he called them.

Also the Master in the meeting of the Societe uppon the last Saturdaye immediately after morninge prayer, when it was alledged by the President and the Bowser that the letters by him procured would rather offend then further, except the disorder were reformed, he said concerninge that mater he knewe better your honor's minde then any in England dyd, of purpose (as it

should seme) to kepe and encourage the company still in dysorder. Further in the appointment of one to bring up the letters whiche he had procured, he caused Mr Twidall to revoke his voice, when he had named one John Widowes, saying that he whiche shulde bringe them ought to be one well instructed and whiche hath auctoritie, by the meanes whereof he cummythe up of the Colledge charge as about the necessary business of the same, and not sent for by your honor.

Touchinge Mr Fulke, his publicke and pryvate Sermons sythence his fyrst being fellowe were invectives against the orders allowed by the Quene's Highnes and against all such as lyked of the same.

Many of the scholers constantly affirme that Mr Fulke sent his pupilles into the chappell bef. re hand to commande all suche out in his name as came in with their surplisses.

Mr Fulke, Mr Carter, Mr Ryley and theyr pupills, bothe in their Chambers and haule, used to sing the Geneva psalms in tunes made for most wanton and light ballads.

Mr Fulke, being hedlectorer and substitute for one of the Deanes, sharply and extreamely usethe such schollers whose tutors he myslyketh and easylie entretethe the residue.

All these as they be very true so they be easye to be proved.

Certain Articles truly declaringe howe the dysorder concerninge Apparell and Surplisses hath sprong, increased and growen unto such an extremyte in St John's Colledge.

1. Fyrst one Mr Fulke, sometime of the Innes of the Courte, aboute three yeres last past left his place there and came unto Cambridge where he not abydinge orderlye for to go forward in the degrees of scholes procured forthwith by his frendes to be made of a sophister a Master of Arte, never being Bachelor, and at lent next followinge founde meanes to be chosen fellowe of our Colledge and the same time to be allowed by the Master, Preacher of the House, without further assent of the Seniors or any probacion of his worthiness before had and also before he had any license to preache, which three thinges are required by our Statutes.

2. Also the said Mr Fulke soone after the said election left off wearing a square cappe and used a hat and then also insinuatinge him selfe into the familiartye of certaine younge divines, emonge whome he perswaded Mrs Johnson and Buckley to reiect theyre cappes, gowns and surplisses. And in the same pointes in lyke sorte hath musseled up his and theyre youthe.

3. Also that he shortly after in St Maries pulpyt dyd withe vehement wordes (*ut est in eo genere causarum disertus*) invehe against such popish trumpery as he then termed yt, dehorting all men from the use of the same when as in no good sense they might be used amonge Chrystian men and that the users thereof were reprobates and dammed.

4. Also he hath in the Colledge privately in divers sermons in lyke sort reasoned against divers ceremonies and orders of the churche allowed by the Quene's Maesties Iniunctions withe most bytter wordes, viz. in one agaynst the unleavened bread, calling it starch and past. In another agaynst the knelinge at the receavinge of the Communion. In the third agaynst the minystringe of the same in Cope or Surples. And in the fourth against the use of surplisses generally, whiche sermons of his have bread dysorder as followeth.

His fyrst of these four sermons so wrought withe the Master that presently he commanded common breade to be brought in for the Communion then in hand.

His second had this effect, that some standing some syttinge in theyre stalles, very few knelinge, received the Communion. At another time the Minyster goinge all alonge in his gowne, scanty withe such reverence as holly breade was delt in popish time, to the great offence of many there present and withdrawinge of them from communicating at the same time.

His third collation caused the Communion to be ministred for a time, eather the prest or deacon havinge no surples, but in fine they waxed so whot that they could abide no suche garment uppon them. And further his mencioninge of Copes at that time moved some so greatly that rather then they shuld any longer abide amongst us, they made Robin Hoode's peny worthes of them, beinge amongst themselves both marchauntes and chapmen, whereby the Colledge was so endamaged as the losse of fortie poundes comyth to, the whiche was longe before

offered but reiected by Mr Pilkington, then Master, as to lytle.

His last and forthel sermon made the eight of October laste was so vehement and earnest against surplusses that he wysshed amongst other things that yf God woulde not, the devell might take them awaye; addinge further, have I so often preached against these white cotes and will they never amend, with sundry lyke sentences.

And uppon this sermon the Master, who had about a monthes space before kept alofte (contrary to his custome) in his gallery, where he then stood all this sermon while, came down without his surples amongst the fellows having their surplusses on and so received the Communion.

Item, that the next Saterdaie after at evening prayer, upon this sermon and example of the Master, a number of the youthe of the house immediatly uppon the tollinge of the bell assembled themselves in the Chappell without surplusses, beinge as it is very lyke a made match before, and lyssed at suche as came with the their surplusses on, by the whiche they were to retyre and eyther to absent themselves or else to enter in without surplusses.

That the Master returninge shortly after home and much commendinge in an open assemble this theyre facte, and wishinge to walk warely, said on this sort: Wee are in this our doing singular and therefore shalbe sure to have many that will be glad to find faulte with us, yet I do not doute but that God will mayntaine as in our singularyite havinge the right on oure part. Withe whiche wordes dyvers that had absented themselves afterwarde were perswaded to come in. And that the redylyer because they sawe before their eyes promotions prepared only for suche, and that otherwise they coulde not avoyde dyspleasure.

That the Master never punyshed Mr Fulke and his compylsses for theyr disorders, but said they oughte to be borne withall because they dyd yt of conscience.

That Mr Longworthe interdicted Mr Bonde to defend this question in a probleame: *Licet uti superpellicius jubente principe.*

That upon Sondaie last being the second of December the Master syttinge in his staule at evening prayer lighted his candell twise to one Mr Smythe then standinge at the Chappell doore and saide, there is roome enoughe ye maie cumme in, supposinge thereby to have him laughed at.

That he labored the Masters of the Colleges to subscribe a supplication to the Quenes Majestie that yf the matter of surplusses were forced foure hundreth of the towardest in the towne would lose theyre lyvings, which was received as an apparaunt untruth.

All these articles be true and shalbe proved to your honor whensoever you shall command.

And like your honor, I understode this daye that the Master solliciteth my Lord of Ely, the heades, and whosoever he hath any kind of hope in that this evill by delay might be brought to uncurablenes. *Et ideo magna opus esse celeritate indico.*

Endorsed: Certen Articles declaring how the levying of surplusses etc. began in St John's Colledge.

My bownden dewty in moste humble wise considered. May it like your honor to understande that I have received your lettre dated the xth of this present and ij more not long before, all iij writen with your owne hande. To the ij first I answered the vjth of this present and sende my lettre with another of Mr Edmund Halles by one of the felowes of our Colledge the nexte daye after. But now fearing lest it be not delivered I thought it best to write it herewith again, even as I sende it. To the last lettre this only I saye, that your fatherly earnestness and obsecration to have me to do that which your autorite maye commande me, dothe kinde in me a most willing obedience to continue in that whiche hitherto I have observed. For mainteyning other in this theire unlawfull attempte and charge, I am so farre from it that I am of many cryed owt on for punishing it. What I think of private men altering of common orders myne other lettre sheweth and I have been lowred at almost a thousand mile hence for speaking with the magistrate against private men, who (as some dangerously thinke) may thruste themselves into the Magistrate's office. I trust in shorte time so to reforme th' inordinate walkers of Trinitie Colledge (especially nowe when Mr Cartwright goethe into Irelande) that much lesse faulte shall be founde then presently there maye. Only I beseeche your honor, whatsoever is written or reported of me, of your promised goodness let me come to myne answer before credite be given. Thus far I am bolde because ye willed me to write again. The Lorde Almighty long preserve

you watchfull in that honorable place. From Cambridge this xijth of December 1565

your honors most humble
at commaundment
ROBERT BEAUMONT.

With this is enclosed the following :

My bownden dewty most humbly considered. I have received ij lettres lately from your honour, fatherly written with your owne hand. And as ye willed in the first I have laboured to get a couple of preachers into Irelande, but yet not spedde. I will still do what I can. D. Hutton hathe written nothinge of this unhappy controversie for ministers apparell, but that litle whiche he spake, in ij lectures only, was to repress the fonde dealinge of rashe young men in framing such groundes and arguments as they are not hable to prove. And this was since my last returne from London, so that I was much to blame if I sayde he had then handled that matter in his readings. I beseeche your honor call to your remembrance if some other have not tolde it you since. The latter lettre is sharpe but yet very favorable and I thank God that my folly is not construed to the worst. God knoweth I was not certain of the change in St John's when I last spake with your honor, but returning to Cambridge I wrote to your honor thereof within x dayes as Mr Edmond Hall knoweth, who delivered my lettre to your owne handes. Others might more semely tell your honor that, being Vicechancellor, in my sermon on Allhalowe daye last I reprehended the rashe and unlawful attempt of them, whiche beinge private men, wolde by makinge publick reformation thrust themselves into the office of the magistrate. The same afternoon, in a sermon made in St John's by Mr Fulke, I was (as some thought) uncharitably spoke against for my so doing. I myself wekely weare the surples and for other apparell apointed for ministers bothe live in order myselfe and procure it in others as muche as I can, yea and see offenders punished so farre as our statutes apointe.

Why then dyd you subscribe?

Truly to avoyde a great inconvenience; ij sore and unseeming lettres were drawn and writen sayre, the one to the Quene's Majestie the other to your honor, whereunto many not of the gravest sorte sholde have subscribed, and fearinge lest through

the said lettres, chiefly by the lettre to her Majestie, the whole universite sholde have sustained greate displeasure meanes was founde that both the other lettres beinge rashe and untrue were stayed and a thirde with muche mitigation writen to your honor. Not as of them which seke meanes to subiecte good order, but as humble scholers to our heade and Chancellor for the avoydinge of greater inconvenience, which then as it semed coulde not otherwise have bene repressed. Nowe the facte beinge misliked, I am sory for it, and as before, so still for myselfe, I am bent to live in order and for others which I have to do with to reforme or punishe them so farre as our statutes permitte.

The Lorde Jesus long preserve your honor profitable to this his church and commonwealthe.

From Cambridge this vijth of December 1565.

your honor's most bounde
at commandment
ROBERT BEAUMONT.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, knight, principall secretary to the Quene's Majestie and high Chancellor of the Universite of Cambridge.

Endorsed: 6 and 12 December 1565. R. Beaumont to my Master.

My dewty to your good honor remembred in most humble wise. According to the tenure of your honor's letters I have delt wyth our societie as also upon conference wyth Mr Vichauncelor, who, hath by thadvise of the heades, taken a very good and nedefull order. I do like well of our company as yett and nothinge dowbt but to reforme all, but suche as hope that the Master's returne shall ether reverse all that is done in his absence or at the lest wise shall bear out and collor their domges as heretofore was accustomed. I have sent divers other articles to your honor touchinge the Master and Mr Fulke. The most of them be ether proved by the Statutes or els such as thei can not, nor will not, I believe, deny; tho thei shalbe proved at your honor's pleasure. If it shall seme good to your honor to trye the truth further in the articles, I have humbly to crave of your honor that direction be to such as be cleare in the

matter. Therebe one or ij of the heades that beare them owte and shio so much favor as thei well dare. The Master's drift is thought to be to bringe all thinges to my Lord of Ely and then that Mr Whitgift shall have a great stroke in them, who is suspected to be scarce indifferent. And thus prainge pardon for my boldnes I beseeche thalmightye God long to preserve your good honor. From St John's College in Cambridge, xij December 1565.

Your honor's to commande
R^I. COOKIESSE.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir William Cecill, knight, principall Secretary to the Quene's Majestie and high Chancellor of the Universite of Cambridge.

Endorsed: 12 Decembre 1565. Mr Coortesse of St John's to my Master.

First enclosure:

Imprimis, Mr Rychard Longworthe, then presidente and nowe our Master pretensed, hathe and dothe occupie and usurpe the same rounge contrary to our Statutes and to his own othe, wherein he hath sworne to observe the same Statutes. For whereas our Statutes dothe prescrysbe a solempne forme for the election of the Master and that the mastership after everie vacation should be vacante xij daies and that the president shoulde sette upp a bille of the vacation thereof, to thentente that publique notyce shoulde thereof be geven to all suche as have interest in gevinge any voyce in the said election, and also that they might the better, havinge such conveniente tyme, deliberate of a most meete manne to be elected, as it doth appeare in the Statute *De Electione, versu: Statuimus etc.* Contrary to this order of our founderes and statutes the said Master Longworthe procured himselfe to be elected within one hower after the vacation, withowte anie publicacion of the vacation, or lawfull cytinge of anie fellowe eyther then present at home or els absent, pretendinge then and bearinge the companie in hande that he had lettres from the Queene's Majestie dispensing with the Statutes in that behalfe, which was a mere untrothe as synce hath manifestlie appeared uppon due examination of the said lettres, nowe remaininge in the custodie of the said Master Longworthe, so that the election is void in lawe.

2. That he was never admitted accordinge to the said Statute by the Vycechauncellour, but onlie tooke an othe and soe departed, which is noe sufficient admission, as appeareth in the ende of the same Statute, *versibus: Electio igitur etc., Quod si etc.*

3. That the saied Master Longworthe is not *integra vita et fama inviolata* as he should be by the Statute *De Qualitate Magistri, versu: Primo igitur.* Firste for that he took a graye geldinge worthe *xli* of Mr John Stransam and Thomas Stransam before he wolde stande theire frieinde for the obteyninge of Duncourte a mannor of the Colledge in Kente. For the profe thereof we requyre theire othe and Mr Longworthe's answer, what he paid for him when and where he had him and of whome?

4. That he had syve marks of Mr Redman one of the beades and of Henry Beamon, the Colledge barber for his good wille of a peece of grownde belonging to the Colledge cawled the Houltes.

5. He took xls. of one Mr Bouthe for a lease that was graunted him and further demanded an horse for the saide graunte sendinge twyse for Master Bouthe's manne into Mr Wynter's chamber, asking him for the said horse, saying that his Master did not keepe promise with him, as the saied Bouthe and his manne, upon the returne from the said Master, tolde unto one Mr Wynter one of the Syniors of the howse and further it maie be proved by thone of the saied parties yet lyvinge.

6. That sundrie tymes he hath earnestly exacted of one George Stransam sum rewarde for his severaunce of an alienation of a ferme in Kente, made over from one Robert Fowle to the said Stransam, complaininge sundrye times to John Stransam, brother to the said George and to Thomas Stransam, sonne to the said George, how that the said George did not kepe promise with him, burthenninge him to be his debitoare for the said graunte, whereas he had paid for the same unto one Fowle full derelie. And this may be proved uppon the examination of the said Thomas, now stewdente in Clements Inn.

7. He is probablie suspected to have sumthing for everie lease that passith his handes, for profe whereof (besydes the common fame) we have his owne wordes unto the foresaid John and Thomas Stransam, sainge to them when he exacted money

of George Stransam that otherwise he colde not maytayne his mastershippe, onlesse such as had benefittes by the Colledge should consyder him. The profe of this we referre to the saied parties, and the weyinge of his smalle allowance in the Statutes, and the great porte that he beareth.

8. He exacts wood for his own sferinge of the Colledge tennants as well by himselfe when he meeteth with them, as also by sum of the fellowes that have ridden to them. *Viz.* the laste yearre Mr Twydail and Mr Linsey who signified unto the Colledge tenants at Bradley in Suffolk that the Master marvayled whie they brought him in noe wood. And at Michaelmas last the Master himselfe talked with Warren and Heywood to the effecte, as the said parties cominge from the Master declared unto Mr Barronsdale buiser of the Colledge and wille further confesse the same to be trewe, uppon their further examination.

9. The saied Master apparantlye, bothe in doinge himselfe and gevinge example to others and in sufferinge and allowinge the multitude, dothe vyolate our Statutes. And with his adherents doth incur wilful perjury in cumynge to the Chappell to common prayer uppon the hollydaies withoute his surplesse and hood agreable to his degree and also in sufferinge the multitude to doe the lyke to the aduihilatinge of our Statute *De Cultu Dei* and breache of the orders of the whole Universite.

10. That albeit the Master hathe blotted that statute *pro suo arbitratu*, beinge delivered by the Queene's Majesties Commissioners unblotted to the fellowes, with Iniunctions correctinge all thinges necessarie for the presente tyme, yet there appeareth in the margente a note taken owte of an other booke of Statutes, that was never delivered unto the fellowes by anie authoritie of Commissioners, commandinge the Master and fellowes to cum into the servyce *in mundis superpellicis et caputis etc.*

11. That thorough his varyetie of Statutes and Iniunctions, blotted and croste as he thoughte good, noe manne knoweth of a certaintie what to sticke unto in moste cases, for that he saith, sumtymes they are of force, sumtymes they are not of force, biddinge menne complaine, which he knoweth cann not be done in dyverse cawses, and soe bringeth them into this dilemma: If theie doe not compleyne theie are wronged: if

theie doe compleyne thei runne into the daunger of an other Statute.

12. That all suche matter as is alledged in our former articles either concerning the Master or Mr Fulke's breache of the Statute *De Cultu Dei*, or for the Master's sufferance of others wilfullie to breake the same, or for his bolstering and mainteyninge them in that theire singularite, sente by Mr Bohun, is moste true and iustifyable.

13. That he hath laboured woonderouslie Mr Dakins one of the Seniors to take his parte, tellinge him that *manus manum fricat*, and that he should have not preferment excepte he wolde geve in all pointes as he woulde, and in soe doinge he wolde make him a man, as Mr Dakins has declared to sundrye of the fellowes.

14. That commonlie he telleth everie man that getteth anie prefermente in the howse that he was cawse thereof. And if anie manne be punished and not preferred as he owght to be, he layeth that whollie uppon the Seniors contrary to an injunction in that behalfe.

15. That before everie election and in the tyme of the election he urgeth menne to give as he wille and most commonlie appointeth whome they shall chuse and whome not.

16. That when he goithe forth of the towne he leaveth not the Register wherein the fellowes and schollers should note *diem exitus et reditus iuxta Statutum de exitu ab Universitate, versu: Quo circa statuimus etc.*

17. He leaveth not the Visetours Iniunctions, whiche correcte manie thinges in the Statutes, with the Presidente when he goyethe forth, as now at this presente tyme he hath not.

18. That he preferreth to lectures and chambers in the house unlearned bachylors, before learned Masters of Arte.

19. That he preferreth to offices the unlearned and evill mannered, as of late Mr Linsey and Mr Carter.

20. He preferred Mr Fulke to be head lecturer contrarye to the statute *De lecturis legendis et audiendis, versu: Neminem lectorem etc.*

21. He hearinge and fearinge leaste that the President in his absence should goe aboute to redresse this order, solycyted menne particularlie to bewaire of business and what they did at the motion of anie, meaninge the Presidente.

22. That he expostulated with some of the fellows that they would not consente to the sealinge and sendinge of those late lettres that he brought to your honnoure under the Colledge seale, bearinge them in hande that they had loste at his handes they knew not what prefermentes for soe doinge.

23. That he received your honours lettres vppon Thursday, *videlicet*, sexto Decembris, but taryed here labouringe the fellows to consent to his lettres and doings, and to stande sewer unto him and departed not from hence before Sunday at ix of the clocke.

24. That by gevinge sundrye fyers in the halle sence Michaelmas and feastinge in the halle and in his chamber, and in puttinge of punishmentes otherwyse then hathe bene heretofore accustomed, he allureth the youthe of the howse to followe and praise his doinges in theise attempts.

25. That a cope of reade tisshue praised at *Zs.*, is and hathe bene this two yeares lackinge, onlie he and Master Carter then havinge the keyes of the Revestrie in their keepinge, for profe hereof we referre it to be tryed by the Regestre of the Colledge gooddes.

26. That all suche thinges as in our former articles sente by Master Bolun are mentioned concerninge the makinge awaye of other copes, *vel potius* devydinge them betwixte the same, beinge byers and sellers, *videlicet*, the Master, Mr Fulke, Mr Buckleie, Mr Carter, Mr Hansbie *et alios*, withowt the consent or presence of the Presidente, the senior Burser and other Senyors, are true and tryable by the praiser, by the Inventories made of the revestrye stuffe by Mr Pilkingtonne then Master, in annis 4^o et 5^o R., and by the particulers written by Master Smythe's handes before Mr Pilkingtonne aforesaid, and the Seniors.

27. That he mayntayneth Master Fulke and others that inveigle against order, and the favourers thereof, and suche mannor of menne doth he onlie pryvatie encourage and openlie rewarde with the prefermentes of the howse.

28. He mayntayneth in the house one Master Linsey, a manne utterlie unlearned, and whence he is for veray juste causes removeable. Firste that he was convicted of truthie before the bishoppe of Elie in his late visitation with us. And sence for that he has used the Colledge fraudulentlie in his bursershippes,

being convicted thereof before Doctor Hawford, Vycechauncellor at that tyme, *videlicet* for ix lodes of coles whereof he hath made restitution sithens that tyme, but by statute shoulde have bene removed for untruthie, *sicut patet in statuto De modo procedendi in maioribus criminibus*, and by an examination also in suche behalfe.

29. With importune laboure and suttile dealinge he made the said Master Linsey bowser of the bakhouse the last Christmas. And sence his entry thereunto hathe mayntayned and suffred him as well in makinge veraie evill breade, and also in wantinge weighte, many tymes V ounces, often iiij ounces, and most commonlie ii or iij ounces in a pennie lofe, to the undoinge of the pore schollers, whyche lyve the most parte by breade.

30. That the saied Master Longworth did put of the saied Linsey's heade vjs. viiij^d., the whiche Master Barronsdale, burser, punished him for wantinge of waighte.

31. That Master Clarke, being Stewarde, complained the Master vppon the said Linsey the last week for want of waighte; whereuppon he punished him for a culler onlie vs, but did not put of the same againe before the castinge of the commous the same weeke.

32. That the saied Linsey presuminge uppon the Master's greate frendshippe with him (as it maie be veraie well induced) charged his baker as sone as he entred into that offyce to laye one ounce lesse in everie halpenie lofe that his predecessors did before him. And also the saied Linsey being cawled uppon by sundrye of the fellows for lacke of waighte, answered them, that he wille make it noe more hevie for hartes of them.

33. How partiall the Master is, it may well appeare herebie, that one Master Wythepole compleyninge unto him of Mr Twydalle for cawling him a knave and other unsemelie wordes, the which the saied Twydall confessed then before the Master, sayinge that he was a veraye knave indeed, yet at that veray tyme the Master wold needes bere him in hande that Master Twydall did not calle him soe, ne wolde calle him soe. And soe was he faine to departe withowte anie amendes.

34. That he dothe never studie, and prechethe soe negligentlie that both he is an offence unto his hearers and also greate diswoorshippe to the person and place that he sustainethe.

Endorsed: December 1565. Articles against the Master of St John's College, Richd. Longworth.

Second Inclosure

In Guilielmum Fulcum.

1. Imprimis, that he partycularly and bytterly hathe invaied againste dyvers men in his sermons commone places as by the former articles sent by Mr Bohun dothe appeare.
2. That uppon All Sanctes daye last at afternoone he invayed against a sermone maid by D. Beaumont, then beinge Vice-chancellor concerninge obedience and orders prechin in the fore nounge that same daye.
3. That in an other sermone which he maied within the Colledge at the beginnunge of this terme he maid a petition unto the Master for the taken away of the stayers in thopper ende of the Chappell, whiche was done immediately the next day folowen, to the great offense of many beholden the boones to be raked in of one Mr Buckley, who was buried in that place not many yeres agooe.
4. That uppon satterday laste, beinge the viijth of December he called all suche as he dyd not lyke of, asses, doogges, beastes and devells, so describunge at that tyme some of the company, that the leest and youngest boye in the auditorie could marke him unto whom he mente.
5. That in the same common place he diminyshed the lawes of the realme referringe all things to conscience.
6. That in all his doinges he dothe innovaet all thinges, as well of common prayer as of orders and exercises in learninge.
7. That he dothe enioye the head lectorsshippe contrary to the forme of the Statute in that behalfe.
8. That he goeth continually in an hatte and in a turkye gowne contrary to the statute *De vestitu*.
9. That he kepeth in his chamber connies, dogges, rattes, byrdes, virginalls, and useth to go a byrdinge with his boys, to the great reproche of the mynisterie.
10. That when he kepeth corrections he demandeth of everye boye whose pupill he is, and if he lyketh not of his tutor, he payeth him surlye.
11. He correcteth like boies such that are of men's stature, contrary to the statutes in that behalfe.
12. That by these, and such lyke menes, he kepeth the youth in such awe, that nether by woorde ne by deede they dare shewe themselves contrary to his manyfold fantisses.

13. That he tranethe uppe his younglyngs in all thes disorders, who uppon his exortations doe complaine Christian lyberty to be taken away by the bynding of men unto the wering of a surplease, with divers such dissolute sayinges.

Endorsed: December, 1565. Articles against Mr Fulke.

To the Vicechancellor

After my herty comendacions. Although I wrote of late unto you requiring you to assemble the heads of the Colledges and other the graduates there to concurr together for the observation of uniformity in the orders of that University according to the auncient and commendable and liefull use of the same, wherein I dowe not but you wilbe carefull and diligent without unnecessary delay of time, as the cause requireth. Yet such is the care that I have to see reformation of the abuses lately committed and to withstand the like attempts, that, in retorning thither of two of the fellows of St John's Colledge, whom I have found well disposed to observe commen order, to recommend unto you, by this my lettre, the particular state of that Colledge, prayeing you to conferr with the president of the same (to whom I have also written at this present) in what sort the disorders committed there against the Queen's Majesties injunctions might be with most quietness reformed. And because I meane to observe order in the reformation of disorder, I have thought in this matter to procede in these degrees following.

First that the President of the Colledge, now in the absence of the Master, shuld with the consent and authority of the seniors, and others, being well disposed, cause spedely and quietly a reformation to be made of the disorders lately committed in the same Colledge and specially in the Chappell at the service of common prayer and divine service.

Secondly, if the President shall not be able to do the same effectually, then my intention is that he shall send my lettres, written at this time to the Bishop of Ely, beinge the ordinary visitor of that Colledge, to execute his ordinary authority to the remedy of the said disorders.

Lastly, if there shall no good come of these two meanes, then I am determined to resort to the authority of our Sovereigne Lady the Queen's Majestie, in whose power, by prerogative, the

government of all manner of subjects doth belong, to reduce them by sharpness to the obedience of her laws and commandments.

All whiche intentions I have thoght mete to communicate unto you, to the end you shuld not be ignorant of the earnest desier which I have to redresse and quench this wilde furye, broken loose in that Colledge of St John's, which I do and ought to esteeme as my nurse.

And so I end prayeing you from time to time to communicate unto me, by writing or message, whatsoever you shall think mete for me to knowe concerning the state of that University.

To Mr Cortesse.

After my hartly commendations for your late lettres. You shall understand, by these berers, Mrs Bohun and Smith, what I have thought of this rash and slanderous altracions attempted in that Colledge, as well against the ancient statutes and custome of the same, as against the Queen's Majesties speciall injunctions. And consideringe how necessary yt is without delay of time to reforme the same, I will and require you, being the President of that Colledge, to use the best ordinary meanes that you can, with the advice and assistance of the seniors and others of that Colledge, to reforme the abuse and disorders lately there committed and specially that rash manner of leaving of surplusses, always used in divine service within the Chappell of that Colledge. And to that entent yf you so think mete, I pray you communicate my earnest desire and intention herein, particularly and severally to such of the sayd seniors, fellows and schollers there as you shall iudge to have regard of unyte and order and to esteme my poore favor and good will in any their reasonable courses. And although I do hope that your authority with the assistance and conformity of the wise and lerned sorte in that Colledge shall be able to repara and heale up the breache, yet to avoyde all scruples I have thought to joyne herewith at this time my lettres unto the Bishop of Ely, your ordinary visitor, to the end that yf ye shall find lack in your owne power, that then the same may be sent in my name, as they are directed. Which I have left unsealed, because ye shuld peruse them, and add your advise to the Bishop for the spedier endinge of the matter.

I have also written to the Vicechauncellor requiring him to give you his advise in this cause and to assist you as nede shalbe. And so I end prayeing you to advertise me of your proceedinge herein by your lettres from time to time for my better satisfaction.

To the Bishop of Ely.

It may please your good Lordship, after my due commendacions to the same, to consider how nedeful yt is at this time to stave the rashness of such as by heddy and sodein and dayly changes of the lefull rites in the Church do procure great slaunder to the holie ministry and ecclesiasticall state of this realme. Amongst the whiche I have been very sory of late to understand of a notable disorder in the Colledge of St John's, whereof your Lordship is by ordinary authority the Visitor and I, by bringing up, an old scholler. The particularities of the same shalbe declared unto your Lordship by the President of the same howse ether by himself or by his lettres, to whom I have written both as Chancellor of the University and as one affectionated to that howse, that he should first attempt by ordinary means, in the absence of the Master, to reforme the said disorder. And yf he could not, then that he should send these my letters unto your Lordship, with the which I do recommend unto your Lordship the afflicted state of that good and dyvyne College, most earnestly requiringe the same *per omnes charitates* with spede and send your Commission or other direction thither for understanding of the truth of the disorders, specially of that which hath beene last committed in the general wanton throwing away of surplusses in that Colledge, and of the singularitye and variete begon in the administracion of the holy Communion, and furthwith to enioyne strayghtly, under sharp payne, the observacion of the laudable custome therein used and limited, and lastly appointed by the Quene's Majesties iniunctions. In which matter nothing is more requisite than spede and severity, for surely my Lord I am inwardly afrayed, that if feare shall not stave this ryotous insolencye, these rash young heades, that are so soone rype to clyme into pulpittes, will contente themselves with no limittes ether in the Church or in the pollicy.

Pla dilectantur verborum monomachia, as I dowte not but your Lordship's self can mistrust by the attemptes intended in other places. And if cause shall be that this my lettre shall come to your Lordship, I praye you advertise me of the successe, for I have partly imparted this matter to her Majestie for my discharge by whom I have ben strongly commanded to see reformation had with spede and severity. And promising her Majestie so to do, altho' I will first seke it by ordinary meanes yf otherwise yt shall fall out, I wold be glad for my discharge to referr the whole to her superior authority (whereuppon must nedes follow cause of repentance to the authors of these garboyles. God give them that spyritt of humilite and to taste of the fruits of concord and unyte, and to sharpen their tonges and dicacite agaynst the idolls of pryde, mallice and unmercyfulness with their complices, wherewith the temples of mens sowles are daily defyled and fully possessed). From Westminster the 13th of December 1565.

Your Lordships humbly at command.
W. CECILL.

Endorsed: M. of my Nas'er's lettres to D. Stokes, Vicechancellor of Cambridge; Another to Mr Cortesse, president of St John's Colledge; and a third to the Bishop of Ely. By Mrs Bohun and Smith.

Note: The words at the end of Cecil's letter to the Bishop of Ely, which are enclosed in brackets, are entirely in his hand, and numerous corrections throughout the entire paper are in his handwriting also.

My dewtye to your good honor in most humble wise premised. May it please your honor to understand of this good towardnes in our College, that whereas of late there were threescore at the least that ware hattes in our house, now there be scharsly thre, who also pretende for that there doinge sicknes, and promise now upon there recovery wythin ij or iij dayes to lay them awaye. And as they have left hates so thei fall very well to gownes and hoodes. For I can nether here nor se any that goo otherwise into the towne then as the order of thuniversity requireth. As for the resuming of surplices, I have sent to

your honor the names of all the felowes and there pupilles and noted upon the names of such as have come in with surplices *presens*; of such as be from home *ruri*. The thirde that doo not conforme themselves to order be only named and have no further note. Upon the vewe thereof I may justly adde this: that in yeares the eldest, in continuance the auncientest, in degre of scholes the highest, and in all kinde of learninge the forwardest, have only upon your honor's favor reformed themselves, wythout any maner of compulsion, ether of rigorous wordes or punishment. Whereas by the decre of the heades thei might have stayed till Christemas wythout any daunger. And by the latter end of Christemas I trust by God's grace the xv score wilbe brought to fyve persons, unles coverte dealynges doo staye them, as now it is upon very good likelyhoode to be presumed. For whereas diverse of the younger sorte tolde me of there owne accorde that thei ment to come in again wyth surplices as by statute they knew themselves bounde, after that one Hodgson, which went with the Master to London, retorne, they sodenly altered their purpose, some pretendinge necessary occasions to goo forth, some lacke of surplices, and some said plainly they durst not for feare of displeasure, I coulde not heare of whom. Of thother, some talke that thei meane not any reformation before the Maister's retorne, nether then, I believe. But these wyll not be many yf hope of preferment were cutt of by restitution of the auncient forme of electinge officers and felowes, that was in the time of the tow famous Kings, Henry theight and Edward the sixt, to the which the variety and uncertentye of Statutes give good occasion, yf your honor like thereof. We have here great store of terrible threatates and slanderous rumors for stirringe in this matter, but that of Erasmus doth herein well comfort us: *Nil moror aut laudes stulti aut convicia vulgi*. Sith after Ovidius his rule: *Conscia mens recti fame mendacia ridet*.

Of your honor we humbly crave, that which gladly we graunt to the adverse parte, that all informations may be reiected whiche the informers will not stande bounde to your honor upon paine of suche punishment as your honor shall deme to iustifye the same wyth apparente profes, or vehement presumptions; as I doo promise your honor, of my fidelite, to prove all such articles as I have hetherto, or shall hereafter, exhibit. This I trust your honour dothe earnestlye entende and godly

consider of, clearly to extinguish this heate of discorde thorowghe the late disorder for if it be smothered for the present time by fayre woordes (whereof some have great plenty) it will no doubt brust out into a more perillous flame, when such as darre wythstande shalbe ether wunne, or removed, or discomforted. To this purpose I thinke it very convenyent that such as be wyth your honor now, and all such as hereafter shalbe sent for in semblable maner, be, before thei be demissed, bounde in recognisance nether to preache or teache against orders themselves nor suffer other, so furthforthe as in them lyeth nether to wronge or presse any for mayntenance of orders heretofore, or hereafter. And that thei themselves commonly, both in doctrine and doinges, be an example to others for *verba dum sunt*, men now adayes litle esteeme of them whiche have an ordinary solution, and to that lure have brought many by boldly at home sayinge and doinge anythinge and stifly denyinge the same abrode to achyve all these straunge purposes.

Almighty God graunt us his grace not to dally in holy thinges, nether to pretend conscience, when we entend gayne, that his holy name may be praysed sincerely and his glory avanced eternally; who ever preserve your good honor, from St John's College in Cambridge, 17 December 1565

your honors to commande

RIC. COORTESSE.

Addressed: To the right honorable Sir Willyam Cecill, knight, principall Secretary to the Queenes Majestie and Highe Chauncellor of the thuniversite of Cambridge.

Endorsed: 17 Decembre 1565. Mr. Coortesse of St John's to my Master.

With this is enclosed a long list headed:

Nomina omnium Studentium, tam
Tutorum quam Pupillorum, in Collegio
Sancti Johannis Evangeliste, 15 Decembris
1565.

It apparently gives the names of the fellows in order of seniority, the name of each fellow being followed by the names

of his pupils. The following extract is taken from about the middle of the list:

Mr Guilbert, presens.
Guilbert.
Mr Holgate, presens.
Buckle, presens.
Mr Draunte, presens.
Alcocke.
Newton.
Dyason.

The return concludes with the following note:

The whole number is 287; whereof there came into the Chappell withe Surplesses uppon the last Saturdaie and Sundaie 147; and abrode in the countrey 33. And of thother 107 whiche cumme not in as yet, there be many cumme to the Colledge of late and be not yet provyded of Surplesses.

The document is *Endorsed*: 15 December 1565. Names of the whole Company in St John's College.

The Mr Guilbert whose name appears above as coming to the Chapel in his surplice was William Gilbert, the author of *De Magnete*.

R. F. S.

(To be continued.)



PALÁL HEINRICH HEINE.

(*Rómani*)

Sâr sig arê i sârla
Poshê tō tan pîrāv,
Mîstō sî mandi, tarni chai,
Tō mûi te dikáv.

Tî kâmeli yakênsa
Rôdêsa mîro dush:
"Kō shan tu? sō sî tuti, kon,
Tu bâro tugno mush?"

Shom Rômano ghiamângro,
Ta jundo Rômano rai;
Penêsa sâkon sôrlo nav,
Penêsa mîro tai.

Ta sō sî man, tû tarni yek,
Dûkavêla dosta rai;
Penêsa sâkon wafro dûk,
Penêsa mîro tai.

J. S.



THE GYPSY POET.

As early in the morning
Before your tent I pass,
'Tis good for me to see you there,
You little Romany lass.

In pity and wide wonder
My face your dark eyes scan:
"Who art thou, and what aileth thee,
Thou big unhappy man?"

I am a gypsy poet, dear,
A scholar-gypsy true;
If all the strongest names be named,
Then mine is namèd too.

What aileth me, my gipsy child,
Ails many of our wise crew;
If all the deepest ills be named,
Then mine are namèd too.

After Heinrich Heine.



VERSES.

Lost spirit of a former love,
Chained to the restless sea,
Whene'er those teeming waters move
Thou dost come back to me.

Within the silent ebb and flow
Thy spirit sleeps at rest,
And ripples seem to come and go
Like pulse beats in thy breast.

But when the sea is raging loud
And stormy nights close o'er,
Thou frownest in the gathering cloud
And moanest ever more.

Lost spirit of the strange sad sea,
Say, whither art thou fled,
What Providence left life to me,
To die since thou art dead?

Lost spirit of those happy years
Chained to thy restless tomb,
Is there no heritage but tears
In Time's eternal womb?

W. K. II.



A FARM FIRE.

TEN o'clock on a freezing January night on Dartmoor. The click of the gate was unusual, for on Dartmoor everyone is early to bed. A woman's breathless panting could be heard through the window. Then came a sharp knock on the door. It was the farmer's wife from the next cottage. Across the moor she had seen the flames and smoke of a burning farmstead, and with wild visions of burning cattle, or it might be human beings, was seeking what help might be gathered in the scattered hamlet.

No time was lost in reaching the burning farm, which was wrapped in flame from end to end, and sending up vast clouds of lurid smoke, to be borne off by the wind. There was plenty of help, but little could be done. The only water was in a horse-pond in the yard, and in a few minutes the flames had enveloped the whole building, the fire being fanned by a strong and steady wind, that whirled off into the air masses of the flaming thatch.

Nearly all the families from out-lying farms had come into the hamlet that evening to a village concert, and they helped to swell the little crowd around the burning buildings.

The first question was as to the safety of the cattle, but they had been turned into the fields at the first alarm. For pecuniary as well as humanitarian reasons their safety was of the first importance.

A few zealous helpers were waging a quite ineffectual warfare with the flames with water brought in buckets from the pond close by, but for the most part, men and

women (though but few of the latter stayed to face the keen night wind) gathered in sympathetic groups in front of the burning farm, their faces lit with a picturesque glow by the shifting flames.

In front there was nothing to be done, but the back of the buildings was to windward of the fire, and only the burning straw fallen from the thatch made approach to the walls difficult. There was no question of saving anything from the furnace inside, but the dairy projecting a little from the main building was as yet free from flame. An enterprising youth investigating at the window had detected stores of meat and dairy produce still unharmed, and fired the ambition of eager rescuers, whose efforts so far had been of no avail. The only opening in the walls was a window too small for ingress, but it was short work to tear up the thatch and laths of the roof, and make a hole through which four dim figures quickly dropped. Everything within reach was salvaged indiscriminately; a mild frenzy seized one enthusiast, who bore off empty bottles and pieces of cloth or scraps of metal with a triumphant joy which the rescuer of the Palladium cannot have surpassed. Out went everything through the roof; buckets and basins, vegetables, joints of beef, cheeses, bowls of cream, great pans of scalded milk, and firm yellow rolls of butter. The household stores followed, and pickles and jam, flour and bread, cider-barrels and biscuit-tins were passed quickly up to join the miscellaneous heap accumulating on the grass outside. Through the door from the dairy to the house the work was lit by the glow of the burning passage, and at times a shower of sparks or a spurt of flame made a momentary incursion. In five minutes everything was cleared; even the shelves were torn down and the table hoisted through the roof; the last and boldest achievement was the rescue of a mangle standing in the burning passage, and already reached by the fire; the ironwork was too hot to hold, but with the aid of an enshrouding cloth it was

possible to get a grip; at first the mangle jammed tight in the doorway and seemed marked for destruction, but finally it toppled through into the dairy with a crash, and was hoisted through the roof like the rest; everything else of value was cut off by a screen of flame, so the place was evacuated and left to its fate. In a few minutes the roof caught fire, and soon it had fallen in on the floor below. There was little more to be saved; only the one fanatic was unsatisfied, and he found solace for his soul in making a sweep of a few books and photographs which could be reached through the broken window of the kitchen.

All that remained was to try and save a barn which adjoined one end of the dwelling-house, and which was full of valuable wheat and wool. In front and behind improvised ladders were raised, and the barn-end was perpetually drenched with water sent up in buckets from below. Success was practically assured when the burning rafters running through to the barn from the house were cut away. One of the upper rooms, a bedroom, was immediately underneath the roof, and as the burning thatch fell in, almost everything had been consumed, only the frame of an iron bedstead standing naked and unashamed in the middle of the floor; as the flames broke through from the room below it gradually tilted and settled down, and when the burning joists collapsed, finally toppled down on the debris underneath.

In two hours the fire was burning down, and not more than a score of watchers was left, for a winter night on Dartmoor may be spent in better places than in the wet slush of a farm-yard. The vicar, who had come some fifteen miles across the moor to visit the outskirts of his wide parish, had, with the curate of the village, been active in doing what little could be done, but now all alike turned homeward. Only the farmer of Higher Merripit remained, with a friendly neighbour who shared his watch, to see to the end the destruction of his homestead.

In the morning the blackened ruins looked desolate and dismal; only the walls and stone staircase of the old sixteenth-century house remained, with the peat-stack still smoking and smouldering close by. A chest of drawers blistered and smoked, a blanket and a few odd garments were in the yard, all that had been saved except the varied spoils of the dairy. The homeless occupants of the farm surveyed the scene disconsolate, though borne up to some extent by the knowledge that they were for the moment the personages of supreme importance in the village. The kindly sympathy of the moorland farmers did much to make difficulties easy, till the walls of a less picturesque, but more sanitary, dwelling rose again, and the activities of the farm were in full swing once more. Among the somewhat circumscribed interests of a Dartmoor hamlet it will be long before the fire at Higher Merripit ceases to hold prominence in the conclaves and cogitations of the neighbourhood.

H. W. H.



ODE ON PROGRESS.

O MOULDERS of this earth, unresting through
 Of mortals, passing on her busy ways,
 Mirthful and toiling underneath the sun,
 Your glory and your praise
 I sing whom Fate has held apart from you,
 Long wrapt in other thoughts and dreaming long,
 Withheld from what ye do.
 The woods and hills I knew them many a one,
 The birds that sing naught human in their lay
 Whate'er of them the sacred poet tells:
 And silent lakes I knew,
 That hold upon their breast of waters grey
 New skies, new hills and faery-trodden dells,
 Where nothing mortal dwells
 And nothing of our growth or our decay.

But coming now along these quiet shores
 I gaze upon the tracts of wrinkled waves,
 Not heeding them nor that day-pallid moon
 Who their far tides enslaves:
 Another thought doth rule me, other life
 I see that labours still and ever wars,
 With Nature still at strife,
 And seeming victor vanquish'd all too soon.
 What freak of destiny is that which made
 Man fight against the destiny of all,
 A world of changes rife,
 Whose law is that the haphazard be obey'd,
 That each should live by chance and rise and fall,
 As veering chance may call
 Things heedless of themselves to flower or fade?

Here from this cove of silvery wave-worn sand,
 Enclosed by weed-clad rocks and crystal pools,
 The haunt of life that lives and wills no more,
 Here, ere the twilight rules,
 The fishermen put forth and take their way
 To where the shoals swim nearest to the land,
 Mindful of many a day
 To come when winter rages on the shore,
 And labouring to make certain and assured
 Life, of all things least stable and most frail;
 But with long forethought they,
 Floating upon the night-waves mist-obscur'd,
 Plan out the year, when fickle tide or gale
 Makes the sea-harvest fail;
 Yet fails not hope or courage long-inured.

Far otherwise it was
 In that primeval monster-bearing age,
 When the first scatter'd tribes, without more laws
 Than hunger, fear and rage,
 Wander'd amid the forests, glutted now,
 Now famine-pinch'd; when lust and ravin fired
 Fierce eyes and apish brow
 And minds that never knew that they aspired.

Upward they climb'd from that dark life and prone,
 Upward they look'd and found the higher light;
 New thoughts came to them, duty, love and awe,
 New sorrow, new delight:
 The glorious world roll'd outward from them, show'd
 Its life apart, what no brute beast had known;
 And far above them glow'd
 The heavens that made and follow'd steadfast law;
 And there they saw or seem'd to see the power
 That call'd them to a greater destiny,
 Imposed the heavier load:
 And pride seem'd theirs, theirs seem'd the earth for dower,
 The wilderness for them grew rich with rye:
 So still our hopes are high
 In the first flourish of our youthful hour.

So first they strove and found
 The long necessity of things array'd
 Against them: the drench'd harvest strow'd the ground;
 The sea rush'd in and made
 Riot amid their homes and wasted toil;
 The earth shook under them, and tottering fell
 On the volcanic soil
 Long-labour'd fane and column'd citadel.
 Yet great was their achievement and their praise,
 So mighty and so dread the enemy,
 Unconquerable Nature whose supreme
 Resolve at last must be.
 Fair cities and proud states they made adorn'd
 With temples and with towers to outlast the days,
 And by the days were scorn'd.
 But works they were in which mankind could dream
 Itself eternalized and lord of Time:
 The mind created more than Life unroll'd,
 The ideal of joy, and mourn'd
 The secrecy of pain in glorious rhyme;
 The statuary could conceive and mould
 Perfection that may hold
 Immortal life in some immortal clime.
 Was this for utter ruin? Ruin came
 With death and cold oblivion over all,
 City and state and law and government;
 And thriving on their fall
 Have new arisen, will again arise
 And for their hour possess the bruit of fame;
 But more this world denies.
 So Nature gives, and so her gift is spent,
 Thus would she seem most alien to desires,
 That must be of her, for her sons are we.
 Then in their dreams were wise,
 Who heed not what the moment's race acquires
 Through year on year and flitting century:
 No single age may be
 That realm for which the abiding mind aspires.



THE GEOLOGY OF THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.*

THE present chapel was consecrated on May 12, 1869. The foundations of the old one may be seen projecting just above the ground in the first court. That had formed part of the Hospital of St John, which had been granted to the Lady Margaret when she was contemplating the foundation of St John's College. The Hospital chapel, which had been erected about 1280,† was transferred—at least the part used for worship—into a rather inornate Tudor structure, covered outside with plaster to conceal the patching. On the north side three arches led into the chantry of Bishop Fisher, which was afterwards fitted with seats. Still north of this was a building about half the length of the original chapel, with its eastern gable abutting on the street ‡ It contained several sets of small rooms, was approached by a passage between the eastern end of the chapel and the street, and was

* The substance of a lecture to the St John's College Natural History Society on January 21st. The part dealing with the history of the buildings and one or two geological discussions of a more general character have been somewhat condensed. The monuments and memorial tablets are excluded.

† A full history of the foundation and subsequent changes will be found in Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of Cambridge*, Vol. II. Sect. 12. The buildings mentioned above are shown on Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, Plates xxvi and xxvii.

‡ A full description by the late Professor Cardale Babington, with a plan shewing the the position of the new and old building and illustrations, will be found in the *Eagle*, vol. IV., p. 253, and a brief statement of the materials employed and other matters connected with the New Chapel in vol. VI., p. 333.

called, from its rather intricate plan, the Labyrinth. Externally, like the passage, it appeared to be a piece of Tudor brick-work, similar to the other part of our street front. But when it was pulled down (the site is partly covered by the new chapel) the remnants of an Early English building were found to be encased, the eastern end of which had evidently been a chancel, being probably the infirmary erected by Henry Frost, a Burgess of Cambridge, about the year 1180. In the south wall of this part a piscina was discovered not very much injured, which was removed to the new chapel, and has been modified for use as a credence table. The arches of Bishop Fisher's chantry are built into the south wall of the south transept. These arches, like the walls of the Hospital chapel to which the chantry was added, and the stone-work of the piscina, with the exception of the three shafts, which are Barnack stone, are clunch. This is a local term for a rather hard bed in the chalk, worked at Cherry Hinton, Burwell, Reach, and elsewhere, which occurs at about the same level as the Totternhoe stone—that is at the base of the Lower Chalk—the zone of *Ammonites varians*. It is a close grained material, easily carved, and is durable enough when protected from the weather. Of the Barnack stone I will speak presently.

Building Materials.

The foundations of the new chapel are laid in a fairly thick bed of gravel, which rests on gault. Its walls are of Ancaster stone, it is roofed with Collyweston 'slate,' and the shafts supporting the niches containing statues, with those in the windows and in the arcade below, are a red dolomitic sandstone from Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. The walls of the interior are also Ancaster stone, except that Ketton stone is employed in the piers under the Tower. Both these, with the Barnack stone already mentioned, are of the same Geological age, being local varieties of a member of the Lower Oolite, called

the Lincolnshire Limestone, the position of which, together with that of the Collyweston 'slate,' I proceed to explain.

A rather thin band of rubbly limestone, called the Cornbrash, extends continuously across England from Dorsetshire to Yorkshire, forming the top of the Lower Oolite. Below this, in Gloucestershire, comes the so-called Forest Marble (with the local Bradford Clay). Then follows the Great Oolite Limestone (the well-known Bath stone), with the so-called Stonesfield Slate beneath it; under that the Fuller's Earth, and then the Inferior Oolite Limestone, which yields a good building material in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham. At the bottom come the Midford Sands. As these deposits are followed in a general north-easterly direction, the Forest Marble is replaced by the Great Oolite Clay; the Great Oolite Limestone becomes attenuated and valueless for building purposes; its basement bed and the Fuller's Earth assume a more distinctly estuarine character; the Inferior Oolite Limestone dwindles, and the Midford sands, so far as they can be correlated, are replaced in the upper part by another estuarine group, and in the lower by the Northampton Sands, which furnish a valuable iron ore. In South Northamptonshire the Inferior Oolite Limestone has completely disappeared; an unconformity separating the upper from the lower estuarine stage. Before long, however, this limestone reappears, and becomes in North Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire a valuable building stone, its total thickness at Stamford being 80 feet, and near Lincoln as much as 200 feet.

Ancaster is in Lincolnshire, about 7 miles N.E. of Grantham, and its quarries yield an excellent stone, which is now in great request. It has also been employed in the dressings of the new façade of Caius College.

The Ketton quarries came into repute at an earlier period, so that much of the best stone has now been

worked out. The village is in Rutlandshire near the Welland, and about 4 miles from Stamford. This stone is used in our New Court, as well as in most of the important College buildings erected in Cambridge about the year 1830.

The quarries at Barnack are now grass-grown, and practically abandoned, but they were worked in Roman days and supplied the stone for many important buildings in the Eastern Midlands during the Middle Ages, such as Peterborough Cathedral, Croyland Abbey, Boston Church, and, in the days of Elizabeth, Burleigh House. Probably this stone is employed in the older buildings of Cambridge, but the material used in completing King's College Chapel came from quarries at Weldon, 13 or 14 miles from Stamford. Barnack, noted also for its interesting Church, which has a Tower older than the Conquest, and contains a sample of each subsequent style, is in Northamptonshire, near the Welland, about 3 miles from Stamford. The 3 limestones are very similar in appearance, being composed of comminuted shells and oolite grains, and consist mainly of carbonate of lime.* The Ancaster stone is slightly heavier than the Barnack, and that than the Ketton, but the last is stronger (also slightly) than the Ancaster, and it than the Barnack.

The Collyweston 'slate' is obtained at the base of the Lincolnshire limestone, along an outcrop which runs for about 5 miles on the Northamptonshire edge of the Welland valley from the neighbourhood of Stamford southwards. It has no right to be called a slate, being only a sandy limestone, which splits along its bedding planes. The stratum containing it (the rock has a rather nodular habit) is only about a yard thick, and sometimes consists entirely of sand. Tools are not employed,

* Professor Judd (*Geology of Rutland*, p. 181) gives the following analysis of the building stone from Ancaster $\text{Ca CO}_2 = 93.59$, $\text{Mg CO}_2 = 2.38$, Fe_2O_3 , $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 0.80$, $\text{H}_2\text{O} \&c = 2.71$.

as with ordinary slates, to split the stone, but it is dug out late in the year and left exposed to the frost, which separates the layers. A mild winter is disastrous, for if the cold is insufficient to split the stone it so far loses its fissile properties as to be useless for roofing. Thus employed, it is far more attractive to the eye than any of our true slates, but it is rather heavier and perhaps a little less easy to keep in good repair. As the Collyweston 'slate' is very similar both in appearance and in its fossils to the Stonesfield 'slate' (which is used for the same purpose in Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties), the two were long supposed to be contemporaneous deposits, but the latter, as indicated above, is distinctly the newer.

The red stone employed for external decoration is worked in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, where it occurs at the base of the Magnesian Limestone, the English equivalent of the Zechstein or Upper Permian of Europe. The total thickness of the sandstone exceeds in places 30 feet, but that of the best bed varies from one to three feet. The rock is a dolomitic sandstone, about one half being quartz sand, one third dolomite, one twelfth calcite, and the rest mostly iron oxide. The stone was considered a durable one by the architect of the chapel, the late Sir G. G. Scott, but some of that employed, as may be seen at a glance, has yielded rapidly to the weather. This may be due to either of two causes: that the material supplied was not up to sample, or that it has been too severely tried. The first, unfortunately, in the case of a College, is not impossible; but I incline to the other view for the following reasons: As these shafts are often considerably over a yard in height, the stone must have been placed—indeed the weathering makes it clear—with its bedding planes vertical—a position always unfavourable to durability. Again, while the shafts beneath the canopies of the niches are rapidly perishing, those partly sunk in the mouldings of the windows, and in the

arcades below, are, as a rule, in good preservation, any slight exception to this occurring mostly at the eastern or more exposed end of the chapel. A slender shaft also, for obvious reasons, is more liable to yield to the weather than a thick one, so that the material has probably been exposed to a too severe trial.

On entering the chapel by the porch from the First Court we step on flags of sandstone, probably from the Lower Coal Measures of western Yorkshire, which obviously are wearing badly, but I will postpone any notice of the materials forming the pavement in different parts of the building till I have described the rocks used for internal decoration, generally as shafts.

Decorative Shafts, etc.

Those attached to the separate piers supporting the north and south walls of the tower are red granite from Peterhead, a town on the coast of Scotland, about 22 miles north of Aberdeen, where also a granite is worked, but greyer and often darker in colour. As both these break through very ancient rocks, their geological age cannot be determined. But very probably they were intruded during the earlier part of the Old Red Sandstone period, which was one of great plutonic and volcanic disturbance in most districts of Scotland.

Among the other and more numerous shafts the following materials are represented:

(1) Lizard serpentine. This is a true serpentine, the result of the alteration of a plutonic rock composed mainly of olivine. It occupies a large area in the more southern portion of the Lizard peninsula, being exposed with little interruption along the western coast for three and a half miles, as the crow flies, and for five and a half along the eastern, and occupying nearly the whole intermediate district. It occurs in one or two outlying patches further north, thus forming far the largest mass of serpentine in Britain, perhaps even in Europe. There

are two very distinct varieties, the chief original constituents of the one being olivine and a hornblende, of the other olivine and enstatite, with occasionally some augite. The former rock dominates on the western coast, being the only one in the northern part of it. This is either nearly black or a dull reddish-brown colour, and is useless for ornamental purposes; the latter variety is far the commoner on the eastern coast. It varies in colour from black or dark green to a deep purple brown, often mottled or veined with a rich red and a cream white, the enstatite (where present) glittering like scales of brass. This is the ornamental stone, which is quarried in several places, the Poltesco works in Caerleon Cove being formerly an important centre of the industry. The dark variety begins on the coast in the southern part of Kennack Cove, and continues for about a mile towards Cadgwith. Here it is not worked, perhaps being deemed too funereal, but a rather greener variety (no doubt produced by further chemical change) has been quarried inland, of which our chapel contains a few shafts, together with many other beautiful specimens of the Lizard serpentine, though proper attention has not always been paid to placing them in right positions. Contrasted with the light tint of the Ancaster stone they look too dark, but when bordered by shafts of some less strongly coloured rock, they appear in their full beauty.

(2) Connemara marble or Galway serpentine. This is perhaps the most beautiful of British rocks.* It cannot, however, be used for external decoration, for it yields rapidly and unequally to the weather. The rock is striped or veined with white and more than one shade of green; calcite or dolomite alternating with silicates, chiefly serpentine. The principal quarries are at Lissoughter Hill, Ballynahinch, Recess, and Streams-

* The staircase in the Museum of Geology and Antiquities in Dublin is a splendid example of this rock.

town, the last of which I have examined. The pits are rather more than two miles on the northern side of Clifden, in a district of fairly coarse gneisses and micaceous schists which apparently have undergone considerable pressure. Except in the quarries (which were not extensive) the rock was not very clearly exposed, but so far as I could judge it varied between two extreme forms, one consisting mainly of a whitish hornblende (tremolite), the other being an almost pure crystalline white marble. I believe that the streaked or veined structure is a result, at any rate in part, of pressure, though the rock, owing to mineral changes, is no longer fissile, and that the serpentine comes from the hydration of tremolite or of a pale variety of augite (malacolite or sahlite). Thus the origin of the rock is altogether different from that of a true serpentine, like the one from the Lizard, but is more nearly allied to the Tíree Marble, the one with the so-called *Eozoon* in Canada, and the *Hemithrène* of foreign geologists.

(3) Devonshire Marble. This, strictly speaking, is only a fossiliferous limestone of Mid-Devonian age, which takes a good polish, and abounds, as may be seen, in corals, stromatopora and other organic remains. It is quarried near Babbacombe, St Mary Church, Ipplepen, and Plymouth, and I think the columns in our chapel came from the first named locality.

(4) Armagh marble. This handsome reddish, more or less mottled rock is also only a limestone, and is obtained from quarries near that town, in the lower part of the Carboniferous Limestone group. Denudation has removed the rest, for the 'Marble' is overlain by a breccia of Permian (*Rothliegende*) age, from which perhaps the red colour has been derived by water percolating downwards.

Mr Kinahan states* in his *Economic Geology of*

* For this information I have to thank G. W. Lamplugh, Esq., F.R.S., of H.M. Geological Survey.

Ireland (Jour. Roy. Geol. Soc. of Ireland, vol. VIII., 1889, p. 134 and 165), that these Armagh marbles were formerly highly esteemed, but are now much less extensively worked than was once the case, their place in the market having been taken by the Cork and the Belgian 'Reds,' which, especially the latter, are generally richer in colour.

The abaci of the columns in the piers of the Tower are made of a black 'marble' which occurs locally in the Carboniferous Limestone of Derbyshire, probably from quarries near Ashford. Those of a red blood-red colour in the apse, are from the same formation. For this rare and beautiful rock, which cannot be purchased, the College is indebted to the late Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University. The rock, called sometimes Duke of Devonshire Marble, sometimes *Rosso Moderno*, occurred in one or two localities, such as at Newhaven and in the vicinity of Hartington, a village in Derbyshire, on the upland limestone plateau, between the valleys of the Dove and the Derwent, but nearer to the former. The colour is due to ferric oxide, and I am informed by Mr J. A. Howe, curator of the Geological Survey Museum, that as veins of hematite occur in the district, this variety has apparently been produced by infiltration from joints or other divisional surfaces. The quantity was never large; the best kind occurring in thin beds of limited extent, so at last the ducal owner had the quarries worked out, and the marble stored. From this he presented to the College enough material to make the abaci of the columns round the apse.

For information about the altar slab, which had greatly perplexed me, I am indebted to W. Brindley, Esq., F.G.S., from whom it was obtained. It is generally said to be the "Emperor's Red" from Belgium. It appeared to me to resemble a Belgian marble, but the rock of that name, so far as I could learn, came from another country. This is the story: Sir Gilbert Scott,

the architect, much desired to use for this slab the Emperor's Red, a very beautiful variety of a pink marble, quarried in the neighbourhood of Cintra, a block of which had been presented, as the choicest in Portugal, to her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, for the Royal Mausoleum at Windsor, by Don Pedro, late King of Portugal. Mr Brindley endeavoured to obtain the marble, but in vain: none was in the market. He made enquiries in all possible directions, and at last received a letter from a Belgian dealer to say that he had a large block. After conferring with the architect, Mr Brindley purchased it, and in due course it arrived at his works in London. Then it proved on examination to be Belgian, not Portuguese, being that known in the trade as *Rouge Royal*, which is obtained from the Carboniferous limestone near Namur. As it was clearly impossible to procure the other, and this is a very beautiful rock, it was used; so the slab is the Royal Red from Belgium. The superaltar (added some years later) was ornamented, Mr Brindley said, from a portion of the same block.

The Pavement.

Four kinds of stone are used in the ante-chapel, and of these I cannot venture to speak positively; for it is very difficult to identify slabs in a floor, when more or less worn and soiled by treading.* One, a very pale-buff in colour, in larger slabs than the rest, is placed beneath the north and south pier arches and at the extreme west end. It is a limestone containing fossils, and probably comes from the Portland stage of the Jurassic system. The second is a pale fawn-yellow colour, without distinct oolitic structure, including a few minute flakes of white mica, and giving a slow effervescence. I think it is a magnesian limestone from Mansfield. The

* I have to thank Mr T. O. Bosworth for helping me with sight, which is now keener than my own. Our Bursar, Mr. R. F. Scott, kindly informs me that the specifications, so far as he can find, have not been preserved.

third is a pale dull-red colour, a sandstone, but with slight effervescence. It is almost certainly the Mansfield dolomitic sandstone, already mentioned. The fourth is a dull bluish colour, harder than the rest, and not a limestone. I am inclined to identify it with one of the less fissile slates in Charnwood Forest, though a variety of the Pennant sandstone is possible. Encaustic tiles are worked in with the stone beneath the tower.

The body of the chapel is paved, according to the usual authorities, with slabs of 'Sicilian' and Purbeck marble, arranged to form a pattern with encaustic tiles. I spent no little time in attempting to discover in what part of Sicily the former material had been obtained. I was well aware that crystalline rocks, with which a saccharoidal marble like this might be associated, occurred in Calabria, but had never heard of their cropping up again anywhere in Sicily. Here also I have to thank Mr Howe for dispelling my difficulties by informing me that Sicilian was only a trade-name for Carrara marble, probably because this had been at first shipped to England from some port in that island. The quarries, which are numerous, have been opened, sometimes high up, on the western flanks of the *Alpi Apuani*, a grand range of cream-coloured crags, which run in a southeasterly direction for some five and twenty miles, between Spezzia and Pisa, in marked contrast with the often monotonous outline of the Appenines. The rock is thoroughly crystalline, sometimes as white as the marble of Paros or Pentelicus, for the distant spoil-banks of the quarries often mimic patches of snow, but frequently (as in our pavement) slightly spotted or veined with a lead colour. Some authorities say that the rock is a metamorphosed limestone of Jurassic age, others that it is Triassic, others again, with even more confidence, declare it to be Carboniferous. Though my personal acquaintance with the district is slight, I can, at any rate, say that the rock is practically identical with crystalline marbles which I have studied in Canada, the

Alps, and two or three other districts of Europe; that in all these places they occur among crystalline rocks which are now generally admitted to be older than the Cambrian period; that schists and gneisses of an Alpine type, though often greatly crushed, are associated with this marble in the Apuan Alps, and that it can be seen within so short a distance of a black unaltered limestone that the apparent sequence can only be explained by faulting. In other words I am quite sure these references of the Carrara Marble to the Jurassic, or the Triassic, or the Carboniferous period, are no better than imaginary.

The so-called Purbeck Marble, is only a muddy freshwater limestone, which occurs with clays at the top of the Purbeck group—the uppermost in the Jurassic system. It has been worked for some seven centuries from Swanage westward, and was during the Middle Ages almost the only decorative rock obtainable in the southern half of Britain, so that it has been transported far by sea and river. It is used in Westminster Abbey and the Temple Church, and I remember having seen it in sundry cathedrals and great churches from Exeter Cathedral on the west to Beverley Minster on the north. A very similar rock, which also, but more locally, is used for decoration, occurs in the Weald Clay, and is called Petworth or Bethersden Marble. In both a *Paludina* is the dominant fossil, but in the Purbeck rock it is *P. carinifera*, in the other *P. Sussexiensis* or *P. fluviatorum*.

The steps to the altar are Devonshire marble, and in one of them is an unusually large *Stromatopora*. On the several paces Carrara, Purbeck and Black Derbyshire marbles are used, with encaustic tiles. A row of slabs beneath the arcade of the apse is a dark variety of Devonshire marble. Those steps are a lesson on the misapplication of material. The treading of feet quickly takes the polish off a marble, and on this the variety from Devonshire is mainly dependent for its

beauty. Thus the steps in a few more years will look no better than any ordinary grey limestone. But a still worse blunder has been committed in using Purbeck marble in paving the body of the chapel. Not only does it lose its polish quickly and become a very ordinary looking dull grey stone, but also it rather readily disintegrates, as we can see by a glance at the columns in old buildings such as the Temple Church or Westminster Abbey. A worse material for a pavement could hardly be imagined. The polish is gone from every slab where feet can tread, and not a few are already crumbling away. Such a misapplication of an expensive material admits of no other explanation than culpable ignorance on the part of the architect.

T. G. BONNEY.

A HAPPY HOME.

Sara poisoned mother's tea,
Mother died in agony;
Sara's father seemed quite vexed;
Sara child, he said, what next?

* * *

Pocula miscuerat genetricis Pyrrha veneno,
mox genetrix diris excruciat perit:
at pater, exortae stimulis exercitus irae,
Pyrrha, quid ulterius deproperabis? ait.

C. S.



SONG OF AUTUMN IN AMERICA.

THE widespread ardent generous sky,
Vast blue which God's own golds inspire,
Dazzles with sense of light and fire
Senses that may not reach so high—
While lips that dare not breathe their praise
Falter to speak the soul's amaze.

The vehement and eager air
Takes its free will of pulse and vein,
That throb and swell and leap and strain
The splendours of the hour to share;
Exuberant floods of sunlight lavish
Possess the blood they sweep and ravish.

The burning moment, like a lover,
Triumphant and resistless, holds
Body and being, and enfolds,
With strenuous clasp to cling and cover,
Senses and limbs that swoon, and yield
To the high lordship here revealed.

The slender trees, with branches thinned,
Give sharp bright shadows to the ground
And goodly fields of grasses brown'd,
Bending before the breathing wind,
While colours dulled by time and rain
Quickened to lovely life again.

The strong and spacious land sends back
 Her answer to the upper light,
 With all that lofty dominant might
 Enkindling through her virgin track—
 And, unsubdued of man, the sod
 Gives larger homage up to God.

Lo—now the high elusive veil
 Lifts from above us in the skies;
 Here, even before our wondering eyes
 The far horizons fade and fail—
 And past the day's known light between
 The universal Space is seen.

L. U. W.

New Jersey, U.S.A.,
 29th November, 1906.



DUNSTANBURGH.

THERE is no castle of the North Country,—perhaps none in the length and breadth of England,—which exercises so strong and subtle a charm as the grey ruins that crown the rocky headland of Dunstanburgh, on the Northumberland coast. Bamburgh Castle is throned on a basalt throne beside the sea; but Bamburgh has suffered from eighteenth-century repair, Dunstanburgh only from destruction, and of the two processes the latter is sometimes the more merciful. Alnwick Castle is modernized and inhabited, and Warkworth smiles rather than frowns upon a pleasant village and a lovely river; Newcastle Keep is compassed about with streets and railways, and Durham Castle is a place of learning rather than a relic of feudal war. Dunstanburgh Castle stands altogether apart from the modern world, a grim survival of the past that disdains the patronage of the present: it is like an old warrior who through storm and sunshine, in spite of weariness and infirmity, remains steadfast at his post, and will hold no parley with the enemy, even though he be offered peace and friendship.

It is a noble ruin, nobly placed. The grey-brown basalt of the Great Whin Sill sweeps up like a dragon emerging from the sea,—a long, gradual slope from the water's edge towards the west, and then a steep, bluff face fronting and (one might almost fancy) threatening the land, and on its northern flank breaking into a pillared precipice, fringed at the foot with a giant

shingle of great round stones, against which the North Sea rollers dash themselves into seething drifts of foam. There is a fishing village a mile away to the south, and another beyond the sweeping curve of sand that edges the sea, on the northern side: Embleton stands at a respectful distance on a ridge to the north west, a few prosperous farms dot the landscape inland, and out on the sea steamer and sailing vessel pass and repass upon their business; but Dunstanburgh has no commerce with any of them. Even on the landward side it is separated from pasture and tillage by the coarse grey-green grasses of links scarcely less barren than the sea itself. Three miles away to the west the newest and most gigantic of locomotives hurries by, with the latest pattern of dining-car raising the dust behind it; but not even a cart track leads to Dunstanburgh Castle.

It is this solitude that constitutes the principal charm of the place. Except for such repairs as have been found necessary to keep the shattered towers from collapsing altogether, only time, tempest, and depredation have touched the Castle since it was abandoned as a place of residence; there is no fee to be paid for the privilege of entering the precincts, and no well-primed custodian to trade in information and photographs. It is not a suitable resort for the commonplace tourist, who sates his curiosity with hurriedly seen sights and ill-digested particulars; it appeals rather to those who are capable of feeling its fascination more through the mind than through the eye, and can take delight in the latent romance of the ruined stronghold as well as in its picturesque and antiquarian interest. Dunstanburgh is no enchanted castle of the legendary type; it does not reveal its innermost secrets to the adventurer at the first assault, however boldly he may pursue the quest. Little by little he must learn them, at different seasons and in many weathers; for Dunstanburgh is

one of those places which custom cannot stale; the oftener it is visited, the better does it repay a visit.

It has a beauty of its own when nature is smiling,—when the summer sea is basking in the sun and showing that wonderful combination of blues, greens, and purples for which this part of the coast is famous; and when a north-easterly gale is driving the great billows in foaming succession against the headland and a pall of grey clouds is lowering overhead, then it has a grandeur and dignity which few castles can equal, especially if the storm be violent enough to set the spout to work. The spout is a hole near the edge of the northern cliff, where the waves have eaten into the lower stratum of limestone and a prism of the overlying basalt has dropped out, leaving a pipe through which, as the wave thunders against the base of the rock, a column of spray rises high into the air, like the spouting of a giant whale.

Dunstanburgh has its legend,—the story of Sir Guy the Seeker, who undertook the quest of freeing a fair lady from the crystal tomb in which the sorcerer-lord of the castle had imprisoned her: but he failed in the attempt, because he blew the bugle before he drew the sword, and so awoke the magic warders of the tomb before he was ready to repel them with the magic blade. It has also some chapters of forgotten history: who Dunstan was and when he built his *burgh* on this rocky point, we cannot tell. It is not until the early years of the fourteenth century that the Castle has an historical existence: the site was included in the barony of Embleton, which in 1255 came into the possession of the great Simon de Montfort; on his death it fell to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and so passed in 1294 to his son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, the great nobleman who played so prominent a part in Edward the Second's reign. It was this Thomas of Lancaster who began the building of the Castle in 1313.

What a castle it would have been, if only its founder had lived to carry out the original design! The walls enclosed a space of ten acres,—probably much of this was intended for pasturing cattle,—and the remains of the great south curtain give us some idea of their strength and altitude: this is the weakest side of the position, but even here the Castle must have been practically impregnable before the days of artillery. At the eastern end of the south curtain is the Elgyn or Eggynclough Tower, which stands on the brink of the Rumble Churn,—a deep gully in the basaltic rock, floored with shingle which the waves roll to and fro, thus producing the sound from which the place gets its name. Here was one of the posterns, and further to the west is the Constable's Tower, a two-storied building, jutting out beyond the line of the curtain, which must have formed a cramped but not uncomfortable residence for the ordinary custodian of the Castle. Going westward still, we come upon the remains of a turret, corbelled out so as to overhang the base of the wall, which may have been designed to carry one of those stone-throwing machines that played so important a part in early medieval warfare.

Next comes the Gatehouse of the original design, and this Gatehouse is the glory of Dunstanburgh. It is a huge double semicircle, with a long vaulted passage through the centre: the upper part is unfortunately so shattered that only a few gaunt fragments are left rising like pillars into the air; but the guard-rooms in the base are fairly complete, and we may even get some idea of the arrangement of the storey above them,—a more important part of the Castle than was at first intended. Had Thomas of Lancaster saved his head and kept his estates, he would doubtless have built a donjon of corresponding size and splendour somewhere within the enceinte; but he was beheaded at Pomfret in 1322, and the full design was never carried out; this Gatehouse was used as the keep of the Castle through-

out its history. A new gateway and other buildings were erected for John of Gaunt, who held the Castle in the latter half of the fourteenth century, but practically all the masonry of that period has disappeared, and the only surviving part that was built after the founder's death, is the beautiful Lilburn Tower, which we probably owe to John de Lilburn, Constable of the Castle for Edward II.

Dunstanburgh became a royal castle again on the accession of Henry IV, but we hear little of it till we come to the Wars of the Roses. The Lancastrian party was strong in Northumberland, but after their power was shattered on Towton Field in 1461, the Castle seems to have been surrendered to the Yorkists, who retained possession of it for more than a year. In October 1462 an attempt was made to renew the struggle, and Dunstanburgh changed hands once more, but not for long: the Earl of Warwick soon had a large army in Northumberland, and on the 10th of December the Castle was besieged by ten thousand men. Within the walls were Sir Richard Tunstal, Dr Thomas Morton, who afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury and a Cardinal, Sir Thomas Fyndern, and others, with a garrison of a few hundred men, which by the close of the siege had been reduced to a hundred and twenty. Alnwick and Bamburgh were besieged at the same time, and Warwick's headquarters were at Warkworth.

Of the details of the siege we know practically nothing: probably there was some bombardment of an ineffectual kind, as the Yorkists were strong in artillery, but it would be hard to breach Thomas of Lancaster's stout walls with the ordnance of the day. However, we get a glimpse of the opening of the campaign from one of the Paston letters. John Paston the youngest was in the service of the Duke of Norfolk, whom King Edward had appointed to "condyth vetaylys and the ordynans owt of New Castell on to

Warcourthe Castyll," and on the day after the sieges were begun, he writes to his brother that the Scots were expected to attempt to relieve the castles in a week: the Earl of Worcester and Sir Ralph Gray were in charge of the siege of Dunstanburgh, and "ther is to hem owt of Newe Castyll ordynans inowe, bothe for the segys and for the feld, in cas ther be ony feld takyn, as I trow there shall none be not yet, for the Scottys kepe no promes." Like many of his successors, John proceeds to ask for more money, but he is very cheerful over a state of affair which would not have suited many lads of eighteen. "Mak as merry as ye can," he writes, "for ther is no joperte toward not yet. And ther be any joperte, I schall sone send yow word, by the grase of God."

On December 27th Dunstanburgh Castle was surrendered on honourable terms; life and limb were spared, and Sir Ralph Percy, after swearing allegiance to Edward, was appointed Constable of this and Bamburgh Castles; but in the following spring both fortresses were either given up to the Lancastrians by Sir Ralph, or recaptured through his connivance. An uneventful year followed and then came the battles of Hedgeley Moor, where Sir Ralph Percy was killed, and Hexham, which completed the ruin of the Lancastrians. A few weeks later the Yorkists moved north to clear Northumberland of the last faded relics of the Red Rose. The Earl of Warwick, with his brother, Lord Montague, Lord Fawconbridge, and Lord Scrope, "besieged the castell of Dunstanbrough, and by force tooke it, and John Goys, seruant to the duke of Somerset, captayne of the sayde castle, was taken and brought to Yorke; where, wyth a hatchet, he was behedded."

Poor John Goys! He had been a carver in the Duke's household, and probably he was a better man than his master, one of the most notable turn-coats of a time when changing sides was frequent and

fashionable. That master had already died by the headsman's axe at Hexham, and the same fate befell many of the Lancastrian leaders: of those who held Dunstanburgh during the first siege, only Sir Richard and Dr Morton survived. Sir Richard was taken at the capture of Harlech Castle and sent to the Tower; but he had been a consistent supporter of the losing side, and his life was spared. Morton had crossed to Flanders with Queen Margaret, and it was under Henry VII that he rose to greatness.

Dunstanburgh has a strong traditional connection with Queen Margaret, who is said to have escaped from the Castle by embarking in a fishing-boat on the beach of the Rumble Churn; but there is no more than tradition to back the story, though it is quite possible that she visited the place more than once, either in October 1462, or after its recapture by her party in the following year: at the time of the first siege she was in Scotland, and she had crossed to Flanders long before John Goys defended the place for the last time. But it is not possible wholly to obliterate so romantic a figure from our pictures of Dunstanburgh: let us imagine her riding hither in state from Bamburgh during the early summer of 1463, perhaps with poor King Henry and young Prince Edward, and encouraging worthy John Goys with the assurance that he has not exchanged the carving-knife for the sword in vain; let us make it a day of brilliant sunshine and deck the Castle with all manner of gay-hued flags, and let the dinner in the great hall of the donjon-gatehouse be a marvel of medieval cookery. Poor woman! She has trouble enough to come. Let us make her hypothetical visit to Dunstanburgh an episode of unclouded enjoyment, and perhaps we shall achieve our purpose most fully if we picture little Prince Edward's delight as, in spite of princedom and knighthood, he throws stones at the seagulls or commits a toy boat to the hazards of the Rumble Churn.

Dunstanburgh remained a royal castle till James I gave it away in 1625; but the Yorkist cannon had done their work, and its after history is solely a record of decay; in 1538 it is described as being "a very reuynus howse, and of smaylle strengthe." Yet in a certain sense no change of ownership could rob the place of its royalty, and a kingly ruin it is still. At least it possesses some of the qualities of true kingliness,—dignity, impressiveness, and a power of winning the affection of those who come beneath its sway.

R. H. F.

THE LENGTHENING DAY.

THE end of gloom, the death of night,
The crown to be, the bondage done,
The kiss of the prevailing sun,
Fair Earth renewed in vesture bright.

These man has loved, these stirred his soul
Since the far misty dawn of time,
In simple tale and song sublime
He voiced his spirit's ocean-roll.

Ah? Who shall tell the dear delight
The joy of Spring's increasing powers,
The pledge of fairest-tuned hours,
The triumph of the Sons of Light!

Yet wish not an eternal May,
Nor gird at Winter's savage rule,
The long hoar-spangled nights of Yule
Remembered, charm the lengthening day.



TO A LADY MARGARET BLAZER.

O **THING** of beauty; as you hang suspended
Before me now I feel emotions rising
Within my breast, and fall to moralising.
What are the truths you symbolise?
And why should these emotions rise
Which make me almost wish my rowing days were ended?

You call up visions bleak and most depressing,
The troubled waters grey and uninviting,
The coach whose caustic tongue is sorely biting,
The frozen hands that ought to be so light,
The wobbling seat, and then the after-plight
Which makes an arm-chair seem a doubtful blessing.

To every "three" I fain would be a brother,
For so was I addressed in accents freezing.
And I have thought it would be rather pleasing
To build a home for weary "threes"
Where they could sit and take their ease
And do their best to comfort one another.

O livery of most emphatic scarlet!
Although a slave, 'tis I the task am setting,
It is a bondage of my own begetting.
So please you, Lady Margaret,
You've served me ill at times, and yet,
Till you dismiss me, I'm your humble varlet.

And though a sorry drudge I may continue,
Full proud am I your favours to be wearing,
And all agog your fortunes to be sharing,
I'll do my level best what 'eer
You bid me do. And may I dare
To hope some day fresh laurels, m'am, to win you?

C. R. A.



SKYNTYLATIONS.

'Twas a winter's day at the Boat-house,
The coldest of all the year,
The fresher's cheeks were pinched with cold
And their souls were full of fear,
There came the First Boat Captain
Within that hallowed spot
Wishing each a pleasant outing,
But the freshers answered "rot!"
This annoyed the First Boat Captain
And he swore "by blazes blue
"I'll take you down to Clayhithe,
"Yes, I'll make you row there too."
Then up spake a young fresher
With a bad, rebellious mind,
"If you take us down to Clayhithe
 "We'll come back by train, you'll find."

* * *

Many are called but few get up.

* * *

A little widow is a dangerous thing.

* * *

Where there's a will there's a lawsuit.

* * *

Those who love in glass houses should pull down
the blinds.

Obituary.

REV CANON HENRY BAILEY D.D.

The Rev Canon Bailey, who died at Canterbury on the 29th December 1906, aged 91, was at the time of his death the Senior ex-fellow of the College, having been admitted a Fellow of the College 15 March 1842. He was the eldest son of the Rev Henry Ives Bailey of Drighlington, afterwards Vicar of North Leverton, Notts. Henry Bailey was born 12 February 1815, and was educated at Bradford Grammar School; he was admitted to St John's 10 June 1835. He took his degree as 22nd Wrangler in 1839, and also obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos of the year. He was Crosse University Scholar in 1839, and Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar in 1841. He was Hebrew Lecturer of the College in 1848, and Junior Bursar from 16 March 1849 to 15 March 1850.

In 1850 he became Warden of St Augustine's College, Canterbury, holding this until 1878, when he became Rector of West Tarring, in Sussex; he was Rural Dean of Storrington and Proctor for the Diocese of Chichester from 1886 to 1892, in which latter year he also resigned his Rectory. He had been appointed an Honorary Canon of Canterbury in 1863.

Canon Bailey married: first on 31 December 1850, at Leyton Church, Essex, Henrietta Browne, youngest daughter of the Rev J. H. Browne, of Bigham, Norfolk; and secondly on 20 August 1868 at Much Hadham, Herts., Anna, youngest daughter of the late George Morris Taswell, esq., of St Martin's, Canterbury.

The following notice of Canon Bailey appeared in *The Guardian* for 2 January 1907.

There are few Dioceses in the great Anglican world in which the news of Dr Bailey's passing away on Saturday last will not be read with a pang of real regret. Of course, in the case of a man who had nearly completed his ninety-second year it could not but be that his life's work was practically over long ago, though, indeed, he preached in St Martin's Church at Canter-

bury so recently as his ninetieth birthday and not long before, as an Honorary Canon, he occupied the Cathedral pulpit for his annual St Augustine's Missionary Sermon, which owes its endowment to him; while to the very end he continued his correspondence with his former pupils in foreign lands. But Dr Bailey's public ministry closed as long as fourteen years ago, when he resigned the rectory of West Tarring with Durrington, in Sussex, and his office of Rural Dean of Storrington, Division 4th, and his Proctorship in the Diocese of Chichester. For his really important and more far-reaching efforts in the Church's service we must go much further back still—even to his tenure of the Wardenship of St Augustine's College at Canterbury, to which, with rare singleness of purpose and unsparing self-sacrifice, he devoted twenty-eight of the best years of his life.

That great Missionary College—the outcome of the zeal of Edward Coleridge and of the generosity of Beresford Hope—had been opened by Archbishop Sumner on St Peter's Day, in the year 1848. For long years the scheme had been in preparation. It was the darling of those who favoured the Oxford Movement, it had gained countenance from the Queen herself and support from almost all the leading Churchmen of the day. The most eminent clerics and laymen thronged the chapel for the consecration ceremony; and then the College was placed under the rule of a retired colonial Bishop, Dr Coleridge, of Barbados, and with great *éclat* and high hopes St Augustine's began its career. But the first start was disappointing, for only a very few candidates for entrance offered themselves; and when the College had been at work for barely a year the first Warden died quite suddenly, leaving but a handful of students in residence, the College as yet only partly furnished, and a large portion of the promised endowments still to be collected. The charge of the infant institution, thus so unexpectedly left an orphan, was first offered to John Keble, and then, on his refusal, the subject of this memoir—to his own great surprise—was asked to take the headship.

The new Warden was a man of considerable academic distinction, for at Cambridge he had graduated in 1839 as a Wrangler and a Second Class Classic, and later had gained the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, in recognition of which his College—St John's—had appointed him to a Fellowship. The succeeding years were occupied by tutorial work and parochial

experience, and also by the extensive research needed for his first publication, *Rituale Anglo-Catholicum*. Among those who came under his influence in his Cambridge days was at least one who was destined to attain to highest rank. Who can tell how much the spirituality and Churchmanship of Archbishop Benson owed to those walks and talks that he enjoyed every week with this Fellow of St John's? Early in 1850 he removed to Canterbury to undertake the task of building up—in every sense but the material one—St Augustine's Missionary

It was a great work that he accomplished—great not only as judged by statistics, which show that nearly three hundred missionaries owed their training to him, and that he succeeded in the burdensome task of raising sufficient funds to finance the College and besides to endow two additional Fellowships, but greater still in the enthusiasm and zeal with which he inspired others by his own fervour and self-devotion, and the extraordinarily large number of friends whom he raised up to support the cause of Foreign Missions. We are nowadays well accustomed to Prayer Unions, but they were novelties half a century ago, and it meant much to have such an Association of twelve hundred members—and among them many of England's best—pledged to work or to pray for the extension of the Church abroad. Another auxiliary that was the creation of his genius was the system of Missionary Studentship Associations—of which almost every English Diocese has now at least one branch—whose function it is to search out fitting candidates for Holy Orders, and if necessary to provide them with sufficient means. And again, the Missionary Colleges at Warminster and Burgh, which for many years provided a preparatory course for backward men, owe their existence, at least in great measure, to the statesmanlike policy of Dr Bailey. Such were some of the achievements of him, who by his father's beautiful provision was from the very day of his baptism a subscriber to both S.P.G. and C.M.S., and who “led the rest of his life according to this beginning.” For throughout his career a determination to further that cause was his ruling passion; to that he gave up his time, his money, his every thought; and for that he sacrificed any ambition for advancement and the leisure that might have been spent in publishing books, save for works bearing on the great topic, such as his *Credenda, Agenda, Postulanda: a Devotional Manual for the Use of the Clergy at Home and Abroad*, his

Missionary Daily Text-book, his *Twenty-five Years at St Augustine's*, and various editions of the *College Calendar*.

But what of the man himself who thus shone so brilliantly through his works? Most prominent of all was his devotion to duty, which ever impelled him to a conscientious performance of all the routine of College work, and he always took his full share, and more than his share, of the ministering, the preaching, the lecturing, and the responsibilities of government, and this devotion to duty was based upon the twofold foundation of the Book of Common Prayer and the code of College Statutes—for to the latter he rendered an exact and unswerving obedience, and the former he accepted as a loyal High Churchman. To this he added a sweet humility, which always prompted him to depreciate his own efforts,

mistakes and shortcomings," and to make this his favourite aspiration—"Non nobis, Domine, sed nomini Tuo da gloriam." And one fault or shortcoming—only one—must be laid to his charge—that he showed himself somewhat hard and unsympathetic to those over whom he ruled. Of spartan simplicity in his own habits, of an exactly regulated manner of life, of most polished and refined courtesy himself, he was too ready to punish rather than to be kind to those whose ideals and conduct fell short of his own high standard. Doubtless in this he was mistaken, but in justice it must be added that many an old missionary, looking back on his student days, has thanked God for the rigid discipline to which he was then forced to submit; and very touching is the deep affection for their old Warden that throbs in the heart of many an Augustinian, an affection that grows stronger instead of feebler as the years roll on.

And how softening and sweetening was the effect of time upon himself! It was a joy and an inspiration to visit him in his old age at his house in Canterbury, and one marvelled at the retentive memory which so readily recalled every detail concerning the history of St Augustine's or the lives and doings of his old students, at the extensive correspondence which to the last this loving master lavished on his disciples, at the diligent study which still left him in close touch with all the missionary problems and doings of the day. It made one realise more and more how complete had been the self-sacrifice, how genuine the effort, how noble the aim. There are probably few who have done more for the Foreign Missions of the English Church than

Dr Bailey; it is certain that in him St Augustine's has lost the best and the most generous friend that she has had since the foundation of the College.

R. J. E. B.

REV FREDERICK ARMITAGE M.A.

The Rev Frederick Armitage, who died at Beech, Hants., on 21 December 1906, aged 79, was a man of rare enthusiasm for scholarship and of unusual gifts, and an equally unusual educational experience. He was a son of Mr John Leathley Armitage, of Farnley Hall, near Leeds, and was baptised at Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, 28 May 1849, acknowledge to others his "many

Educated at Bromsgrove School, he took his B.A. degree at Oxford with honours in the school of *Lit. Hum.* as a member of Worcester College in 1847, becoming an M.A. of Oxford in 1852. On leaving Oxford he was for some time second master of Bath Grammar School. In 1855 he went out to New South Wales as headmaster of the King's School, Parramatta, the chief public school of that colony. Inspired by love of study, he resigned this post in 1864, and, returning to England, he entered St John's College, as a fellow commoner, and graduated as tenth classic in the Classical Tripos. On leaving Cambridge he joined the staff of Clifton College as a classical master, under the headmastership of Dr Percival. In 1872 he left Clifton with the view of devoting himself to the study of French, and from that time onward his chief and absorbing pursuit was to trace the development of modern French from Old French and Provençal, and he became the friend of such masters of the subject as MM. Gaston Paris, Paul Meyer, Professor Bartsch, and others, who valued and recognized his work as an original student. Among his publications are a French grammar for the use of public schools and "Sermons du XIII^e Siècle en vieux Provençal." In later years, returning to scholastic work, he founded the well-known Neuenheim College at Heidelberg, and conducted it as headmaster. During the last period of his active life he held a lectureship in French at Balliol College, Oxford, until he was obliged, through failing health, to resign it in 1899.

WILLIAM WOODS HASLETT M.A.

Mr Haslett, Headmaster of St Andrew's College, Dublin, died on November 1st. We take the following notice of him from *The Irish Times* of November 3rd.

We regret to record the death of Mr Haslett, Headmaster of St Andrew's College, Dublin. The sad event took place after a rapid and severe illness, early yesterday morning, in presence of his wife and sisters. A great sense of public loss will be felt, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. Mr Haslett has been taken away in the very meridian of his manhood, and in the midst of a distinguished career, which not only was full of solid performance in the past but was rich in promise for the future. His pupils, many now scattered over all parts of the world, and many just now deprived of their great teacher and friend, will feel that an almost irreparable blow has fallen upon them. Very few successful men in any walk of life created wider or deeper personal friendships, and none could have awakened fewer jealousies or enmities. Mr Haslett was a native of Rathfriland, Co. Down, where he was born on November 5th, 1866, so that he was just within three days of being 40 years of age. He received his early education in Belfast, and he passed through the Royal University, and afterwards through the University of Cambridge; and in both Universities he stood in the very first rank as a classical scholar, carrying off the most-coveted University distinctions. If he had chosen to remain at Cambridge there was no eminence in that ancient University to which he might not have risen; but as the founders of St Andrew's College, Dublin, were in 1893 on the look out for a headmaster, he was strongly recommended to them by Professor A. Macalister, of Cambridge, and they were fortunate enough to secure his services. He entered upon his work in January, 1894. From the very first both he and the College achieved success in Dublin. Pupils flocked in from all quarters of the city, and almost literally from all counties in Ireland. The success of the College was for years its chief difficulty, as it imposed upon the trustees the necessity of building large halls and classrooms for the accommodation of pupils. These difficulties were all nobly met. The patience, the tact, and the ability of the late lamented headmaster were taxed to their very utmost; and those who knew the history best will be the first to affirm that at no point was Mr Haslett found wanting. Every

new burden only seemed to draw out new powers to bear it; and each fresh responsibility only discovered new capacity for discharging it. The record of St Andrew's College is part of the scholastic history of Ireland. What that record is may be estimated from a single sentence of the headmaster's last year's report. Speaking of the Intermediate results, Mr Haslett stated at the annual meeting on St Andrew's Day last year—"These results, for the fourth year in succession, placed us first among the Protestant schools of Ireland, a record in which we may justly take pride." The successes in the Intermediate examinations are paralleled by similar triumphs in the Universities, and in the home and foreign Civil Service examinations. But men do not achieve such results without incurring heavy penalties. Until last summer Mr Haslett got through his work in the enjoyment of his usually robust health. Towards the end of June, however, he caught a chill, and he was not able to shake off the effects of it during his summer holiday in England. Then, on his return to Dublin at the end of August, he was laid up with an attack of phlebitis. This did not cause any alarm either to himself or his friends. He confidently expected soon to be at his post at the head of the College. Days, however, flew past and he did not succeed in recovering health or vigour. Then complications set in, and the days became weeks without lifting him out of his bodily troubles. His strength was steadily undermined. Three or four days ago serious symptoms supervened, and yesterday morning, as we have said, at 3.45 o'clock a.m. he tranquilly and painlessly breathed his last. He was a great teacher and headmaster, and had in an eminent degree all the qualities which go to make up such a man—deep sympathy with boys, both in their studies and sports, fine insight into character and capability, and an administrative power which maintained the efficiency of the College, the faculty of attaching to him the members of his teaching staff, who not only respected but loved him, and the high character for integrity, and for truth and sincerity, which unconsciously made him an example both to boys and men. It was characteristic of him that he used to speak wisely to his football teams before they went out to athletic contests, warning them never to forget that they were gentlemen; and one of the things he was proudest of was when his boys won the Leinster Schools Challenge Cup last spring in open contest. The charm of Mr Haslett was that he

did not know his own greatness. In every sphere of life he comported himself with the docility and the humility of a child.

In a funeral sermon, preached by the Rev Dr Samuel Prenter, the following passage occurs:

Another thing we may be quite sure of, and that is that our friend has really completed his appointed work on earth. Sometimes the shortest lives are charged with the greatest undertakings. What a cycle of work has been compacted into the short lifetime of our departed friend! First, as a brilliant university student, and then as the headmaster of St Andrew's College; he seems only to have got to the end of his earthly tasks a little sooner than most men. He wasted no time; and yet there was no rush or hurry about him. The calm, patient strength of a genuine workman was in him. He had always plenty of time to do his duty, and no man ever gave a more generous interpretation to his duty than he. It was in his real lifework as the headmaster of the college that we knew him best. Here his natural endowments were great, but the directing and animating spirit was greater still. He had a genius for his profession, but that genius was directed and disciplined with a master hand. His natural genius for teaching made him popular and beloved over the whole school. His unflinching self-discipline made him respected and obeyed. He had wonderful sympathy with boys on all sides of their life, and he was quick to interpret their needs, and eager to remove their difficulties. The result of it was that a personal bond of union was established between him and every pupil that came under his hand. That bond was scarcely the bond of friendship as between equals. It was a union of hearts in which one gave understanding, sympathy, help, direction; and the other gave loyalty, trust, admiration, and love. The announcement of his death has brought into hundreds of young hearts a great sorrow, and as the news travels over the world there are hundreds more of young men in the battle of life throughout the Empire who will be stricken with grief. This generous and unselfish devotion of young lives toward a teacher is one of the most beautiful things in human experience, and Mr Haslett inspired it in a supreme degree. When his pupils returned to Dublin from foreign lands one of the first men they went to see was their old master. And they expected to find in him the same insight and

sympathy and patient guidance that they had experienced in school days. I need not speak of other aspects of his public work—his fidelity, his courtesy, his power to organise, his gifts of teaching, his ability to attach his fellow-workers to him, and to inspire all about him with confidence, his gentleness of spirit and his inexhaustible fund of patience and toleration. All these entered into his work, and made it what it was. As I have said, that work is now for him finished, though in a sense it can never end. In less than thirteen years he laid the foundations, and raised the superstructure; and just when he seemed to be needed most, lo! he is called away from it; and yet here we must learn the simple lesson that he had finished the part which God had appointed him. Of the fine quality of this work we may, in conclusion, speak two or three words. In this earnest universe of God's the quality of work is always determined by the quality of the workman. We all produce fruit according to our kind. You cannot gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles. When I turn from the work to the worker all I can say is that he was a workman that needed not to be ashamed. He was a singularly pure, and upright, and noble man. I admired much his mental powers and acquirements; I admired more his moral and spiritual character. Rev Dr Paterson Smyth, Church of Ireland Catechist in the college, in a note I received from him this morning, says—"I am so sorry for you, St Andrew's people, and for us, St Ann's, too. He was the most lovable kindly man to work with; and in our private conferences about Bible programme and the spiritual good of the lads, it was delightful to feel that we had a man more earnest, and eager, and spiritually-minded than ourselves to help us and arrange for us." He appeared to me constantly to walk in the footsteps of Jesus of Nazareth. This made him unselfish, sincere, and lowly. It lifted him high out of egotism, or self-will, and it clothed him with an unconscious and beautiful humility. He was a very great teacher, but the personal charm of the man was that he did not know his own greatness, and he comported himself in all spheres of life with the simplicity of a child. When a man like this abandons himself to his work in the genuine spirit of self-sacrifice I feel sure that his work will endure and be for ever fruitful. That work is engraven on thousands of young lives, who will make this dark world a little brighter. The workman dies, but God carries on His work.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1906; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev Frederick Armitage (1867); died 21 December at Beech, Hants., aged 79. See p. 203.
- Rev Edward Ernest Atherton (1886), son of the Rev Thomas Atherton (of St John's, B.A. 1862), born 11 October 1864 at Bury, Lancashire; educated at Wolverhampton School. Curate of St Mary Major, Exeter 1887-90; of Bradninch 1891-1902; Vicar of Rockbeare, near Exeter 1902-1906 died at the Vicarage 1 May.
- Rev Canon Henry Batley (1839); died 29 December at Canterbury, aged 91. See p. 199.
- Rev Canon Henry Theodore Edward Barlow (1885), son of the Very Rev William Hagger Barlow, Dean of Peterborough; born at Bristol 18 January 1863, while his father was Vicar of St Bartholomew's; educated at St Paul's School. Naden Divinity Student of the College, Jeremie University prizeman 1886. Principal of Bishop Wilson's theological school, and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man 1889-93; Curate of Workington 1893-94; Junior Dean of the College 1894-1900; Theological Lecturer of the College 1896-1900; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle 1892-1901; Junior Proctor of the University 1896-97; Rector of Marwood, Devon 1900-02; Rector of Lawford, Essex 1902-06; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle, and Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral 1902-1906. Died 19 June at Lawford Rectory, aged 43. Canon Barlow married 28 March 1894 at St Oswald's, Chester, Margaret, third daughter of the late John Brown, esq. of 59 Upper Northgate Street, Chester. See p. 83.
- Rev Henry Ralph Blackett (1846), son of James Blackett of St Saviour's, Southwark; born 23 November 1815. Curate of Camden Church, Camberwell 1846-48; of St George's, Hanover Square 1848-51; of Kettering 1851-57; Chaplain of St George's Workhouse, Hanover Square 1857-67; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Woburn Square 1867-70; Vicar of Hanover Church, Regent Street 1870-80; Vicar of St Andrew's, Croydon 1880-89; Chaplain of the Eastbourne Union 1892-94. Died 2 February at Croydon, aged 90. Mr Blackett married 17 August 1858, at St Giles, Camberwell, Adelaide, daughter of R. Mills, esq., of The Grove, Camberwell, Surrey; she died 8 July 1886, aged 55. He was the father of the Rev Herbert Field Blackett (of St John's B.A. 1877), who died 20 September 1885.
- Rev Herbert Anthony Vazeille Boddy (1873), son of the Rev James Alfred Boddy (of St John's, B.A. 1838), Rector of St Thomas', Red Bank, Manchester; baptised at St Thomas' 12 January 1851; educated at Manchester Grammar School and Owen's College, Manchester. Curate of Grindon, Durham 1873-82; Vicar of Grindon with Thorpe Thewles, near Ferry Hill, Durham 1882-1906; Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry 1873-1906. Died 22 May at Orvieto, Italy, while returning from Calabria, where he had been on a holiday. He was the right hand man of Lady Londonderry in many of her social and philanthropic schemes in the neighbourhood of Grindon; he was unmarried.
- Rev Alfred York Browne (1883), son of the Rev Thomas Briarley Browne, born 22 July 1861 at Roos, Yorks; educated at Hereford Cathedral School. Assistant Master at Oswestry Grammar School 1882-84; Assistant Master and Chaplain at Trinity College, Glenalmond 1885-92; Garrison Chaplain at Bombay 1890-92; Acting Chaplain at Kirkee and at Bombay 1892; Chaplain at Steamer Point, Aden 1896; Chaplain and Governor of the Castle Howard Reformatory 1897-1906. Died 23 July at Malton, aged 43.

- Rev Benjamin Walker Bucke, son of Benjamin Bucke, of Eal Soham, Suffolk, baptised there 22 June 1821. Educated at King's College, London. Entered St John's as a Ten Year Man 22 June 1850, but did not take the B.D. degree. M.A. by the Archbishop of Canterbury 1859. Curate of Rendlesham; Preacher at Magdalene Hospital; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lee, Kent 1863-1906. Died at Holy Trinity Vicarage 10 February, aged 84.
- Rev Richard Bull (1839), son of the Rev S. Neville Bull, of Harwich, born in 1816. Curate of Dovercourt with Harwich 1840-52; Vicar of Dovercourt 1852-71; Master of the Corporation School 1840-71. Latterly resided at 10 Mount Ephraim Road, Tunbridge Wells; died there 10 January, aged 90.
- Rev Roger Taylor Burton (1845), son of Emmanuel Matthew Burton, esq., born 13 December 1818 at Manchester; educated at Sedburgh School. Perpetual Curate of St John, Newhall, Derbyshire 1845-58; Curate of Soberton 1858-66; of Woking 1866-68; of St Mary, Colchester 1868-71; of Aldham 1871-74; of Cheshunt 1874-75; Vicar of Great Tey 1875-91. Latterly resided at Stott Park, Ulverstone; died there 27 January, aged 87. Author of *Contemplations on Israel's Exodus, considered Allegorically*, and of several poems.
- His Honour Judge Thomas Gilbert Carver (1871), fourth son of William Carver, of Broomfield, Manchester, born 14 November 1848 at Gibraltar; educated at Forest School, Snaresbrook. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 7 April 1870, called to the Bar 7 June 1873; K.C. 1897; a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn 1904. Appointed Judge of County Courts, Circuit 12, in March 1906. Died 12 May at Huddersfield, aged 57. Mr Carver married 1 May 1878 Frances Maud, daughter of Andrew Tucker Squarey, of Gorsey Hey, Bebington, Cheshire. Mr Carver was an authority on mercantile law, and published a volume *On the law of carriage of goods by sea*, which has run through several editions. He was a member of the Northern Circuit, and practised in Liverpool until 1890, when he removed to London.
- Rev Francis Haden Cope (1851), son of Richard Cope of Ardwick, co. Lancaster, born 4 January 1827 in Manchester. Curate of Birch, Lancashire 1851-55; of Windermere 1855-57; of Cleobury Mortimer 1857-60; of Wilmslow 1860-72; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Leamington 1872-74; Vicar of North Malvern 1875-1903; Rural Dean of Powyke 1896-1903. Latterly resided at Bartestree Court, Hereford, died there 26 February, aged 79. Mr Cope married 13 January 1852, at the Cathedral, Manchester, Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Norris, esq., of Bury, Lancashire; she died 17 March 1902 at the Vicarage, North Malvern. He was the father of Francis Haden Cope (of St John's, B.A. 1874), who died at Rawal Pindi, India 26 April 1899.
- Rev John Duffin (1848), son of Thomas Duffin, born at Felkirk, Yorkshire, 3 July 1825. Vicar of Barnby-on-Don, near Doncaster 1856-1906; died at the Vicarage 3 April.
- Charles Eardley Dumbleton M.D.; matriculated from St John's in 1878, but took his B.A. degree from Peterhouse in 1881. Son of Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, an officer in the 4th Lancers; born at Sialkote, India 17 January 1854. Studied medicine at the Middlesex and University College Hospitals; M.R.C.S. Eng. 1884; D.P.H. Eng. Conj. 1890; M.D. 1891. Sometime Municipal Health Officer at Singapore, and Surgeon to the Dalby Hospital, Queensland. Died at St Thomas' Home, Lambeth, 22 August.
- Rev George Edgcomb (1854) (originally Edgcomb), son of George Evans Edgcomb, of the 5th Madras Cavalry, and of Penryn, surgeon; born at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, 12 April 1830, baptised at St Givias

7 October 1836. Curate of St Ive, Cornwall 1855-58; of St Gluvias 1858-61; Vicar of Penwerris 1861-70; Rector of St Peter's, Nottingham 1870-1906; Surrogate, Diocese of Southwell 1884-1906. Died 10 February, aged 75. He was appointed to St Peter's by Lord Chancellor Hatherley; about £4000 was soon afterwards spent on the restoration and improvement of the Church. Mr Edgcome took a deep interest in the temperance movement, and in every Christian and philanthropic work. In a funeral sermon the Rev A. W. Bell, Curate of St Peter's, said: "If I were asked to describe George Edgcome in a single sentence, I should say he was a good man, a man of profound faith and simple unaffected piety, in all points a Christian gentleman. His very countenance bespoke goodness, I have heard it said that he carried heaven in his face." Mr Edgcome married at Mylor 26 April 1865, Nora Sophia, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas B. Sullivan, C.B.; she died at St Peter's Rectory 18 November 1899.

Rev Sir Richard Fitzherbert (1876), third son of William Fitzherbert, of Somersal Hall, esq., (afterwards Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington): born 12 April 1846. Curate of Eynesbury 1870-72; Rector of Warsop 1872-96. In the year 1896 his father died, and as his elder brothers had died he succeeded to the baronetcy. He died at Tissington Hall 4 January, aged 59. Sir Richard married 10 October 1871, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Edward Arkwright, of Hatton, co. Warwick.

Rev Peter John Francis Gantillon (1851), son of Peter Gantillon, esq., of Turnham Green, born at Chiswick 9 April 1829. Curate of St John, Leicester, and Second Master of the Collegiate School, Leicester 1854-61. Classical Master at Cheltenham College 1861-85. Died 2 March at his residence, Hawthornden, 1 Montpelier Terrace, Cheltenham. Mr Gantillon spent much time in preparing the Indices to the published portions of the College Admission Register. He married (1) 20 June 1857, at St Paul's, Cambridge, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late R. Buckle, esq., of Cambridge; (2) 18 July 1871, at St Luke's, Cheltenham, Laura Julia, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, of Muckross.

Rev Barry Gilling (1843), son of Barry Gilling, esq., of East Dereham, Norfolk; educated at North Walsham School. Curate of Brixton, Norfolk 1844-48; of Brandon Parva, Norfolk 1850-51. Died 26 May, at his residence, 27 Norwich Road, East Dereham, aged 85.

Rev Henry Glasson (1853), son of William Glasson, of Falmouth, born 26 September 1829 at Lanteglos, by Fowey, Cornwall. Chaplain R.N. 1855 (Medal), placed on the retired list 1873. Curate at Sutton Waldron, Dorset, 1854-55, of Dalton in Furness 1873-74; Incumbent of Avonside, New Zealand 1878-81; Chaplain of the Public Institute, Christ Church, New Zealand 1882-84; Curate of St Mark, Darling Point, Sydney 1885; of Windsor Cobbitty, Summerhill New South Wales 1886-88; Incumbent of Gundy, Queensland 1889-91; of Sofala, New South Wales 1894-98; Chaplain to the Public Cemetery, Melbourne 1903-04. Died 11 February at his residence, Monington, near Melbourne, aged 77. Mr Glasson married 8 September 1852 at Falmouth, Lucy, eldest daughter of Lieut. Thomas A. Lewis, R.N. of Penwennock, Falmouth.

Rev Henry Greene (1871, as Green), son of Thomas Green of Bingley, born at Bingley 13 December 1842. Curate of St John, Huddersfield 1870-72; of St Luke, Middlestown and Curate of Thornhill 1872-77; of St Cuthbert, Southport 1877-78; Vicar of St Stephen-in-Banks, Southport 1878-83; of New Shildon 1883-98; Vicar of St John's Newcastle-on-Tyne 1898-1906. Died at St John's Vicarage 12 July. While at New Shildon he was instrumental in building a new School-house and

Mission room. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Science and Art classes at New Shildon Mechanic's Institute and was Chairman of these for eleven years. He was one of the founders of the Clergy Pension Institution, and was elected on the first Management Committee. In 1891 he was elected by the clergy as one of the three assessors for the Archdeaconry of Auckland, and in 1894, at the request of the Bishop of Durham, he was appointed organising Secretary for the same archdeaconry to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He did a good deal of literary work, being a constant contributor to *The Church and Home*, magazine and weekly newspaper and to *The Church Homilist*. He was also the author of several pamphlets on humanitarian subjects.

Rev Richard Samuel Bracebridge Heming Hall (1856). Rector of Weddington, Nuneaton. Died 4 January, aged 72. See *Eagle*, xxvii, 267.

James Archibald Gordon Hamilton (1878), only son of the Rev James Hamilton of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire (of Corpus Christi College, afterwards Vicar of Douling, Somerset), baptised there 1 November 1855; educated at Bristol Grammar School. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 23 January 1877, called to the Bar 26 January 1880. Died suddenly at the Great Western Railway Station, Taunton, 21 December, aged 51. Mr Hamilton was at one time a follower of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds, and a writer on sport. He was an editor of *The Eagle*.

Rev James Clarke Harkness (1857). Mr Harkness was a son of the Rev Robert Harkness (of St John's B.A. 1823), who married 2 April 1823 Jane Waugh Law, daughter of the Right Rev George Henry Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells; he was born 17 May 1835 at Stowey, Somerset and was baptised in the Liberty of St Andrew in Wells in 1835 by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Vicar of Horsmonden 1865-66; Rector of Atherston on Stour 1867-71; of West Clandon, Surrey 1871-82; Vicar of Hawkey 1885-1902. Latterly resided at Hawkey, Cliff Road, Bournemouth; died there 9 April, aged 70. Mr Harkness married: (1) in 1867 Susan Constance daughter of G. W. Franklyn, esq., of Lovell Hill, Perks; (2) on 11 August 1898 at Holy Trinity Church, Weston Super Mare, Edith Charlotte, daughter of the late Charles Stuart Smith, esq., of Bayswater.

Rev Francis Russell Harnett (1884), son of the Rev Francis William Harnett, Vicar of St George the Martyr, Wolverton, Bucks; baptised there 11 December 1861; educated at Cheltenham Grammar School. Curate of St George the Martyr, Wolverton 1884-92; of St Luke's Maidenhead 1892-96; Vicar of Highmore, Oxfordshire 1897-1899; Incumbent of St Peter's Colombo, Ceylon 1904-1906. In addition to his duties as Incumbent of St Peter's he was also Acting Chaplain to the Forces and was finally appointed to be minister to the planters of the Kelani Valley, having two churches to serve, at Avisawella and Yatiyautota. Ill health compelled his resignation of this post in October and he reached Colombo only to find that he had contracted enteric fever; he died at Colombo 30 November, aged 45. While Vicar of Highmore he took a great and personal interest in the children of the parish schools, teaching them botany and elementary chemistry, putting his telescope and microscope at their disposal to interest them further in nature. While at Wolverton he lectured on mathematics at the Science and Art Institute.

Henry Hartley (1859), son of the late John Hartley, of Morisby, Cumberland; baptised at St Nicholas, Whitehaven 8 June 1831. Died 25 June at 16 Cambridge Terrace, London.

Charles Hartree (1874), son of William Hartree, engineer, of Blackheath Road; baptised in the parish of Greenwich, Kent 16 July 1851. Died 27 January at 11 Wilton Crescent, London, aged 54.

William Woods Haslett (1891), son of Joseph Haslett, born at Rathfriland co Down 5 November 1866. Educated at the Royal Academical Institution and Queen's College, Belfast. Headmaster of St Andrews College, Dublin. Died 2 November, aged 40. Mr Haslett married 14 July 1900, at Blackheath Congregational Church, Jessie Gertrude, youngest daughter of Alfred Deed, of Heathfield, Priory Lane, Blackheath. See p. 204.

Rev Alfred Highton (1853), son of Henry Highton esq, of Rutland Street, Leicester; baptised in St George's, Leicester 11 November 1829; educated at Rugby School. Was for sometime an electrical engineer, but was afterwards ordained Curate of Chew Magna, Somerset 1856-57; of Podymore Milton 1858-69; of St Paul's, Clifton 1869-70; of Bowden Hill, Chippenham 1872-74; Vicar of Great Bourton 1874-1904. Latterly resided at 35 Hillmanton Road, Rugby; died 29 March at Clarence Parade Southsea, aged 76.

Rev Harry Ernest Hill (1885), son of Arthur Hill, of Heatherside, Wokingham, baptised at Reading, Berks, 23 April 1863; educated at Rugby School. Curate of St Paul, New Beckenham, 1890-93; Principal of Abbey School, Beckenham 1893-1906. Died at Beckenham 28 May, aged 43.

Rev John Henry Killick (1858), eldest son of the late Henry Killick, J.P. of Walton Hall, Staffordshire. Born 22 January 1835, baptised in Trinity Church, Wavertree, parish of Childwick, co Lancaster 7 March 1835. Curate of East and West Leake, Notts 1859-65; Vicar of Oakmoor, Staffordshire 1865-75; Secretary of the Lichfield convocation 1866-71. Curate of Cropwell Bishop, Notts 1870; of Fossbrook, Staffordshire, 1873-74; Vicar of Prestwold with Hooton and Barton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire 1875-90; Vicar of Little Compton 1890-1906. Died at Little Compton Vicarage 16 May.

Rev Samuel Field Laycock (1867), born at Barnsley, Yorkshire in 1844. Curate of Christ Church, Salford, 1866-68; of St Mary's, Droylesden 1868-70; of St John, Workington 1871-73; Vicar of St George's, Sowerby Bridge 1873-1906. Died 14 May, aged 63.

Rev Edward Layng (1845), son of the Rev W. Layng of Harrowden; born 18 May 1823; educated at Oundle School. Curate of Bredon 1846-48; of Standish 1848-50; of Badby 1850-53; of Down Hatherly 1853-56; Vicar of Milwich, Staffordshire 1856-1903. Latterly resided at Victoria Avenue, Leicester. Died 31 January, aged 82.

Rev Francis Marshall (1868), son of John Marshall of Hill Top, West Bromwich, born 22 September 1845; educated at Brewood Grammar School. Vice-Principal of Carmarthen Training College 1868-70; Headmaster of Wednesbury Collegiate School 1870-78; Headmaster of King James' Grammar School, Almondsbury 1878-96; Rector of Mitcham near Litcham, Norfolk 1896-1906. Died 21 April aged 59. At Mitcham he devoted his leisure to the production of School text-books, on the Bible and Mathematics. He took a keen interest in athletics, especially football, and edited a history of the Rugby game.

Rev Viscount Samuel Molesworth (1853), son of Captain John Molesworth, R.N.; born at Cheltenham 19 December 1829. He succeeded as eighth Viscount Molesworth in 1875. Curate of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1865-66; of Addlestone 1866-68; of Fawkhams, Kent 1868-72; Rector of St Petrock Minor, Cornwall 1876-98. Latterly resided at 13 Lansdowne Crescent, Bath. Died 6 June at Minehead, aged 76. Viscount

Molesworth was an old-fashioned High Churchman, and one of the oldest members of the English Church Union. He married: (1) 6 May 1862 Georgina Charlotte Cecil, daughter of Mr George Bagot Gosset, of the 4th Dragoon Guards; she died 22 January 1879; (2) On 23 January 1883, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Agnes eldest daughter of the late Dugald Dove, esq, of Nutshell, Renfrew; she died 20 January 1905 at 3 Palace Gate, London, W.

Rev Richard Lee Neale (1859), son of Thomas Neale, baptised in St Laurence Church, Exeter 21 September 1830. Chaplain R.N. and Naval Instructor 1865, placed on the retired list 1884. Served on H.M.S. *Highflyer* in East Indies 1865-68; *Scylla* in the Pacific 1869-73; *Amethyst*, West Coast of Africa, South East Coast of America and Pacific 1873-78; Ashantee War 1873-74 (Medal); Action with Peruvian Ironclad *Huascar* 1877; *Lord Warden* 1878-81; *Excellent*, Portsmouth 1881-82; latterly resided at 7 Dix's Field, Exeter. Died there 30 April, aged 75.

Rev Haydn Frederic Nixon (1880), son of William Nixon of Astley Street, Dukinfield, Chester, baptised in St Mark's Church 4 June 1854; educated at the Liverpool Institute. Curate of Addlestone 1878-80; of St Mark's, North Audley Street 1881-91; Vicar of St Paul's, Old Brentford, 1891-1906. Died at Ventnor 12 December. Mr Nixon married 21 September 1893 at St Paul's Brentford, Maud Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr C. Braden, of Holly House, Brentford.

Henry Turton Norton (1869), son of Henry Elland Norton, of Woburn Square, Bloomsbury; born 21 June 1867, baptised in St George's, Bloomsbury 19 July 1867. Educated at Marlborough College. Macmahon Law Student of St John's. Admitted a Solicitor in 1872 and joined his father's firm of Baxter, Rose and Norton, of which he was senior partner at the date of his death. Died at Cambridge (while on a visit) 9 June from the effects of an accident. Mr Norton married 13 February 1884, at St James' Paddington, Laura Frances, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence of 6 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and a granddaughter of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon.

Hugh Parnell (1842), eldest son of Hugh Parnell of Upper Clapton and New Bond Street, Solicitor. Originally entered at Trinity, but migrated to St John's. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 28 October 1842, called to the Bar 21 November 1845. Died 26 October at his residence 6 Paragon, Ramsgate, aged 87. He left estate valued at £457,135 gross with a net personalty of £427,578. He left some legacies to charities.

Archibald George Raikes Pearce (1883), eldest son of the Rev George Philip Pearce; baptised at Wingham, Kent 27 October 1861; educated at Tonbridge School. Sometime assistant master in Lincoln College, Sorrel, Canada; then Senior master at Hilton College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal. Died at Hilton College in April or May.

Herbert Percival (1874), second son of Andrew Percival, of the Minister Precincts, Peterborough, solicitor; baptised in Peterborough Cathedral 29 December 1852; educated at Uppingham School. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 20 April 1872; called to the Bar 26 January 1875. Died 10 March at Walton, near Peterborough, aged 53.

Rev Henry Mitchinson Coverley Price (1860), son of Henry Price of 40 Ludgate Street, London, and Taunton; born 18 May 1836, baptised in St Martin's, Ludgate, City of London 26 June 1836; educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. Curate of St Luke, Cheetham Hill 1860-63; of St James', Accrington 1863-66; of St John's, Accrington 1866-68; Rector of St Mary, Droylesden 1868-72; Perpetual Curate

of St Andrew's, Jersey 1872-73; of St Mark's, Jersey 1873-83; Vicar of St Augustine's, Northam, Southampton 1883-9; of Valley End, Surrey 1889-95; Rector of Forrabury, near Boscastle, Cornwall 1895-1906; Rural Dean of Tigg Minor 1902-1906. Died 25 August from the result of a carriage accident between Boscastle and Tintagel the previous week. Mr Price married 21 May 1862 at St Luke's, Cheetham Hill, Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Tonge, esq., of Manchester.

Rev James Cusack Roney-Dougal (1886), son of Lieut. Col. Richard Roney-Dougal; baptised at Barrackpore, India, 19 August 1852. Curate of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh 1881-82; of Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh 1882-84; of Bestwood Park, Notts 1884-86; of Castle Donington 1886-90; Vicar of Castle Donington, near Derby 1890-1906. Died at the Vicarage 28 July.

Rev Charles Sangster (1841), son of John Sangster, solicitor, Leeds; educated at Leeds School. Chancellor's Medal for English Verse 1839; Browne's Medallist for Greek and Latin epigrams 1840. Curate of High Hoyland 1841-55; Vicar of Darton, near Bunsley 1855-1906; Rural Dean of Silkstone 1855-81. Died at Darton Vicarage 5 October, aged 88. Mr Sangster married 23 August 1867 at Darfield, Mary, fourth daughter of W. Newman, esq., of Darley Hall, near Bainsley.

Rev Thomas Barton Spencer (1870), son of Lawrence Catlow Spencer, of Preston, surgeon; baptised in the parish of Preston 3 May 1849; educated at Preston Grammar School. Curate of Emmanuel Church, Preston 1872-76; Vicar of St James', Preston 1876-1906. Died 5 April at Southport, suddenly. Mr Spencer married 6 June 1877 at St James', Preston, Eliza Isabella, third daughter of the late W. Winstanley J.P., of Chaiseley Manor and West Cliff, Preston.

Rev John Edward Symms (1858), son of Edward Monntfort Symms; baptised at Kington, Herefordshire 8 November 1835; educated at the Grammar School, Kington, and then for a year in France. Curate of Chudleigh Knighton, Devon 1858-61; Mathematical master of Forest School, Walthamstow 1861-62; Vice Principal of Bath Proprietary College 1862-75; Curate of St John the Baptist, Bathwick 1868-71; Headmaster and Chaplain of Bancroft's School 1875-1906. The school is under the management of the Drapers' Company; when Mr Symms was elected it was in the Mile End Road, but was removed to Woodford, in Essex, where Mr Symms raised the numbers from under one hundred to over three hundred. His pupils, as a rule, left too early for Oxford or Cambridge, but at London University they did very well, and they also obtained many successes at the Hospitals and in the Civil Service examinations. Mr Symms died 23 May at Woodford Wells, Essex. He married 3 January 1867 at St James', Norland, Mary, daughter of R. Corser, esq., of Norland Square, Notting Hill.

Robert Taylor (1869), son of Richard Taylor, of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, born 17 January 1835. Mr Taylor matriculated from Magdalene in the Lent Term of 1855 and kept all terms there except one; he was admitted a fellow commoner of St John's 16 April 1868, being then a member of the Indian Civil Service. Died at Naples 21 April, aged 71. See p. 82.

Tudor Vaughan Howell Thomas (matriculated in 1872, but did not graduate), son of Thomas Reece Thomas of Treffarne House; baptised in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, co. Pembroke 3 June 1852. Died 2 September at Lampeter House, Narbeth, South Wales, aged 54.

Rev Richard Oscar Tugwell Thorpe (matriculated from St John's, but B.A. of Christ's College 1853), son of George Thorpe, of Battle, Sussex, baptised at Battle 12 December 1828. Fellow of Christ's College 1853-69; Hebrew Lecturer 1859-60; Vicar of St Clement's, Cambridge

1855-60; Chaplain of Campbell Town and Ross, Tasmania 1860-62; Curate of Holy Trinity, Marylebone 1864-65; of Christ Church, Newgate Street 1865-66; of St Matthew, Redhill 1866-68; of St Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings 1868-69; Vicar of Christ Church, Camberwell 1869-94; Rector of Anstey, near Buntingford 1893-1906. Died 22 September at Ramsgate, suddenly. Mr Thorpe married 17 January 1887 at St Michael's, Cambridge, Edith Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of the late S. B. Roberts M.D., of Swineshead and South Norwood.

Rev Richard Henry Tillard (1838), son of the Rev Richard Tillard, Rector of Bluntisham, and formerly Fellow of St John's (B.A. 1785), born 28 December 1815. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 15 November 1836, called to the Bar 9 June 1842. Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk 1858-1906. Died at Blakeney 24 July, aged 90. Mr Tillard married 24 June 1847 at Blakeney, Anna, second daughter of the Rev Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney.

Rev Alfred Freer Torry (1862), son of James Torry, of Barrow, Lincolnshire, born 14 December 1839. Fellow of the College 1863-86; Curate of Oldbury, Birmingham 1869-70; of St Paul, Kingston-on-Hull 1870-71; Vicar of St Silas, Sculcoates 1871-75; of Horningsey, Cambridgeshire 1875-78; Rector of Marwood, Devon 1886-93; Rector of Marston Morteyne, Beds. 1893-1906. Died at Marston Rectory 16 January. Mr Torry married 9 February 1886 at St Matthias, Richmond, Surrey, Elizabeth Georgina, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev C. D. Goldie, Vicar of St Ives, Hunts; she died 7 November 1905. Mr Torry contributed to the pages of the *Eagle* a series of articles on the Founders and Benefactors of the College, afterwards collected into a volume. In early life he published some mathematical papers in the *Messenger of Mathematics*, and was a frequent contributor of articles on Church antiquities and Hymnology to the columns of the *Church Family Newspaper*. See *Eagle* xxvii, 256.

Rev George Washington (1857), son of Admiral John Washington, Hydrographer to the Admiralty; born at Florence 25 July 1834. Educated at Winchester College. Curate of St Saviour's, Paddington 1858-60; Chaplain at Cairo 1861-66; at Havre 1867-78; to the Embassy at Constantinople 1878-88; Chaplain of St George's Church, Rue Auguste Vaquerie, Paris 1888-1906. Died 1 December at the Parsonage, 7 Rue Auguste Vaquerie, Paris, aged 72. Mr Washington married 26 September 1861, at Urswick, Frances, youngest daughter of William Gale, esq., of Bardsey Hall, Ulverston; she died at Florence 29 August 1905.

Rev John Watkins (1869), son of Francis Wilmer Watkins, of Seacroft Grange, army surgeon; baptised at Seacroft, Yorks. 29 January 1846; educated at Pockington School. Curate of Leeds 1870-74; Precentor 1872-74; Vicar of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire 1874-78; Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely 1877-86; Vicar of Gamlingay 1878-90; Rector of Willingham, Cambridgeshire 1890-1906. Died suddenly at Willingham Rectory 9 August, aged 60. He was for many years a Diocesan Inspector of Schools, and served on the committees of many societies.

Rev Canon Frederick Watson (1868), son of Henry Watson of Skeldergate, York; born 13 October 1844, baptised 20 October in the parish of St John Ousebridge in the City of York; educated at St Peter's School there. Fellow of the College 1871-78 and 1893-1906. Canon Greek Testament Prizeman and Crosse Scholar 1870; first Tyrwhitt scholar 1871. Theological Lecturer of the College. Curate of Stow-cum-Quy 1871-78; of St Giles with St Peter, Cambridge 1875-78; Rector of Starston, Norfolk 1878-87; Hulsean Lecturer 1882; Vicar of Stow-cum-Quy 1887-93; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St Albans 1890-98; Vicar of St Edward's, Cambridge 1893-1906. Died 1 January at 6 Salisbury Villas, Cambridge, suddenly. Dr Watson married 13 August

1878 at St Giles, Cambridge, Margaret Lockhart, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev G. R. Adam M.A., formerly incumbent of St Mary's, Kilburn. See *Eagle* xxvii, 261.

Professor Walter Frank Raphael Weldon (1882), son of Walter Weldon F.R.S., born in Kentish Town 15 March 1860. Sometime Fellow of the College. Jodrell Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at University College, London 1891-1899. Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Oxford 1899-1906. Died 13 April in London, aged 66. A life of Professor Weldon, by Professor Karl Pearson, appeared in *Biometrika*, Vol. V, and has since been issued in separate form. Professor Weldon married 14 March 1883 at St Mark's Church, Albert Road, Gloucester Gate, Florence Joy, eldest daughter of William Tebb, esq., of 7 Albert Road, Gloucester Gate.

Rev Thomas William Whale (1849), son of Charles Whale of Botley, Hants, born 20 November 1826; educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. Principal of Bath Proprietary College 1850-63; Rector of Dolton, Devon 1863-93. Latterly resided at Mountnessing, Weston, Bath; died there 6 August, aged 80.

William King Wilkinson (1850), son of Leonard Wilkinson, of Slaidburn, Yorks; born 19 September 1827. Died 27 February 1906, aged 78.

Rev Ernest Francis Williams (1889), son of the Rev John Mack Williams; born at Burnby Rectory, Yorks, 5 February 1867; educated at Shrewsbury School. Curate of St Matthew's, Cambridge 1890-92; Rector of Holme Hale near Thetford, Norfolk 1872-1906. Died 26 April, aged 39.

Rev Francis Henry Wood (1871), son of William Wood; born in Antwerp, Belgium, and baptised at the British Consulate there. Seatonian Prize-man 1904. Curate of All Saints, Northampton 1871-74; of St Anne, Holloway 1874-75; Rector of St Kenelm in Romsley, Worcestershire 1875-82; Perpetual Curate of St Paul's, Northampton 1882-88. Latterly resided at Brabourne Cottage, Oaklands Road, Bromley, Kent; died there 4 April, aged 60. Mr Wood published *Echoes of the Night and other Poems*. He married 23 April 1872 at Willesden, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Hailey Jones, esq., of Gravel Hill House, Ludlow, Salop. She died 7 April 1906 (three days after her husband) at Brabourne Cottage, Bromley.

Rev Arthur Harvey Wyatt (matriculated in 1846 but did not graduate), son of Harvey Wyatt, esq., of Acton Hill, Stafford, baptised at Barton-under-Needwood 11 December 1827. Curate of Barton-under-Needwood 1860-69; Vicar of Corse near Gloucester 1869-1906. Died 10 September at Newquay.

The following death was not recorded in the year 1906:

Rev Charles Henton Wood (1853), son of Charles Walker Wood, of Wood Street, Wakefield, Surgeon; born 28 August 1830; educated at Oakham School. Curate of Padiham, Lancashire 1858-61; of St George's, Leicester 1861-63; of Thurlaston 1863-68; of Fenny Drayton 1868-70; Chaplain of the Leicester and Rutland County Asylum 1871-1904. Died 28 June 1904 at 13 Tichborne Street, Leicester, aged 74. He was buried at Houghton-on-the-Hill. He was Provincial Grand Secretary of Freemasons, amongst whom he was held in high esteem. Though somewhat direct and blunt in speech, he had a most kindly disposition; he was a great believer in short and pithy sermons and was regarded as a popular preacher in the best sense.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1907.

On February 9th it was announced that the King had been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to appoint Dr Donald MacAlister, Fellow and Linacre Lecturer of the College, to be Principal of the University of Glasgow.

Dr MacAlister was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman in 1877. He studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital and at the University of Leipzig. He became medical lecturer at St John's in 1881, and was Tutor of the College from 1893 to 1905. He is a member of the Council of the Senate, and as a member of many Boards and Syndicates has taken an active part in the government of the University. He was for many years an editor of *The Eagle*.

His appointment has been received with great enthusiasm in Glasgow.

On January 1st it was announced that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had appointed Mr Sidney S. Hough (B.A. 1892, formerly Fellow of the College), chief assistant to the Astronomer at the Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, to be Astronomer at that Observatory on the retirement of Sir David Gill K.C.B.

Baron Dairoku Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) has been delivering two courses of lectures on Japanese Educational Administration and Japanese Educational Methods under the Martin White foundation in the University of London. Baron Kikuchi was for 20 years Professor of Mathematics in the University of Tokio; subsequently he was President of that University, and Director of the Bureau of Special Instruction in the Department of Education. From 1901 to 1903 he was Minister of Education, and in the latter year was created a Baron. He has taken a prominent part in the work of several educational and scientific commissions, and is a member of the Tokio Academy. A portrait of Baron Kikuchi appeared in *The Graphic* of 16 February last.

Mr W. E. Mullins (B.A. 1859) has been appointed by the London County Council to be one of its representatives on the Council of University College School, London.

Professor A. E. H. Love F.R.S., formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed President of Section A (Mathematics and Physics) of the British Association, which will meet in Leicester next summer.

Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin K.C. (B.A. 1874) has been added to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

Dr E. Collingwood Andrews (B.A. 1884) has been appointed by the borough of Hampstead to be its representative on the Council of University College School,

Dr H. J. Spenser (B.A. 1888) has been appointed one of the representatives of the Council of University College, London, at the Congress on School Hygiene to be held in August 1907.

On the 28th of November last the London County Council affixed a tablet on No. 111 Broomwood Road, Clapham, to indicate the fact that on a site immediately to the rear of that house formerly stood Broomwood House, where William Wilberforce resided during the campaign against slavery, in which he took a leading part.

On receiving the news of the death of Professor Weldon, the Council of University College, London, adopted the following resolution:—

"That the Council have heard with deep regret of the death of the late Professor Weldon, who occupied the Jodrell Chair of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at University College, London, from 1890 until his appointment to the Chair of Zoology at Oxford in 1899. They desire to place on record their appreciation of Professor Weldon's services to the College, and their sense of the loss which science has sustained through his early death, and to convey to Mrs Weldon and the members of his family their sympathy in their loss."

Mr W. Bateson F.R.S., Fellow of the College, gave two lectures—"On Mendelian Heredity and its application to Man"—on Monday 11th and Friday 15th February in the large Lecture Theatre in the New Medical Schools, Downing Street.

The Rev W. Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), Rector of Whitburn, has been lecturing during the present term on Pastoral Theology. The dates and subjects of his lectures have been as follows: January 31, The Conception of the Church; February 7, Equipment for Work; February 14, Reading, Preaching, and Speaking; February 21, Agencies for Social Amelioration outside the Church; February 28, The Administration of Charity and some problems of poverty; March 7, Education.

Mr T. R. Glover, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has during the present term delivered the Dale Memorial Lectures at Mansfield College, Oxford. The subject of the course was

"The Conflict of Religions in the Early Roman Empire." The dates and titles of the several lectures were as follows: Jan. 23, Introductory—the Situation; February 6, Seneca and Epictetus; February 20, Plutarch; March 6, Jesus.

Lectures at the Royal Institution have been delivered by Professor A. C. Seward on "Survivals from the Past in the Plant World;" and by Major P. A. MacMahon on "Standards of Weights and Measures."

Mr G. R. S. Mead (B.A. 1884) has delivered a course of four lectures on "The World-Mystery" in the lecture-room of the Theosophical Society, in Albemarle Street, London. The subjects of the several lectures were as follows: February 26, The World-Soul; March 5, The Vestures of the Soul; March 12, The Web of Destiny; March 19, True Self-reliance.

The College is very strongly represented on the Geological Society of London. At the anniversary meeting held on Feb. 15 the officers for the year were appointed; the four Vice-Presidents are all members of the College and Fellows of the Royal Society, namely: Dr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1879), Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), Dr Aubrey Strahan (B.A. 1875), and Dr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873). At this meeting the Wollaston Medal was awarded to Professor W. J. Sollas, and the Murchison Medal to Mr A. Haiker (B.A. 1882).

The Manchester University Press has issued a volume entitled "The Physical Laboratories of the University of Manchester. A Record of 25 years' work." This has been prepared in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Dr Arthur Schuster to a Professorship in Owens College, and is designed to provide a complete account of the work carried out under his direction. It has biographical and bibliographical notes on Dr Schuster himself.

Of the fifteen gentlemen selected by the Council of the Royal Society to be recommended for election into the Society, two are members of St John's: Mr H. C. Pocklington (B.A. 1892), and Mr G. Eliot Smith (B.A. 1898). Both were Fellows of the College. The following statements give an account of their scientific work:—

Mr Henry Cabourn Pocklington M.A., formerly Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Distinguished for his investigations in Mathematical Physics, including the experimental discovery of rotatory polarization in biaxial crystals. Author of the following papers:—"The complete system of the periods of a hollow vortex ring" (*Phil. Trans.* 1895); "The configuration of a pair of equal and opposite hollow straight vortices, moving steadily through fluid;" "Electrical oscillations in wires;" "The conditions of sensitiveness in detectors of radiant heat;" "On the symbolic integration of certain differential equations

in quaternions;" "On the interference bands produced by a thin wedge;" "On a method of increasing the sensitiveness of Michelson's Interferometer;" "On the kinetic theory of matter" (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.*, Vols viii-xii); "On the fundamental equations of electrodynamics and Crémieu's experiment" (*Phil. Mag.* 1901, Vol i); "On rotatory polarization in biaxial crystals" (*ibid.* 1901, Vol ii).

Mr Grafton Elliot Smith M.A. (Camb.), M.D. (Sydney), Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Professor of Anatomy in the Government School of Medicine, Cairo. Distinguished for his researches in the morphology of the brain, which have thrown light on many obscure problems of cerebral organisation, and are among the most noteworthy contributions in recent years to Vertebrate Morphology. Publications:—"Catalogue of the physiological series of comparative anatomy in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England" (Vol on Brain Anatomy, 1902); "Cerebral commissures of the Mammalia" (*Proc. Linn. Soc. London*, 1897); "The corpus callosum" (*Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, 1897); "The brain in the Edentata" (*ibid.* 1899); "Morphology of the brain in the mammalia" (*ibid.* 1903); "Morphology of cerebral commissures in Vertebrata" (*ibid.* 1904); "Studies in the morphology of the human brain, with special reference to that of the Egyptians" (*Records of the Egyptian Government School of Medicine*, 1904); "On a peculiarity of the cerebral commissures in certain marsupalia" (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1902); "The brain in the Archæoceti" (*ibid.* 1903); "The morphology of the retrocalcarine region of the cortex cerebri" (*ibid.* 1904); and many other papers on Morphological subjects in the *Anatomischer Anzeiger*, *The Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, *Zoological Anzeiger*, *Review of Neurology and Psychiatry*, etc.

The Bookman for January last has an article on Mr W. J. Locke (B.A. 1884), from this we take the following:—

Mr William J. Locke, the subject of the present brief memoir, first saw the light of day on the 20th of March, 1863, in Georgetown, British Guiana. He came to England as a child of three, and six years later again went abroad to join his father, a banker, in Trinidad. He remained there for nine years, laying the foundations of his education, and in 1881 matriculated at Cambridge, and entered on his University career at St John's College. He took his B.A. degree in 1884, and crossed into France, where, as elsewhere, he absorbed himself in hard reading of almost every conceivable kind of literature, and in a keen-eyed, detailed study of the life about him.

He was born to write, and has written industriously ever since his fingers could hold a pen. A faculty of stern self-criticism which has stood him in good stead all through his artistic life, and would permit him to publish nothing of which he could not coolly approve, held him from rushing with undue

precipitation into print. His one *péché de jeunesse* was committed with considerable discretion, being published under a pseudonym. He allowed me to peruse it under strict pledges of secrecy some time ago. As I remember it, it was a very creditable effort in melodrama of the school of Miss Braddon or Gaboriau, with a central situation of uncommon power and ingenuity. But his talent has since developed on different and higher lines, and it is not likely that his first literary bantling will ever reappear decorated with its parent's name.

Circumstances, cruel only to be kind, forced Mr Locke into the daily fight for daily bread.

accepted a mathematical tutorship in a great school in the North. It was an experience of which he is loath to speak or to think. Like all men of kindly nature and humorous temperament, that strange animal, "the human boy," is by no means devoid of charm to him. But he hated the futility of the round of labour to which he found himself condemned. He has himself expressed his sentiments by the hand of the hero of his penultimate novel, Marcus Ordeyne:—

"I earned my living at school-slavery, teaching to children the most useless, the most disgusting, the most unprofitable branch of knowledge wherewith pedagogues in their insensate folly have crippled the minds and blasted the lives of thousands of their fellow-creatures—elementary mathematics.... It trains the mind—it teaches boys to think, they say. It doesn't. In reality, is a cut-and-dried subject easy to fit into a school curriculum. Its sacrosanctity saves educationalists an enormous amount of trouble, and its chief use is to enable mindless young men from the universities to make a dishonest living by teaching it to others, who in their turn may teach it to a future generation."

With a dour perseverance certain of its ultimate reward, Mr Locke supplemented the futile and unpleasing labour to which he was condemned during this period by strenuous study and hard literary labour. He added German and Italian to his list of languages. He wrote criticism and archæology for metropolitan and provincial journals, and preened his wings for wider flights in the ether of fiction by penning short stories and descriptive sketches.

At last, in the year 1894, he felt that he had sufficiently developed his resources to challenge a definite critical verdict. The result of much combustion of midnight oil resulted in his first avowed novel, "At the Gate of Samaria." It was published by Mr Heinemann, and was received with favour by the public, and with what may be described as a mild enthusiasm by the Press. The tone of the leading journals was markedly warm and encouraging. The universal verdict was that a new writer of distinguished gifts, a writer of keen intelligence and vivid sympathy expressed in a strong, chastened, and artistic style, had dawned upon the world of English literature.

A reperusal of the book has served to indurate that opinion. To say that it stands on the same level in regard to thought, emotion, and reading and rendering of human character as the books which have followed it during the succeeding dozen years would be but a left-handed compliment to Mr Locke. Twelve years of wider commerce with the world of men and women, of thought and study, and of sedulous practice in the artistry of his craft, divide "At the Gate of Samaria" from "The Belovéd Vagabond."

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To revert for a moment to biographical fact. The publication of "At the Gate of Samaria" marked the turning-point of Mr Locke's career in more respects than one. The success of the book assured him that he could, at the worst, make certain of a living by the exercise of his pen, and emboldened him to plunge into the stream of literary life in London. At about the same period he applied for the Secretaryship of the Institute of British Architects. He was selected for the post from among a numerous company of competitors, mainly on the strength of his linguistic attainments, and has held it ever since. It is a position of much responsibility, and at moments entails considerable labours, but whatever tax may have been levied on Mr Locke's energies by professional duties, he permits nothing to interfere with the daily production of his tale of "copy."

Mr E. W. Jackson (B.A. 1894), whose appointment to a mastership at Brighton College was recently mentioned in the *Eagle*, has accepted the Headmastership of the Junior School attached to that College.

By a clerical error it was announced in the last number of the *Eagle* that Mr W. Coop had been appointed to a mastership at West Hartlepool. The School to which Mr Coop has been appointed is Birkenhead.

Mr. W. Kerry (B.A. 1899), late foundation scholar, has been appointed Lecturer in Classics in the University of Melbourne, under Professor Tucker.

Mr H. Babington Smith, Secretary to the Post Office, has appointed Mr A. R. Kidner (B.A. 1901) to be his Private Secretary.

Mr F. W. Marrs (B.A. 1902) has been appointed Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

Mr B. F. Woods (B.A. 1902) has been appointed ship at the Government College, Maritzburg.

Ds F. H. S. Grant (B.A. 1905) has received an appointment in the Secretary's Office in the General Post Office.

Ds D. Kingdon (B.A. 1905) has been appointed Legal Assistant and Inspector of Schools in the Gambia, West Coast of Africa.

Ds T. G. Strain (B.A. 1905), late foundation scholar, has been appointed mathematical master at Chesterfield Grammar School.

Ds S. Worrall (B.A. 1906) has been placed second in the list of successful candidates for Student Interpreterships.

Mr F. A. Slacke (B.A. 1875) I.C.S., has been appointed an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Mr Slacke has also been nominated an ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta by the Chancellor of that University.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England held on Thursday February 7th Mr C. B. Ticehurst (B.A. 1903), (Guy's Hospital), was admitted a member of the College. On January 31st the Royal College of Physicians granted to Mr Ticehurst a Licence to practice physic.

At the examination held in January last for the Indian Medical Service, Mr W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899) was placed first in the list of candidates; Mr Harnett has been appointed a Lieutenant, on probation, in the Indian Medical Service.

R. B. W. Henslow has been appointed to a Mastership at Harpenden School.

R. D. Waller has been appointed to a Mastership at the Grammar School, Stratford-on-Avon.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on Monday, January 28: Hubert Hickman (matriculated from St John's in 1877, B.A. 1887 from St Catharine's), S. Horowitz (B.A. 1903) at Lincoln's Inn, and Satis Chandra Bagchi (B.A. 1904) at Gray's Inn.

Ds W. H. Templeman (B.A. 1906) has been elected a MacMahon Law student of the College.

Ds J. H. Bentley (B.A. 1906) and Ds P. N. F. Young (B.A. 1906) have been elected Naden Divinity Students of the College; the former for three years, the latter for two years.

Mr W. I. Balls (B.A. 1903) has been bracketted with Agar of King's College for the (University) Walsingham Medal for 1906. The subject of Mr Balls' essay was "Studies of Egyptian Cotton."

The University, Thirlwall Prize has been awarded to Ds P. C. Sands (B.A. 1904) and Ds J. H. E. Crees (B.A. 1904), both late foundation scholars of the College.

The Hulsean (University) Prize for 1906 has been awarded to S. Rostron (B.A. 1905), formerly Naden Divinity Student of the College. Mr C. H. Dyer (B.A. 1905), Naden Divinity Student of the College, was honourably mentioned. The managers of the Hort Memorial Fund have made a grant to Mr C. H. Dyer to enable him to purchase books.

The University Members' Prize for an English Essay has been adjudged to Roy Meldrum (B.A. 1906), Scholar of the College and one of our Editors.

Ds H. R. Hassé (B.A. 1906) has been elected an Isaac Newton (University) Student for three years from April 1907. Mr Hassé is to carry on a course of research in physical optics.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during this term by the following: January 27, Mr G. Hibbert Ware, Principal of St Stephen's College, Delhi; February 10, Dr T. G. Bonney; February 24, Mr W. A. Cox.

The Rev A. H. Powell (B.A. 1881), Vicar of Bridgwater, has been appointed Rural Dean of Pawlett.

The Rev C. P. Cory (B.A. 1882), chaplain of Majmyo, Burma, has been appointed acting Archdeacon of Rangoon.

The General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, from over 90 candidates for the vacant rectory of St Margaret Pattens with St Gabriel Fenchurch, Rood Lane, have selected five for submission to the Court of Common Council, by whom the ultimate appointment will be made. The Rev W. H. Hornby Steer (B.A. 1885) is one of the selected candidates.

The Rev Canon J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the year 1907-1908.

The Rev Edgar Ealand (B.A. 1893), assistant chaplain of the Mission to Seamen for Bristol, has been appointed organizing secretary of that society for the northern district, comprising the counties of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, and the whole of Scotland.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:—

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be
Davies, J. P.	(1874)	R. Twineham, Haywards Heath	P. C. St Andrew's Hove.
Pattinson, J. A.	(1884)	R. St Bartholomew's, Salford	P. C. St James Hope, Manchester.
Baynes, J. P.	(1877)	V. All Saints, Prince's Park, Liverpool	V. All Saints, Odham, Winchfield.
Mant, N. J. W.	(1871)	V. Hendon	R. Cossington, Leicester.
Clarke, W. Fairlie	(1897)	C. St Jude's, Southsea	V. St John's, Cheltenham.

The following Members of the College were ordained on December 23rd:

DEACONS.			
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Atkins, H. L.	(1903)	Winchester	St James's, Portsmouth.
Sleight, A. B.	(1903)	Chester	St George's, Altrincham.
Rostron, S.	(1905)	Manchester	St George's, Hulme.
Crole-Rees, H. S.	(1906)	Southwark	Lady Margaret, Walworth.
Edmonds, H.	(1905)	Birmingham	Aston.

PRIEST.		
Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Sanger, H.	(1902)	Rochester.

The Rev G. A. Browning (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S. Bulwark.

The Rev J. B. Hiron (B.A. 1903) has been appointed Lecturer at Watford parish church.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Records of an old Vicarage*, by the Rev R. Y. Whytehead, Rector of Lawford (John Long); *A System of Medicine. By many writers.* Edited by Humphry Davy Rolleston M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to St George's Hospital and to the Victoria Hospital for children, and another (Macmillans); *History of Roman Private Law, Part I, Sources*, by Professor E. C. Clark (University Press); *A late eighth-century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary, preserved in the Library of Leiden University*, by J. H. Hesselms M.A. (University Press); *The World's Desire. And other Sermons*, by Joseph B. Mayor, Honorary Fellow of the College (F. Griffiths); *Echoes from the Gnosis. Vol I. The Gnosis of the Mind*, by G. R. S. Mead (the Theosophical Publishing Society); *The Andromache of Euripides*, edited by Gilbert Norwood, assistant lecturer in Classics in the Victoria University of Manchester (Murray); *Examples in the Mathematical theory of Electricity and Magnetism*, by J. G. Leatham, University Lecturer in Mathematics (Arnold); *Introduction to Geology*, by J. E. Marr (University Press); *The Beloved Vagabond*, by W. J. Locke (Heinemann); *The Mistress of Aydon*, by R. H. Forster (J. Long); *The Epistle of St Jude and the Second Epistle of St Peter. Greek Text. With Introduction, Notes, and Comments*, by J. B. Mayor (Macmillan); *Life and Labour in India*, by A. Yusuf Ali I.C.S.; *The Brasses of England*, by the Rev Herbert W. Macklin (Methuens); *The Seven Words from the Cross. A Course of Meditations*, by the late Frederic Watson D.D. Edited by C. B. Drake, Rector of Leverington (Skeffington); *Preaching and Teaching* Baker, and another (Mowbray); *Echoes*, by Dr D. MacAlister (Macmillan & Bowes).

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since the issue of our last number:

Mr C. B. Rootham to be an examiner at Affiliated Local Lectures Centres; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be a member of the General Board of Studies; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be a member of the Special Board for Law; Dr Marr to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies, and also of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Dr Marr to be a member of the Board of Geographical Studies; Professor A. Macalister to be a member of the Board of Anthropological Studies; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of the Appointments Board; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an examiner in the mathematical subjects for the Previous Examination; Mr F. F. Blackman to be a member of the Board of Managers of the Frederick James Quick Fund; Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Law Tripos in 1907; Dr D. MacAlister to be a member of a Syndicate to consider the advisability of instituting a Diploma in Architecture; Mr G. T. Bennett to be a member of the Special Board for Music; Professor Larmor to be an examiner for the Adams' Prize to be awarded in 1909 (nominated by the President and Fellows of Queens' College); Dr A. Caldecott to represent the University at a Federal Conference on Education to be held in London from 24 May to 1 June; Professor G. D. Liveing to be a Member of a Syndicate to obtain plans and estimates for an extension of the Chemical Laboratory; Dr Bonney to be an elector to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology and to the Professorship of Mineralogy; Mr J. Gibson to be an examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1907; Mr A. H. Peake to be examiner for the Special Examination in Mechanism and Applied Science; Mr H. L. Pass to be an examiner in Hebrew for Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Mr C. B. Rootham to be an examiner in Sacred Music for Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships; Mr J. J. Lister to be a Manager of the Balfour Fund; Professor Middleton to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Agriculture; Mr H. Woods to be an examiner for Part I. of the Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture in 1907; Dr Shore to be an examiner for Part II. of the same examination; Mr E. F. Sikes to be an Adjudicator for the present year for the Members' Prize for a Latin Essay; Dr A. Caldecott to be an Adjudicator for the Norrisian Prize to be Prize to be awarded in 1908.

The Library of the Duke of Sutherland, from Trentham Hall, was sold by Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge in November last. The following volume was sold on Wednesday, November 21st:

727 GOWER (JOHN) DE CONFESSIOE AMANTIS, black letter, title within woodcut ornamental border (dedicated to K. Henry VIII.); [some ll. stained, the last leaf defective], old calf. Imprinted by Thomas Berthelet XII. date of March an. 1554.

** AN INTERESTING COPY, formerly belonging to Geo. Plaxton, Rector of Donnington and Kinnardly, Co. Salop. 1697. He appears to have been a sort of Librarian to Sir John Leveson-Gower of Trentham, and he has written a Short Pedigree of the Gower Family, from the Poet to his own Patron in the fly-leaves. The title bears the inscription: "Sum e Bibliotheca Geo Plaxton, Rtrs. D. Donnington & Kynnardly, Com. Salop 1697." Plaxton's name does not appear in the D. N. B.

George Plaxton, son of William Plaxton, gentleman, of Wressle Yorkshire, from Pocklington School, was admitted a pensioner of St John's 24 March 1665-6, and was B.A. 1669. He was ordained Deacon 29 May 1670 by the Archbishop of York. He was instituted Vicar of Sheriff Hales 8 July 1673; Rector of Kimmersley 20 October 1677; Rector of Donnington 10 July 1690. all these livings being in Shropshire; he ceded Sheriff Hales on becoming Rector of Donnington, holding this with Kennersley, until on 9 September 1703 he was instituted Rector of Barwick in Elmete, Yorkshire.

On becoming Rector of Donnington he purchased a new Register book for the parish, recording the fact and adding "This book cost 6s. at Wolverhampton." The cover and fly-leaves of this volume contain many notes in his hand, and he has also pasted in a page of the "Philosophical Transactions" Vol. V, containing an account of the Royal Oak and the longevity of the inhabitants of Donnington. We give a few of Mr Plaxton's notes.

"George Plaxton, Rector of Kynnardsley and Vicar of Shereff Hales, was inducted into the Rectory of Donnington Aug. 12, 1690, by Wm. Scott, Vicar of Albrighton, he quitted the Vicaridge of Sheriff Hales and Samuel Collyer succeeded him in the Vicaridge. The aforesaid G. Plaxton was of St John's Colledge in Cambridge A.M., he was presented to the Church of Donnington by Sir Wm. Leveson Gower, Baronett, of Trentham, Coun. Stafford, upon the death of Mr John Fisher.

William Plaxton, born at Sh. Hales, 16 die Decembri, Ano. 1678, hora 6ta Matutina, bapt. 26 Decemb.

Jane Plaxton, b. at Sherif Hales, Dec. 11 Ao. 1679, dyed Sept. 15, 1685.

George Plaxton, b. at Sh. Hales, Dec. 16 bapt. 28 Ao. 1681.

John Plaxton, b. at Sh. Hales, March 12, Ao. 1683, and bapt. the same night being weak.

Anatasia Plaxton, b. at Sh. Hales on Easter day, Apr. 4, 1686.

Anna Plaxton, b. at Sher. Hales 6 Apr. 1688.

Charles Plaxton, b. at Donnington, Feb. 3, 1690.

Memorand, that I, George Plaxton, Clerk, Anno 1692, had a suit in the Court of Exchequer for the tythes of Cosford, and recovered them, and received them in kind to Donington, Ao. 1694, 1695, and received a rent by agreement in 1696.

Feb. 7th 1696. Wee had then a most Violent Storm or rather a Sort of Hurricane, which blew West and N. West; it blew down 2 Barnes at ye parsonage of Donington and did great spoyle in most Towns of England, the Cathedral of St Chad at Lichfield received great damage, near £1000; 3 young men were killed at Pepperhill by the Fall of Chymneys, and many lost their Lives in other places."

Of George Plaxton's children, we find that John Plaxton, mentioned above, matriculated at Oxford, from Corpus Christi College 3 November 1702, and was B.A. 1706. He was perhaps the John Plaxton, Rector of Sutton upon Derwent, Yorks; whose eldest son, William Plaxton, was admitted to the Inner Temple 11 November 1743; while the Register of the Temple church records that "William Plaxton, esq. a Member of the Inner Temple, was buried in the rounds on Monday September 23rd, 1745."

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 14 December 1906.

Commencing residence October 1907.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

Mordel, L. J. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.) for *Mathematics*,
Chastenev, H. E. (Nottingham High School) for *Mathematics*.
Tait, H. N. (Clifton College) for *Mathematics*.
Marchand, G. I. C. (Aldenhall School) for *History*.

Foundation Scholarships of £60:

Spargo, F. W. (William Ellis Endowed School) for *Mathematics*.
Parker, H. (Nottingham High School) for *Classics*.

Minor Scholarships of £60:

Green, S. M. (St Paul's School) for *Classics*.
Dollman, H. C. (St Paul's School) for *Natural Science*.
Laidlaw, C. G. P. (Perse School) for *Natural Science*.
Waterhouse, G. (Manchester Grammar School) for *Modern Languages*.

Foundation Scholarships of £40:

Hellings, G. S. (Christ's Hospital) for *Classics*.
Fisher, F. B. (Maitland College) for *Classics*.
Morris, T. M. (Cambridge and County School) for *Natural Science*.
Stocks, A. V. (Manchester Grammar School) for *Natural Science*.

Exhibitions of £30:

Halsey, R. T. (Oundle School) for *Classics*.
Patterson, R. F. (Oundle School) for *Classics*.
Holtzapffel, J. G. H. (Merchant Taylors School) for *Natural Science*.
Burton, H. P. W. (Hertford Cathedral School) for *History*.
Irving, J. C. (Trent College) for *Modern Languages*.

ADAMS' MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Adams' Memorial Prize for 1906 has been awarded to H. F. Dunkley.

Mr Dunkley chose as the subject of his Essay, "The theory of the circle at infinity, with applications; and its relation to ordinary Euclidian geometry."

JOHNIANA.

SPEECH OF JAMES DAWSON, THE JACOBITE.

Blessed are they that suffer persecution for righteousness sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. *Matthew*, 5 and 10.

Friends, Brethren and Countrymen,

I am come to this place, and it's with cheerfulness and resignation I say it, to lay down my life in defence of my King and in support of the liberties and properties of you his natural born subjects, and blessed be the will of God, who, unworthy as I am, has deign'd to look upon me as no unfit instrument of executing his Divine pleasure.

I am now on the very last scene of life, and shall in a very few minutes launch into Eternity. I therefore solemnly declare as I shall answer it at the awful and impartial Tribunal before which I must shortly appear, that I firmly believe, and in my conscience am perswaded, that James the 3rd is my only true, lawful and indisputable sovereign, that the present possessor of this Crown and Kingdom is a Usurper; that my taking up arms amongst him was so far from being a crime that it was my indispensable and bounden duty; if I had ten-thousand lives, I ought sooner to devote them all to his, and my Country's service, than to see Right overpowered by oppression on Rebellion prevailing over Justice.

I die my dear Friends in the fellowship and communion of the Church of England, and in perfect peace and charity with all men. I humbly ask pardon of all those whom I have in any shape or in any manner, either injured, affronted, or offended, as I do from the bottom of my heart forgive all my enemies, persecutors and slanderers, and in an especial manner Mr Maddox, who has not only sworn away mine, but several other innocent persons lives (an unchristianlike return for relieving and supporting him when destitute of almost every necessary of life), but this I mention not to upbraid him—God forbid I should!—no my dear Country men I only beg that this his fatal unhappy delusion may be a lovely and instructing warning both to you and posterity never to add Cruelty to Injustice, or to injure your Benefactors only for having partaked of their benefits.

And I likewise here solemnly declare, that I sincerely forgive the tricks of the Connsel, the partiality of my Judges and the misguided zeal of my Jury. Lay not oh God my blood to their charge, neither let this murder rise up against them; forgive them oh my Father, for they know not what they do.

And now O my God and merciful Father, having thus addressed the Throne of thy Grace for mine enemies, let me now supplicate thy mercy for my poor unworthy self. I now with humility prostrate myself before Thee, and beseech thee of thy infinite goodness to deign to forgive me all my sins, negligences and ignorances; excuse the frailties and infirmities of my nature and pardon every levity, excess and indecency which I have committed against thy divine Majesty; Plead thou my cause O my Sweet Saviour; O let not the transgressions of my youth, or the faults which I have been betray'd into, either through fear, forgetfulness, or surprize ever be alleged against me at the Great Day of Judgement; let that precious blood which was spilt at thy most bitter death on the Cross be a sweet smelling sacrifice to turn

away thy wrath from thy servant who is not only now persecuted, but going to die, for truth and righteousness sake. In proportion to the humility of my desires and the purity of my intention, heighten O Christ! my reward hereafter. Into thy hands I commend my soul, Vouchsafe to save all those whom thou hast redeemed with thy precious Blood, and make me to be numbered with thy Saints in glory everlasting. Amen.

July 30, 1746,
JAMES DAWSON.

The foregoing last speech of James Dawson has been sent by a correspondent, who copied it from Canon Raimes' MS. Vol xxv, pages 370-1, in the Chetham Library at Manchester:

James Dawson was admitted a Pensioner of the College 21 October 1737. He joined the Young Pretender's Army in 1745, was taken a prisoner at Carlisle, and executed on Kennington Common 30 July 1746.

Canon Raimes adds the following footnote:

"The above is written on a quarto sheet of paper, nor does the writing indicate an experienced scribe. Dawson was a young man, and Dr E. Holme, of Manchester, told me that 50 years ago he knew aged persons who were acquainted with the Dawson family, who lived near St Anne's church. The father of James Dawson was said to be as deeply implicated in the Rebellion as his son, whom he had trained up in principles hostile to the house of Brunswick, and many persons deeply regretted that the father escaped the punishment which fell so severely upon the son. Old Dawson did not bear a very good character. Dr Holme's informants spoke of Manchester as a dissipated and immoral town in their young days, and as much reformed afterwards."

December 11th, 1843.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1811 an account is given of the Installation of the Duke of Gloucester as Chancellor of the University. The following references to the College, or its members, are worth noting:

"Saturday, June 29. The Chancellor was installed in the Senate House. The Public Orator (the Rev Ralph Tatham, of St John's College) addressed the Chancellor in a Latin Oration, delivered with peculiar grace and emphasis.

"Sunday, June 30. The Chancellor went in state in the morning to St Mary's Church. A sermon was preached by the Rev Dr Illingworth. His Royal Highness afterwards dined with the Vice-Chancellor in Bene't College Hall. In the afternoon the Chancellor attended service at St Mary's Church, where a very excellent discourse was preached by the Rev Dr Samuel Butler of St John's College, Master of Shrewsbury School, from Galatians v. 1.

"Tuesday, July 2. This day being Commencement Day, there were feasts at almost all the Colleges; that at St John's was particularly grand."

"It is remarkable that two gentlemen were present on this occasion who witnessed the Duke of Newcastle's Installation in 1747; viz. Dr Craven, Master of St John's College, and William Smith, Esq., of Bury, formerly of the same society." William Smith, of Bury, was the celebrated actor known as 'Gentleman Smith,' who had then retired from the stage.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—J. J. Lister. *First Captain*—P. J. Lewis. *Second Captain*—T. M. Sibby. *Hon. Secretary*—N. Lincoln. *Junior Treasurer*—H. A. L. Laidlaw. *First Lent Captain*—J. B. Ronaldson. *Second Lent Captain*—A. M. Dawson. *Third Lent Captain*—L. R. D. Anderson. *Additional Captain*—L. G. Crawford.

The 'Varsity boat race will be rowed on 16 March; this unusually early date is fixed on in order to get the most convenient tides at Putney, and also to avoid Easter. The

boat contains five of last year's crew, and promises to be fast, judging by times done.

Practice for the Lents began on 11 January, but a fortnight after all rowing was stopped for several days by ice on the river. The time for getting the crews "together" was thus shortened, and the first boat was hampered still further by illness, Russell-Smith and Thomson being crocked for about ten days at the most important stage of practice. The President unfortunately found himself too busy to coach regularly, so P. J. Lewis took the boat during the last fortnight of training.

The second boat, which also lost a man through illness, improved slowly at first, but came on rapidly towards the end of practice, and was well above the average of the boats round it in the races. The third boat came on fast, their times comparing favourably with those of the second boat. It was evident that they would go up, and they fully deserved their four bumps.

A fourth boat made its appearance this term, and, unlike its many predecessors, lasted long enough to enter for the "Getting-on" Races. The men were very keen, and developed into quite a fair crew. These were rowed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, February 20, 21, 22; on the first day a very strong wind was blowing down stream, but the weather was calmer on the other days.

L.M.B.C. IV were drawn with second station against First Trinity VII; our crew gained from the start on First, and paddled behind them up the Long Reach, winning easily.

On Thursday we again had second station, and rowed against Queens' II. The race was a very close one all over the course, and at Ditton our crew was about a length to the bad. Both boats spurted hard up the Long Reach, and Queens' just won by a quarter of a length.

The fourth boat rowed extremely well in both races, and had very hard luck in failing, by such a narrow margin, to get on the river—as they would almost certainly have done, seeing that Queens' beat Corpus 2 on the following day by as much as three lengths.

The Lents were rowed on February 27, 28, March 1, 2. In spite of slight rain on the last night the weather was exceptionally fine and warm.

First Night. The third boat went off well, and gained rapidly on Peterhouse, bumping them at Post Corner.

The second boat came up on Corpus and pressed them all over the course, but did not get nearer than three quarters of a length in the Long Reach.

The first boat were within a length of Emmanuel at Ditton, but fell away again in the Reach.

Second Night. The third boat were overlapping Clare II at

Post Corner, but went on to the bank there, and so lost ground. However, they made their bump in the Plough.

Corpus having bumped Clare I, the second boat rowed over, easily keeping away from Caius 2.

The first boat once more gained on Emmanuel I, but when within three quarters of a length at the beginning of the Long Reach were caught by Caius I—a fast boat which went up every night.

Third Night. The third boat bumped Selwyn I at Post Corner.

The second boat gained fast on King's I in the Post Reach, and bumped them on the corner.

The first boat rowed over, keeping well away from Pembroke I.

Fourth Night. The third boat caught First Trinity III at Post Corner; thus making four bumps, and ending the highest third boat on the river.

The second boat pressed Corpus at the start, but fell away from them later.

The first boat rowed very well, and gained steadily on Emmanuel I, getting within a third of a length in the Long Reach. They could not get any nearer, however, and about the same distance separated them at the finish.

The first boat were distinctly above the average of late years, and but for illness might have been much more successful. They continued to improve during the races. The fact that they lost a place on the river does not justly represent their deserts, and a few more nights' racing would probably have seen them in a better position. In view of this and of the success of the other two boats, a bump supper was held in Lecture Room VI on Saturday night. The President took the chair; Mr J. Collin, Mr J. J. Lister, Mr Rootham, and Mr Gregory were also present. Speeches were made by the Coaches, Strokes, and Coxes, and by the President. W. C. Thompson replied to the toast of the "Other Clubs." A bonfire in Second Court terminated the proceedings in a satisfactory, if somewhat unruly, manner.

The crews were invited during training to breakfast by Mr Bushe-Fox, and to dessert by Mr Lister, and by the Captains. A most enjoyable "Non-Smoking Smoker" was held in Lecture Room VI on 27 February, and was much appreciated by the audience.

The programme is appended :

L. M. B. C.

NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

27 February 1907.

A Tout 8.15 p.m.

Umpire ὁ δασύκερκος ἀλώπηξ.

THE LIST.

1. My Selection *Mixed Hockey*
CHIESTERTON.
2. A Draught..... *(not) Bass*
by A BOTTLE.
3. The Crank Killer..... *Fulbourn*
by AN EXPERT IN LUNACY.
4. How we fell out..... *"River Scenes"*
FOUR MEN IN A BOAT.
JAMES
BRUCE
VINCENT
TOM
5. A Rowing Commission *from "Cousin Jonathan"*
HIS FATHER'S SON.
6. Let's drown dull care..... *in "The Seat of Learning"*
HARDIE.
7. A Weighty Question..... *from "A Thorny Problem"*
by SCRATCH.
8. The Big Bassoon
TAVSON MAC TOMISH.
9. The War Song..... *from "The Dream of St. Catharine"*
COUSIN GILES.
10. The Lay of the Fresh Egg *Kitchener*
by ONE WHO ATE IT.
11. His Brother's Voice *from "Charlie's Aunt"*
by A. N. OTHER.
12. Boat Song
(Chorus) Vive Laeta
Margareta
Beatorum insulis!
Si possimus
Fueimus
Semper Caput Fluminis.

Oh! my neck is developing lumps,
And I'm sure I am in for the mumps;
Which is rather a brick
For I feel jolly sick
At being done out of four bumps.

"You are old Father Drummel," the young man said,
"And you go on increasing in height,
With cussing your boat has got horribly fed,
Do you think at your age it is right?"

"In my youth," said the sage, "I was cussed all day long,
And we did a Clayhithe every day,
So I guess that there's nothing especially wrong
If I cuss you a bit by the way.

I have invariably found that it is a work of supererogation to put good wine into old Bottles.

A grass-eater in the Colquhouns,
Which are rowed in the Autumn monshquhouns
Was so thundering good
That I vow that my food
Henceforth will be turnips and prlquhouns.

Maxims of Menoetes:—

Boats that get to glass houses shouldn't get bumped.
A bump in the Gut is worth two in the Plough.
The blade will never shove against the water that is past.
Oars on the feather *should* turn together.
Heavy hands make slight work.

Q—What made the freak shriek?

A—To see the hen slow.

Q—Why is a boat when it rolls?

A—Because the more you bucket you can't?

Colonial Motto: Dulce est pro Lembreecee Maori.

Names and weights of the crews:

First Boat.

Coach—P. J. Lewis.
Captain—J. B. Ronaldson.

	st.	lbs.
L. R. Anderson (<i>bow</i>)	10	3½
2 J. E. C. Ross	10	13½
3 C. J. Henslow	12	5
4 H. F. Russell-Smith	12	0½
5 H. K. Thomson	12	7¼
6 H. L. Penfold	11	6½
7 V. C. Boddington	11	0
R. M. Jones (<i>stroke</i>)	10	6½
C. G. Fieke (<i>cox</i>)	8	2½

Third Boat.

Coach—H. A. L. Laidlaw.
Captain—L. R. D. Anderson.

	st.	lbs.
V. K. Haslam (<i>bow</i>)	9	12
2 E. W. Willett	9	12½
3 G. A. Allen	10	10
4 P. A. Irving	11	6½
5 C. R. Allen	11	1½
6 A. R. Yorke	10	12½
7 C. Dixon	10	12½
K. T. Khong (<i>stroke</i>)	10	0
E. F. Tozer (<i>cox</i>)	8	13

Second Boat.

Coach—R. Meldrum.
Captain—A. M. Dowson.

	st.	lbs.
P. G. Alexander (<i>bow</i>)	10	13½
2 D. McK. Ohm	10	5½
3 T. T. Clough	12	3½
4 D. E. Cruikshank	11	13
5 C. L. Holthouse	11	6
6 G. A. R. Thursfield	12	4½
7 W. S. Montgomerie	10	1
J. M. Short (<i>stroke</i>)	11	4¾
V. W. J. Hobbs (<i>cox</i>)	9	5½

Fourth Boat.

Coach—N. Lincoln.
Captain—L. G. Crauford.

	st.	lbs.
S. Lees (<i>bow</i>)	9	8½
2 F. D. Morton	10	7¼
3 W. H. Weightman	10	8
4 W. L. Shepherd	10	9½
5 F. M. Mosely	10	7½
6 F. A. Heaton	9	12
7 S. E. Sewell	10	6½
A. J. D. Torry (<i>stroke</i>)	9	1½
E. F. Tozer (<i>cox</i>)	8	13

Characters of the Crews:

First Boat.

Bow—Is much too slow in all his movements, but improved during the term. Does a good deal of work for his weight, but would be more effective if he used the whole of his blade. Has still to learn to swing.

Two—Did not row up to last year's form. His body form is very ugly; this and the ineffectiveness of his blade are due chiefly to the weakness of his back. Always tries hard.

Three—Came on a great deal during the term, but at present is most useful at a slow stroke. He has a long reach, and with a longer swing and greater smartness at the finish should make a very fair oar.

Four—A splendid worker, though as yet rather clumsy. Must try and lengthen out his swing and cultivate an easier finish. Rowed very well in the races.

Five—A fairly neat oar, but does not give the impression of making full use of his weight. Must try and swing his body more both ways and get a harder finish. Should improve a lot in the next year.

Six—Rows with plenty of life, but is short in the swing and has no finish. Should be lighter with his hands and get in where he reaches to. Rowed well in the races.

Seven—Has improved a great deal since last year, and has very fair style. He is too slow in getting his weight on at the beginning of the stroke and needs a much firmer finish.

Stroke—Has improved, and rowed very pluckily in the races. In practice he was not easy to follow: he is continually altering his rhythm, and often goes to sleep over the stretcher. Does a fair amount of work, but has an ugly finish.

Cox—Fairly reliable in his steering, and if he takes pains should turn out well. At present he is rather clumsy, and must cultivate a lighter touch.

Second Boat.

Bow—Should remember not to come forward in two pieces; is very slow in, although his puddle is no anticlimax.

Two—Has no thought for going back when swinging forward, and is inclined to lie recumbent on his thighs and so misses the beginning. Always rows hard.

Three—A monumental oar, who must learn to swing further forward and further back and be less a burden to his oar. Tries hard, but, in rowing, takes away from its effectiveness by digging.

Four—Has improved, though still very apt to be late, both with his blade and his shoulders. Should be more subtle with his wrists and less with his back. Is never slack.

Five—Works with persistence and a certain delicacy. Has a good swing, which should always be used. Sometimes heavy over the stretcher.

Six—A hardworking protestant, whose appearance evidently belies him. His finish is somewhat weak through not being rowed on to the body, his beginning fitful. Should swing more. Rowed well in the intoxication of the races.

Seven—Has lost some of his last year's form, though still quite neat. Should swing his body more forward, and sooner, and use his legs a little quicker at the beginning. Inclined to be late.

Stroke—Has improved; rowed well in the races. Has a long swing—not always used in rowing—and an easy rhythm. Rather slow in with his blade for a stroke and slow away with his hands at the finish.

Cox—A very pleasant personality in the boat: has all the qualifications for the 'Varsity boat except experience, and *ars longa, vita brevis*.

Third Boat.

Bow—Does not swing out far enough, and so has to lie too far back; tries hard; but must learn to start the stroke with his outside hand.

Two—Is inclined to collapse over the stretcher. He will prove a useful oar if he can learn to brace himself to the beginning more.

Three—Improved considerably towards the end of practice; is inclined to throw himself at his beginning; Grassy is his strong point.

Four—Shoves hard; but has an annoying habit of being late, consequent on his lying back too long; rowed his full weight in the races.

Five—A consistent "plugger"; he should endeavour to hold his finish more firmly on to his body.

Six—Rows well when his thoughts are not otherwise occupied; he must remember to keep swinging, and time his swing with stroke; he always shifts the water when he gets hold of it.

Seven—Is not the only man in the boat who rows with a round back; has improved a lot; but is apt to let his blade wash out at the finish.

Stroke—Has improved steadily into a very useful oar; he has a good rhythm, and keeps his crew going well. Rowed pluckily and with good judgment.

Cox—Steers a sound course as a rule in practice, but became flurried in the races. However, apart from one bad mistake, he did well. He has the merit of always trying his best to follow instructions.

C.U.R.V.

2nd Lieutenant—J. E. C. Ross. *Colour Sergeant*—C. F. A. Keeble. *Lance-Corporals*—R. E. Newbery, G. M. C. Taylor.

As usual the weather has been a bar to much open air work this term; but the annual field day against the Oxford U.V., which took place between Islip and Oxford on March 5th, produced some enjoyable and interesting work. G Company did not turn out in very great numbers, but a working Company was formed by amalgamating with H, who appeared without an officer.

The promise of the morning was but ill fulfilled in the afternoon, for it began to rain soon after operations had commenced, and continued all day. This, though it made the going very heavy over the plough, did not damp the ardour of the attack; and the rearguard of the retreating enemy, which consisted of the Oxonians and some Yeomanry, was crumpled up near Elsfield by an extended flanking movement, which demonstrated again the quickness of the C.U.R.V. across country.

It is regrettable that owing to the Company not having 60 members it is disqualified for the Wale Plate and other shooting competitions. It is to be hoped that more men will come forward, and bring the Company again up to its proper footing.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Characters of the Team.

SEASON 1906—7.

A. E. Evans (captain). Was crocked early in the season, but played for the 'Varsity regularly afterwards, and consequently did not take part in any College matches. A most reliable forward in every department of the game, and occasionally when a man has had to be brought out of the scrum, he has played a great game at three-quarter. We congratulate him on his "blue."

A. Thorne Waite (hon. sec.). Has made an excellent secretary, and captained the team with great judgment in the absence of A. E. Evans. A speedy three-quarter with plenty of dash—runs straight and tackles hard.

J. G. Scoular. Has been maintaining his reputation as an international full-back as strongly as ever this season.

K. L. B. Hamilton. A half-back rather on the slow side, but knows the game thoroughly well, and can always be relied upon. Has been unfortunate in his partner nearly all the season, and also has been given few chances by the forwards.

W. C. Thompson. A very useful forward, but has fallen off considerably this year; probably because the duties of leading the pack fell upon his shoulders. Tackles well, and especially good in the line-out, but should help his three-quarters more.

J. R. Hill. A steady reliable three-quarter, who has worked well all the season, though not given many chances by the forwards. His defence is excellent.

C. D. D. Hogan. Has only turned out occasionally owing to crocking, but helped the side considerably both at half and three-quarter, where he plays a plucky game and passes out well, but is slow on the run.

J. E. Sears. A heavy hard-working forward, useful in the line-out, but must learn to control the ball in the loose.

F. W. Hicks. A clever forward although on the small side. Tackles low and hard.

C. E. Averill. A short, heavy forward, who has come on since last season. Very energetic.

W. H. Weightman. A light and active forward, who was practically the only one on the side to break away from the scrum and back up the three-quarters in defence.

J. L. P. Cort. A heavy painstaking forward, who works well, but is apt to lose his head and do the wrong thing at times.

F. Jenkins. A wild and dashing forward. Unfortunately does not know the game or he might be exceedingly useful.

W. Treleaven. A small half-back who did not come up to expectations. Is useless unless he can learn to pass out immediately from the scrum. Must not put the ball back after it has been heeled.

F. M. Moseley. Unaccustomed to the English game, but has come on since the beginning of the season. Falls on the ball well, but must run harder when he gets a pass.

G. V. Yonge. A light full-back, severely handicapped by bad eye-sight, but tackles pluckily and kicks well with the right foot. Must learn to field.

J. G. Stokes. A slow but hard-working forward. Should learn to control the ball in the scrum, and to help the three-quarters as much as possible in defence.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Owing to hard frosts at the beginning of the term all our League fixtures are not yet completed at the time of writing, and it is satisfactory to note that, with several matches still to be played, we have more points and a higher position in the League table than at the end of last season. This is all the more gratifying as a most disencouraging start was made; but after losing three matches at the beginning of last term, the team got together and of the last nine games five were won and one drawn.

We congratulate G. M. C. Taylor on again keeping goal for the 'Varsity v. Oxford. To him and the Captain, F. Johnston, we are mainly indebted for our successes, while at times the forwards have proved irresistible.

There has been much keenness shewn in the 2nd XI, which has been stronger than for some years past. It was especially hard lines that the only loss sustained during the season should be a 'getting on' match. We had great hopes of their reaching the 3rd Division of the League, but with a team far below full strength they lost to Clare II in the 2nd round.

Results are as follows:—

1st XI.—League Matches: played 12, won 5, drawn 1, lost 6.

2nd XI.—Played 11, won 10, lost 1, drawn 0.

	Opponents.	Ground.	Result.	Goals. For. Agst.
1st XI.	Christ's.....	St. John's.....	Lost.....	1 .. 4
	Clare.....	St. John's.....	Lost.....	2 .. 6
	Trinity Rest....	Trinity.....	Lost.....	1 .. 4
	Queens'..	Queens'.....	Won.....	3 .. 2
	Christ's.....	Christ's.....	Won.....	2 .. 0
	Pembroke.....	St. John's.....	Lost.....	0 .. 5
	Caius.....	St. John's.....	Won.....	4 .. 1
	Trinity Rest....	St. John's.....	Won.....	2 .. 0
	King's.....	King's.....	Won.....	3 .. 1
	Caius.....	Caius.....	Lost.....	1 .. 7
	Pembroke.....	Pembroke.....	Lost.....	2 .. 4
	Queens'.....	St. John's.....	Drawn....	3 .. 3

Characters:

G. M. C. Taylor—Has shewn consistently good form throughout the season. His cool head and quick eye has frequently saved the side from disaster.

F. Johnston—Has Captained the team splendidly and been the mainstay of the defence; a very sound tackler, kicking with excellent judgment; neat and certain with his head.

D. IV. Coates—Very hardworking, but inclined to be slow; rather uncertain about kicking; has improved greatly since the beginning of the season.

J. H. Darwin—Has played an excellent game, and been most consistent. Tackles and passes well and never loses his head.

R. Brice-Smith—A skilful and hardworking centre half; his tackling and passing have been excellent; has had no fortune in his shooting.

R. E. Newbery—Has proved invaluable in the defence; his pace and dogged perseverance have been features of the season.

F. A. James—Lacks pace, but combines well with his inside; should centre more; though handicapped by his weight has been most persevering and energetic.

A. R. Thompson—A very useful addition to the forward line; shoots well and uses his pace; has on the whole shewn good form and on occasions been brilliant.

A. J. Fewings—Has kept his forwards well together; passes and shoots well; clever with his head; should use his pace more.

R. T. Dawson—Has shewn far more dash than in former seasons; feeds his outside well; his excellent passing and shooting have greatly helped to raise the goal-average.

C. L. Druce—Works hard, but is somewhat clumsy; shoots well on occasions and makes full use of his weight.

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr. D. MacAlister. Captain—G. M. M. Robinson. Hon. Sec.—M. W. Paterson.

In spite of the fact that this season sees us without the services of seven Old Colours, including both Captain and Secretary, it has been possible to bring into the field quite an effective team. Many recruits had to be obtained, but, thanks to the loyalty of a few Seniors and the Freshmen, two teams were run as usual. After a number of practice games both last term and this, expectations of a good side were high, as the Freshmen showed good promise. Our first match, the A team against the Leys School B team, resulted disastrously for us by 14 goals to *nil*, owing to the inexperience of our men when together for the first time in a match and the Leysians' fine combination.

Again when our 1st team played the Leys A team, fortune was against us, and we went under 12 to *nil*. The team was not quite at full strength, as M. W. Paterson could not turn out through illness. These two severe defeats had the desired effect on our team, for in our first cup match, which was against Emmanuel on our ground, the team played well together and won 14 to *nil*. J. M. Swift was ill on this occasion. Our lesson was not yet learnt, however, for in our next cup match, King's on their ground, we lost 12 to 3. The team seemed out of joint on this occasion. Several Old Leysians were playing in the King's team, but we have no excuse for such a defeat. The faults of the team as a whole are too much crowding of goal, by the attack, and no movement. The attack should always endeavour to keep loose. The defence do not watch their men's bodies, but hit wildly at their crosses too much. They should also avoid locking the ball, and should look where they are passing. The goal-keeper meets a loose man in front of goal very well, but does not use his feet and hands enough to stop shots. On the whole the season is quite satisfactory.

Characters :

- G. M. M. Robinson, Captain (1st Home)*—Has made an excellent captain, in spite of his short acquaintance with the game and a badly crooked knee. Is a determined shot.
- L. G. Corney (2nd Home)*—Good one day, bad the next. Is improving on the whole, but should persevere, and remember to keep loose as much as possible. He has the makings of a good stick handler.
- A. W. McCowan (3rd Home)*—The Tortoise. Not good in a sprint, but a good crosse handler for all that. Should carry a small shocking machine, which should be applied frequently.
- R. C. Levy (Right Attack)*—Has shown a fine keenness, which has amply rewarded him. Has a good turn of speed, and handles his crosse very well. Should now try to dodge more, and have more confidence in himself.
- A. R. Hussé (Left Attack)*—Should have a war medal for long service. Can take a pass now and again, but is very loath to give a decent one. Makes circles round the goal with true mathematical precision, and it is rumoured once got quite near it.
- M. W. Pasterson, Secretary (Centre)*—Has played extremely well all the term. His keenness and knowledge of the game have proved invaluable to the side.
- F. M. Cheshire (Right Defence)*—A promising defence man, though of little experience in the game. Should do well with systematic practice.
- J. M. Swift (Left Defence)*—Quite a good runner. Is becoming quite an expert at running up on to the attack; having dropped the ball half way, makes the fatal mistake of hockeying it anywhere. Should improve slightly with a five years' training.
- F. R. Parnell (3rd Man)*—Has the makings of a good defence man. Was unfortunate in having an accident early in the season. Tackles well, but should watch the body more.
- J. H. Bentley (Cover Point)*—Knows the theory of the game fairly well, but seems to forget it in practice. Should watch the body more, and keep on the goal side of his man. Has given our attacks some good openings, and our opponents some also. Has picked up the game well.
- W. Veevers (Point)*—A veteran indeed—by the fatherly advice, given to all, out of his generous heart. Plays well when supervised from goal. Has grasped the idea of bodying his man and clearing the ball well.
- C. E. Averill (Goal)*—Is quite good out of goal, but should follow his man back on to the defence. Knows how to use his weight to advantage. Has been off colour in goal so far this season.

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB.

President—P. C. V. Jones. *Treasurer*—Dr Marr. *Secretary*—F. R. Parnell.

The following papers have been read this term :

- Jan. 21. "The Geology of the College Chapel." By Dr Bonney.
 Feb. 4. "Animal Metabolism." By P. C. V. Jones.
 Feb. 18. "Tropisms." By R. F. Whiddington.
 Mar. 4. "Some Geological and other Notes from Algeria."
 By Mr Lister.

The following new members have been elected: Messrs. Topley, Whiddington, Marrack, and Tomlinson.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports were held at Fenners on Thursday and Friday, February 14th and 15th.

No particularly good times were taken in any of the events except the three mile, which was done in 16 min. 28 secs.

The following is a list of the events and winners :

100 Yards.....	F. Johnston, J. M. Swift.
120 Yards (Handicap)	J. M. Swift, F. R. Parnell.
High Jump.....	F. R. Parnell, F. Johnston.
Half-Mile.....	D. W. Ward, A. R. Thompson.
Long Jump.....	J. R. Marrack, F. Johnston.
Hurdles	F. Johnston, A. Thorne-Waite.
3 Mile Handicap	T. M. Sibly, A. Hughes, J. H. Bentley.
Quarter Mile	F. R. Parnell, A. R. Thompson.
L.M.B.C. Handicap	V. C. Boddington.
Freshmen's Race	A. R. Thompson, F. M. Cheshire.
Quarter Mile (Handicap)...	F. R. Parnell, F. Johnston.
Putting the Weight	F. Johnston, G. J. Willans.
1 Mile	T. M. Sibly, A. Hughes.
College Servants' Race...	W. J. Barron, C. Levitt.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—J. H. W. Trumper. *Vice-President*—R. P. Dodd. *Secretary*—A. D. Allen. *Committee*—J. Cooper, J. M. Swift, and W. Veevers.

The Society has had quite a satisfactory Lent Term. The debates have generally been good, and we have welcomed a number of maiden speeches.

Our thanks are due to the Queens' College Debating Society for entertaining us to a joint debate. Owing to the unfortunate presence of Mr. Keir Hardie in the town the same evening there were not so many of our members present as we should have liked to have seen. We trust these joint debates may become an annual fixture.

The attendance has not been quite so good as usual owing to an outbreak of mumps in the College, which has prevented some of our members being present, particularly our Vice-President and Junior Ex-President.

The following debates have been held during the term :

19 January, 1907—The Vice-President, R. P. Dodd, moved "That this House views with dismay any change in the constitution of the House of Lords." A. D. Allen (Hon. Sec.) opposed the motion. There also spoke: *For the motion*, J. M. Swift, T. Cooper. *Against the motion*, W. Veevers, J. Forbes-Smith, D. S. Fraser, P. N. F. Young (Ex-President), H. T. H. Piaggio. The motion was lost by 5 votes.

26 January, 1907—T. Cooper moved "That the life of a don is anything but an enviable one." J. Forbes-Smith opposed. There also spoke: *For the motion*, W. K. Hay, W. Byron-Scott. *Against the motion*, C. R. Allen, J. E. Walker, M. W. Paterson, C. Fisher, A. D. Allen (Hon. Sec.), C. L. Druce. The motion was lost by 11 votes.

2 February, 1907—C. L. Druce moved "That this House would view with apprehension any drastic alteration in the British Franchise." V. W. J. Hobbs opposed. There also spoke: *For the motion*, L. G. Crauford, Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President), J. M. Swift. *Against the motion*, M. W. Paterson, P. N. F. Young (Ex-President), D. S. Fraser, R. P. Croom Johnson (visitor), W. G. Constable, H. A. L. Laidlaw. The motion was lost by 6 votes.

9 February, 1907—J. R. Marrack moved "That in the opinion of this House the Battle of Waterloo was not won on the playing fields of Eton." J. E. Walker opposed. There also spoke: *For the motion*, L. C. Levy, J. Forbes-Smith, R. P. Dodd (Vice-President), C. W. Previté-Orton, W. Byron-Scott, A. Hughes, A. D. Allen (Hon. Sec.). *Against the motion*, C. G. Freke, L. G. Crauford, J. E. C. Ross, T. Cooper, R. M. Jones. The motion was lost by 1 vote.

16 February, 1907—Z. N. Brooke (Ex-President) moved "That in the opinion of this House individual freedom is an ideal, professedly aimed at by all, but desired by none." Mr E. Band (Queens' College) opposed. There also spoke: *For the motion*, R. H. E. H. Somerset (Queens' College), E. T. Lancaster (Queens' College), G. D. Roehling (Queens' College). *Against the motion*, P. N. F. Young (Ex-President), I. G. Kelly (Queens' College), A. D. Allen (Hon. Sec.). The motion was lost by 2 votes.

23 February, 1907—C. W. Previté-Orton moved "That this House considers universal military training neither necessary nor desirable." J. E. C. Ross opposed. There also spoke: *For the motion*, A. Hughes, A. R. Tremearne, H. F. Russell-Smith, J. M. Swift, E. F. Tozer, C. R. Allen. *Against the motion*, P. A. Irving, L. G. Crauford, C. L. Druce, M. Kraus, T. Clough, L. C. Levy. The motion was carried by 1 vote.

2 March, 1907—The debate was adjourned to allow members to attend the Bump Supper.

9 March, 1907—J. H. W. Trumper (Retiring President) moved "That this House deplores its associations." Mr T. Cooper opposed.

HISTORY SOCIETY.

President—J. R. Tauner, Lit.D. *Secretary*—O. Ward.

The Society continues in a condition of peace and prosperity, its numbers now being twenty, and its meetings held three times a term.

We must on behalf of ourselves and the rest of the College thank Mr Scott for his sketch of the College history. It came at a most appropriate time with the beginning of a new year, not only reviving the interest of more hardened seniors, but rousing a sense of pride among assembled freshmen as the story of the College was gradually unfolded before them. A subject which might have palled somewhat in the hands of another, became absolutely fascinating under the humour and the quaint extracts which illustrated the paper.

We also thank Mr Lapsley for a most interesting paper, and one which moreover fulfilled the true end of all papers provided much subject for discussion.

List of meetings :

1906.
October 24th.....In the College Hall (Meeting open to the College).
"A Sketch of the History of St John's College"....Mr. R. F. SCOTT.
November 7th....."Life and Thought in the 3rd Century, A.D."
Z. N. BROOKE.
November 28th....."Some Aspects of American Life."
D. WARD.
1907.
January 30th....."The Connection between History and Fiction."
Mr. G. T. LAPSLEY, Trin. Coll.
February 20th....."Machiavelli, his life and Times."
C. W. PREVITE-ORTON.
March 6th....."The Swiss Confederation."
J. F. SMITH.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

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

The following are the programmes of Smoking Concerts held this term, viz., 23 January, 12 February, and 7 March respectively.

First Concert:—

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO....Air with Variations.....Handel
G. S. HARDY.
2. SONG....."Away, away, you men of rules".....C. H. H. Parry
A. F. HALL.
3. VIOLIN SOLO.....Spanish Dances, No. 1Moszkowski
A. G. P. FAYERMAN.

4. VOCAL DUET..... "Break, Diviner Light" *Allitsen*
G. S. HARDY and G. THORNE WAITE.
5. SONG..... "Turn once again" *Giordani*
E. H. P. MUNCEY.

PART II.

1. SONG..... "My Queen".....*Blumenthal*
H. C. H. LANE.
2. SONGS OF THE SEA.. { "Outward Bound" }*C. V. Stanford*
 { "Drake's Drum" }
 Mr ROTHAM and CHORUS.
3. PIANOFORTE SOLO..Polonaise in C sharp minor*Chopin*
G. R. MINES (Sidney Sussex).
4. SONG..... "The Yeomen of England"*Edward German*
A. THORNE WAITE.
5. SONG.. "Myself when young" (from the *Persian Garden*)..*Lisa Lehmann*
A. F. HALL.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Mr Bushe Fox.

Second Concert:—

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE DUET.... "Marche Militaire"*Schubert*
A. C. CHURCH and J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
2. SONG..... "The Rebel"*William Wallace*
Mr HOW.
3. VIOLIN SOLO....."Canzonetta"*Amisbroisio*
F. RICARD (King's).
4. SONG..... "If doughty deeds my lady please"*Sullivan*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
5. SONG....."Impatience"*Schubert*
F. NORTHROP.

PART II.

1. PIANOFORTE SOLO..Norwegian Budal Procession *Grieg*
A. C. CHURCHWARD.
2. SONG....."Mowing the Barley" *Old English*
Mr GREGORY.
3. VIOLIN SOLO.....Allegretto..... *Wolstenholme*
F. RICARD (King's).
4. SONG "The Wanderer" *Schubert*
F. NORTHROP.
5. SONG....."Spring Song" *Edward German*
Mr. How.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Mr. Lister.

3rd Concert.

PART I.

1. PIANOFORTE DUET.... "Del valle de pay".....*Corley*
Prof. RAPSON and Mr. ROTHAM.
2. SONG..... "Prologue to Pagliacci"*Leon Cavallo*
C. DAVIS BROOKS (King's).
3. VIOLIN SOLO..... "Chanson Triste".....*Tschai Korsky*
A. P. G. FAYERMAN.
4. SONG..... "She is far from the land"*Lambert*
V. C. BODDINGTON.

PART II.

1. SONG....."Fill me, boy, as deep a draught"....*C. H. M. Parry*
A. F. HALL.
2. VOCAL DUET.."The moon hath raised her lamp above".....*Benedict*
Prof. RAPSON and Mr. ROTHAM.
3. PIANOFORTE SOLO....."Novellette".....*Schumann*
G. S. HARDY.
4. VOCAL TRIO....."Dame Durden".....*Harrington*
V. C. BODDINGTON, G. S. HARDY, A. F. HALL.
5. SONG....."The Sword of Ferrara".....*Bullard*
A. THORNE WAILE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairman—Dr. Tanner.

Great thanks are due to Mr Bushe-Fox, Mr Lister, and Dr Tanner for so kindly taking the chair on these occasions.

ORGAN RECITAL.

An Organ Recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, March 3rd, at 8.45 p.m.

The following is the programme:

<i>Violin</i>	Mr. HAYDN INWARDS.
<i>Organ</i>	Mr. C. B. ROTHAM.

1. ORGAN SOLO.....Prelude and Fugue in C minor.....*J. S. Bach*
2. DUET, for Violin and Organ..Sonata in G minor (Op. 5, No. 5)..*Corelli*
3. ORGAN SOLO..... Sonata in B flat minor (Op. 142)*Rheinberger*
(a) Präludium, (b) Romanze, (c) Fantasie und Fuge.
4. VIOLIN & ORGAN DUETS { (a) in A major : andante
(b) in E flat major :
andante molto } *C. B. Rootham*
5. ORGAN SOLO..... Chorfritagszauber (Parsifal)*Wagner*

THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—J. H. W. Trumper. *Secretary*—D. McK. Ohm.
Treasurer—H. E. Stuart. *Committee*—A. C. Churchward, E. H. P. Muncey.

The following papers have been read this term :

January 23rd.....	"The Biblical Ideas of Soul and Spirit"	Prof. V. H. STANTON.
February 8th....	"Pastoral Work in Rural Districts" ..	Rev. J. V. DURELL
February 13th.....	"Martin Luther"	M. HENDERSON, Esq.
February 22nd.....	"St. Andrew"	J. H. A. HART, Esq.
March 1st.....	"Tetzol's Indulgences" ..	Rev. J. W. E. CONYBEARE
March 8th.....	"Faith"	H. L. PASS, Esq.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 141.

Allen, C. R.	Henslow, C. J. W.	Richards, R.
Barrett, H. S.	Hill, W. E.	Russell-Smith, H. F.
Bilsland, J. A.	Holthouse, C. L.	Scougal, K. H.
Calvert, E.	Hughes, A.	Sewell, S. E.
Cheshire, F. M.	Hurst, R. F.	Shepherd, W. L.
Clough, T.	Ireland, W. F.	Sheppard, W. G.
Constable, W. G.	Irving, P. A.	Shore, T. H. G.
Cruickshank, D. E.	Jeffreys, R. S.	Short, J. M.
Dalvi, V. G.	Jolley, E. H. P.	Smith, O. C.
Dixon, C.	Kirloskar, V. G.	Thompson, A. R.
Every, J. M.	Lane, H. C. H.	Thomson, K. S.
Fewings, J. A.	Lees, S.	Thorpe, C.
Fleet, C. S.	Levy, L. C.	Tillard, L. B.
Fraser, D. S.	Lillie, D. G.	Tomlinson, G. A.
Freke, C. G.	Lister, T.	Treleaven, W.
Gonehalli, V. H.	Mann, T. E.	Weightman, W. H.
Green, N.	Montgomery, W.	Whewell, H.
Guest-Williams, W. K.	Morton, F. D.	Wilmott, A. J.
Hall, A. F.	Morton, V. C.	Woo, C. S.
Harding, W. H.	Mosely, F. M.	Wooler, C. U.
Haslam, V. H.	Penfold, H. L.	Woollen, W. H.
Heaton, F. A. A. W.	Raad, N. N. C.	

THE LIBRARY.

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

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