



Easter Term 1908.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from page 161).

WE commence with an amusing account of an Undergraduate hoax taken from the State Papers, Domestic, of the reign of King Charles II. The documents supply incidentally an explanation of how a curious account of some proceedings against the Nonconformists (printed in *The Eagle*, xxvii, 341-2) came to be preserved in College. This has been again printed to make the story complete.

It is an account by one Stephen Perry of some proceedings under the Conventicle Act against the Nonconformists at Toft in Cambridgeshire. The Conventicle Acts passed in the reign of Charles II. were exceedingly severe, making it an offence for any person over sixteen years of age to attend Nonconformist worship; the only exception being in the case of mere family prayers, at which not more than five persons, not belonging to the actual household, were present. The first Conventicle Act, passed in 1664, exposed offenders, on their third conviction, to a penalty of £100, or of seven years' transportation if they could not pay the fine. It expired in 1667, but was renewed in 1670 by a less stringent Act. Under

this latter, if two witnesses appeared before a Justice of the Peace, and swore to having seen anyone, aged 16 or more, at Nonconformist worship, the Justice might there and then fine that person, without seeing him or hearing his defence, a sum of five shillings, or for a second offence, ten shillings. It was added, probably on account of the very summary character of the proceedings, that every prosecution must take place within three months after the offence. Of the fines, which, in case of a numerous attendance at the service, would amount to a substantial sum, one-third was to be paid to the informers. We thus get a clue to the motives of Stephen Perry and at the same time see a reason for the contempt with which he was evidently regarded.

Sir Thomas Slater, the Justice, is still remembered as a benefactor to Trinity College, and lies buried in its Chapel. He had been fellow there, but, as a Royalist, was deprived of his fellowship under the Commonwealth. He was made a baronet after the Restoration; he ultimately resided at Catley Park near Linton. To him Perry applied for a warrant, this Sir Thomas presumably could hardly refuse, and started on his mission. He drew a blank at Waites' house, the indispensable five persons not being present; later he was more successful at Eversden's house. The next step was to take his information to Sir Thomas Slater and get a warrant to distrain on the goods of Eversden and his fellow-worshippers for the amount of the fines. Sir Thomas had a variety of reasons for putting Perry off until the three months, the long the Act, had expired. What happened then is a matter of inference, but it seems as if Eversden had taken proceedings against Perry, perhaps for malicious prosecution, and the penalty-hunting Informer was now the Defendant. In his difficulty he went to Dr Francis Turner, then Master of St John's, afterwards as Bishop of Ely one of the "Seven Bishops" sent to the Tower by King James II.

One can picture the situation: the troubled Perry pleading that his zeal should be brought to the notice of the King and the Duke (no doubt George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, shortly afterwards elected Chancellor of the University); the "slight and dilatory answer" of Dr Turner, which Perry interpreted as in his favour, and his bragging of this to the Undergraduates.

Lewis Maidwell, who now comes on the scene as the hero of the subsequent proceedings, was a son of Godfrey Maidwell of Cranford, Northamptonshire; he was admitted as sizar to the Master, Dr Gunning, 30 June 1668, from Westminster School; he was admitted Scholar, on the Bishop of Lincoln's Foundation, 8 November 1770. Undergraduate hoaxes at the expense of their seniors are not unknown in our own time, the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar being the most recent; still to counterfeit the signatures of the King and of a Secretary of State, and to direct that the bogus letter should be shewn to the Mayor of Cambridge, was a pretty bold step.

Joseph Williamson, to whom the Vice-Chancellor and Dr Turner had recourse, was an old Westminster boy and a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford. He was probably tickled by the "Westminster trick," and as nothing more appears about the matter in the State Papers it was perhaps somehow hushed up. Maidwell took his B.A. degree a year later. Up to the present his career has not been traced, but a Mr Maidwell, who kept a private school in Hatton Garden, London, appears in the College Register as sending Scholars to the College, and this may be the same man.

These are to certify that I, Stephen Perry, received a warrant for Toft granted to me the 25th of June 1670 by Sir Thomas Slater. On the day following I went to Toft, and hearing that there was a meeting in John Waites his house there, Simon Priest being with me, taking the constable with us we went thither, and found onely fower persons there, by

and by while we were there, came in John Waites and the speaker, but perceiving that we were there, they went to William Eversden's house in the same towne. After that we had parted with the cunstable (having charg'd him to search the suspected places, which he did not) we went aside, and after that return'd again towards night. Hearing that there was a meeting in William Eversden's house, we sought for the cunstable and church wardens but could not find any one of them. We came to the house of the said William Eversden and knock't severall times, none answering; after that we had continued a long time knocking, he came to the door himselfe, whome we requiring to open his door (having seen through a casement a companie rising up) he refused, saying that we were a couple of rogues come to rob his house, and then returned into his house, in the mean while we saw the number of 15 persons conveyed out of a back-dooere, afterward he came and opened his door and bid us come in, then we show'd him our authority, which while he read we charged assistance of 3 neighbours, but they refused (their names we being strangers to the towne did not know). The day following I alone went to Sir Thomas Slater who (I makeing my complaint to him, relating to him all the passage at Toft) tooke the warrant of me, and I requiring a conviction of the persons, telling him that Simon Priest, who lives within 2 or 3 doors from his house would be ready. Then Sir Thomas Slater said he was not at leisure. The next day I went to him, then alsoe he made answer that he was busie, then the next, being the 29th, I went to him again, takeing Edward Walls and Richard Billops along with me to witnesse, and then he bid us come in to the roome next to his office, and when he understood what we came about, he said he was not at leisure. Afterward I alone went to his house about 6 or 7 times, and his servants told me that he was gone to looke after his harvest. Afterward I and Simon Priest went together, and he bid us goe to Dr Ead's house and said he would come to us, as he did, and swore us there in Dr Ead's hall. When he had swore us, he bid us come to his house and he would give us a warrant of distresse for the conviction. Afterward I alone went to his house the next day and he (as his servants said) was not within, but left word with his

servant to bid (if we should enquire for him) that we should come to him on Munday after the Friday that I was there. Then I went on Munday and spoke with him desiring a warrant of distresse and he said it was too late, the three months were expired. After this seeing the conviction did not proceed, the aforesaid William Eversden went to Mr Bryan Kitchinman, being an attourney (whose daughter Dorothy Kitchinman hath been taken in a meeting, always a neglecter of Divine Service) he himself an encourager of the ffanaticks to trouble us. Who graunted him a writ to arrest us. Hence Simon Priest and I were arrested and soe forc'd to stand tryall. Hence alsoe we are like to be undone by it unlesse we shall be back'd out from above. (Daniel Low, Edward Bullein, Thomas Brand, Edward Richardson)

Whom and whose I serve
to the utmost of my endeavours
STEPHEN PERRY.

Cambridge.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge
Feb. 28th, 1670

May it please your Lordship
My Lord

Here hath lately been an vnhappy mis-carriage in a young scholar of which my duty requires me to give your Lordship account. The framing of a letter in his Majesty's name with a pretended Seal affixt and your Lordship's name subscribed.

Vpon a diligent enquiry I find nothing but folly and wantonnes at the bottom; the boy designing to abuse the credulity of one Perry a buisy informer against the Fanatiqs, but a very mean person, who gave out that he had written letters against them to be showed to his Majestye. The Scholler is of St John College, of which Dr Turner is Master, by whose care and diligence he was discovered to be the author. Dr Turner will shortly wayt upon your Lordship with such further information in all particulars of this affair as your Lordship shall please to receive. In the mean time having sent the letter and examination to your Lordship with

these and having secured the person of the writer of it, I humbly desire to receive your Lordship's commands concerning him in all humility and obedience to be observed by My Lord

your Lordship's most humble servant

JOHN BRETON.

Addressed: To the right honorable My Lord Arlington, Principall Secretary of State to his Majesty, At Whitehall, These.

First enclosure :

University Town of Cambridge

The examinacion of Lewis Maidwell, Student in St John's College in the Vniversity of Cambridge, taken upon oath the 26th day of February in the year of our Lord 1670 before me John Breton, Doctor in Divinity, Vice Chancellor of the Vniversity, and one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace there.

The said Examinant saith that the writing to which this his examinacion is annexed is all his proper hand writinge and the superscription likewise and that he also fixt the seale to the same and that he caused the same to be delivered to Stephen Perry, not out of any ill intencion, but to make sport with the saide Stephen Perry, haveinge heard that he had sent a letter to the Kinge concerning Sir Thomas Slater and the Fanaticks.

LEWIS MAIDWELL.

Taken the daye and yeare
aboussaide before me

JOHN BRETON,
Vicecan.

Second enclosure :

CHARLES R.

Wee have received your letter from the hands of our Secretary, wherein wee are informed of your complaints against Sir Thomas Slater, Justice of our Peace, how he hath not proceeded according to the order prescribed in our late Act, ratified in our late Session of Parliament. Wee do will

and require you in our name forthwith to acquaint the said Sir Thomas Slater to be more vigorous in his proceedings, or he shall appeare before our Council Board to answer those things objected against him. Wee do furthermore authorise you to goe on in that part of a loyal subject as you have begun and in our name to show these our letters patents to our Maior of Cambridge, that he may uindicate you with his authority in your office, delivered in the presence of our Chief Secretary.

ARLINGTON.

Given at our Court of Whitehall
February 17, in the year of our Lord
1670, in the three and twentieth yeare
of our reign.

Addressed: To our Trusty and wellbeloved Stephen Perry,
Brasier, Cambridge.

Sir

I am ashamed to thinke of my owne vnlettered rudeness (as a friend of mine vsed to call it in himselfe) that I writt you no answer to your business about the Manuscript, which you desired to have transcribed out of Bennet Library. The truth must be my best apology. The Master of the College was absent and so soon as he returned I procured the booke and employed a young hand in our owne College to write it fair, which will be finisht I hope this week, and on Munday next my occasions will draw me to London and I purpose to bring it with me (after I have compared it with the original). In hope of waiting uppon you so suddenly I had not troubled you now, but for an odd accident, which troubles me much and I must freely and truly acquaint you with it. There is an honest poore fellowe that serves our Colledge and is also an Informer against the Conventicles (which have been impudent enough in this towne of Cambridge). This fellow thinks himselfe injured by one Sir Thomas Slater, a Justice of Peace, for not executing the Act uppon information against those fanatique meetings so vigorously as it ought to have been, and tother day he brought me a narrative of the wrongs done

him, ridiculously drawn up, to be presented (by all means) to the King or to the Duke. I was loth the poore wretch should be laught at for his loyalty and well meaning. Therefor I received his paper, gave him some slight and dilatory answer and made no more of it. But he could not forbear bragging among the boys that hee had acquainted his Majesty with all his matters, for either Sir Thomas Chichley, to whom he sed had sent such a narrative, or else I (no doubt) would acquaint the King with it, from whom he assured himselfe of a gracious and a speedy answer. Heeruppon that very boy, whom I had employed to write out the transcript for you, and whose hand was perfectly well knowne to me on that account, to abuse the simplicity of the man, and make himselfe sport, Hee drawes upp this enclosed answer, as if it had come from the King, counterfeits his Majesty's hand, and claps a piece of wax to it impresst with a crowne piece, and caused it to be delivered to this Stephen Perry. He presently carrys it to the Maior and one of the Aldermen, who both gave credit to it. Then with a great deal of joy he brings it to me. I knew it immediately to be a cheat and suspected the Knave that acted it. With much adoe, I persuaded Mr Maior and our Informer that they were both gull'd. I put a stopp to the busines presently, so that little notice is taken of it. But Mr Maior thought it his duty to bring the busines before Mr Vice-Chancellor, Dr Breton. Wee then convented the boy and he could not deny it. His impudence is inexcusable, but we are all satisfied there was no malicious designe, but pure roguery. This I must needs say for him: He has bin studious and inoffensive in all his carriage, except this great misdemeanor, and he is one of excellent faculties. He comes to us from the top of Westminster Schools, and thought this but a Westminster trick, not consideringe the consequence. Mr Vice-Chancellor thought fitt to write to my Lord Arlington, but sends you his letter open, that you may seale and deliver it, or suspend it until I attend you on Munday next (by God's leave). I know not how much his Lordship will thinke fitt to be forgiven to the inexperience of a raw youth, but it would bee a very great favor to Mr Vice-Chancellor and my selfe, if you please but in two or three words by the next post to let me know what measures we

ought to take in this scurvy business, which is so childish and foolish that I am half ashamed to have importuned you in it, and yet so bold and dangerous that we thought ourselves bound to send you (at least, if not my Lord Arlington) an immediate account of it, I am Sir

your most faithfull humble servant

FRANCIS TURNER.

St John's Coll. Camb.

Febr. 28, 1670.

Note: This letter was sent to Joseph Williamson, afterwards Clerk to the Council; he was an old Westminster boy and an Oxonian.

Turning back to the early days after the Restoration we give a selection of documents from the State Papers relating to the College or its members. The first is a petition from certain of the Fellows against the Master, Dr Anthony Tuckney. It was hardly to be expected that Tuckney, who was a rigid Puritan, would adapt himself to the new state of affairs. What further steps were taken in his case do not appear to be recorded, but he resigned his mastership on 22 June 1661.

May it Please your Maiesty,

Whereas your sacred Majestie following the example of your noble and pious progenitors hath to the Glory of Almighty God, your owne immortal praise and renowne, And great contentment of your truly dutifull subjects, been in nothing more evidently exercised of late, then in a just vindication of God's holy Church, and your Vniversityes, and because wee truly believe that your Majestie cherishing the same zeal still, is alwaies

and likewise to redresse it. Wherefore it is that your Majesties most dutifull subjects and Fellowes of your Colledge of St John's in your Vniversity of Cambridge, haveing according to our bounden duty, your majesties late gracious declaracion, the Canons and holy Constitutions of our Mother the Church, and locall Statutes of our said Colledg, in all awfull respect, and having no other direct meanes for

procuring (according to your Majesties injunctions) an universall obedience to the same amongst us, then by an humble address and intimacion to your Princely Wisdome, Do humbly crave leave to acquaint your Majestie : That your said Colledge of St John's, formerly of an early obedience to the lawfull Commands of their King, tutions of the Church of England, is become of late, especially in that part which beares rule amongst us, notoriously remiss and negligent in both. And that for want of due government, as wee conceive in him whom it chiefly concerns, the Master of your said Colledge. His withdrawing and absenting himselfe from your said Colledge Chappell, which has been of very bad consequence amongst us, and which, till the introduction of the Common Prayer, he was never observed to doe. His not using such habetts (To the great encouragement as wee dayly experience of both Fellowes and Schollers in the like Inconformity) as are wee conceive generally worne in your said University. His superseding to all manner either of direction or command (contrary to his practice in the time of the Directory) in things apperteyning to the worship and searvice of God, which by his corporall oath and Statutes of your said Colledge hee's mainly conserved in. So that wee can truly averr to your Sacred Majestie, that there is nothing either of Devine Service, the Rites or Ceremonies thereunto apperteyning, now in use in your said Colledge Chappell, which have found either countenance or direction from him. But that whatever shew of God's worship is at present amongst us, it hath, either to the dishoner of Almighty God been stolne into your said Chappell, during his absence, or else through a resolution in some few, which should rather have received direction then begun a Reformation in your said Colledge, been brought in amongst us. Wee need not acquaint your Majestie what the sequell is like to bee, if not timely prevented by your gracious provision for your said Colledge, it being never as yett observed amongst us, that one in his place was ever found alone in any opinion or matter of acting.

We doubt not your Majesties gracious provision and care for your disconsolate Colledge, especially since so considerable a part of your Vniversity as your said Colledge amounts to is

involved in it. Which that your Majestie may condescend to will be the happiness of your said Colledge, And is the humble request of your most dutifull Liegemen and Subjects.

Ni. Bullingham, *Dec. Sen.*

William Hughes.	Jonathan Brideoake.	Mich. Adams.
Da. Morton.	Lau. Ray.	William Crouch.
Chr. Fulthorpe.	Tho. Thurlyn.	Wm. Potter.
James Pilkington.	Tho. Wolsey.	Sam. Leach.
Tho. Briggs.	Tho. Davison.	Humphry Gower.
Brian Turner.	John Tomlinson.	John Peck.
Sam. Fuller.	Hen. Moreland.	Martin Lister.
Peirce Brackenbury.	John Boughton.	

Endorsed : R. 6 Febr. 1660. Petition of Senior Dean and Fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, against Dr Tuckney.

Complaine of his Nonconformity to the Commands of his Majesty and the Church, of his absenting himself from the Chapel contrary expressly to the Statutes of the Colledge, since the Common Prayer hath been there used. His nurseing in some part of the Fellowes a Nonconformity, and neglect of direction to his Colledge in things of Divine Service, to which he is especially by Statute bound.

To be referred to the Bishops of Ely, Durham and Sarum, or any two of them.

With this is preserved the following :—

All the Court at Whitehall, February 14th 1660—1.

His Majesty is graciously pleas
to the Right Reverend Fathers in God, John Lord Bishop of Durham, [Matthew] Lord Bishop of Ely, and [Humphrey] Lord Bishop of Sarum, or any two of them, who are to call before them the parties concerned in the Petition and haveing heard and examined the truth of what is therein alleadged to state the matter of fact and to certify to his Majesty what their Lords conceive fitt to be done therein for the better ordering and government and the said Colledge according to the Statutes and fundamentall Constitutions of the same. And then his Majesty will declare his further Pleasure.

The following petition from Dr John Barwick shews that even the most enthusiastic Royalists had to look after their own interests in the scramble for preferments. The Patent Rolls shew that King Charles presented Barwick to Houghton le Spring "on the death of Hamlett Marshall," the Common wealth incumbent not being recognised, and he was instituted 13 July 1660. Barwick became Dean of Durham 1 November 1660; then Dean of St Paul's, London, and Prebendary of Oxgate 16 October 1661, and he was instituted Vicar of Therfield, Herts, 11 September 1662. He held his southern preferments until his death in 1664.

Dr Barwick's Petition to preserve his title to Houghton Rectory.

To the King's most Excellent Majestie The humble petition of John Barwick, Doctor in Divinity and one of your Majesties Chaplaines in ordinarie.

Sheweth

That your petitioner upon the first day of May 1653 was collated, instituted and admitted into the Rectorie of Houghton de le Spring in the Diocese of Duresme (then voyd by the death of Hamlett Marshall, Doctor in Divinity), by the late Bishop of Duresme, the true and legall Patron thereof, and wanted nothing to complete his title thereunto but induction or actuall possession, out of which he was then kept by violence for his Loyaltie to your Majestie, and hath of late obtained it as farr as the law requireth in such cases.

Yet nevertheless (as your Petitioner is informed) one Mr Battersby (the present Intruder, putt in there by Oliver Cromwell and John Blakiston) hath by false suggestion surreptitiously obtained your Majesties presentation to the said Rectorie, which your Petitioner humbly conceiveth your Majestie would not have granted if you had been truly informed of his loyall title to it.

May it therefore please your Majestie for the security and further corroboration of your Petitioner's just title to the said Rectorie to grant him your Majesties Presentation thereunto

under your great Seall of England, with such clauses for a full and effectuall Revocation of the said surreptitious presentation as are necessarie or convenient in such cases.

And your Petitioner shall pray etc.

William Kings, on whose behalf the following mandate was sent, was, in obedience thereto, admitted a Fellow of the College 19 March 1660-1; it is to regretted that the nature of his employment was not specified. He was a son of William Kings of London and was admitted to the College 8 June 1654, aged 16. He is perhaps identical with the William King, of Harnsworth, Middlesex, admitted to Gray's Inn 27 April 1653, if so he was a lawyer and not a clergyman. William Kings, of St Sepulchre's, London, bachelor, aged 24, received on 19 August 1661 a licence to marry Rebecca Nevill, of Lambeth, spinster, aged 18, daughter of Thomas Nevill, of St Margaret, Westminster, gentleman; the age it will be observed corresponds with that of the member of the College.

Trusty and Wellbeloved Wee greet you well. As wee cannot out of that tender affection wee have ever had for Piety and Learninge but with grieffe reflect on the sad influence the late disorders have had, more eminently upon our two Vniversities, so have Wee since our Reestablishment in our Kingdomes made it a particular part of our Royall care to find out and improve all occasions of recovering Our said Vniversityes and every particular Society therein of that generall decay of Learninge and Good Order, wherein we found them, into their ancient strength and beauty. Being therefore (as well by sufficient testimonialls as the nature of his present employment) persuaded of the hopefull parts and good deservuing of William Kings, schollar of the Colledge, Wee have thought good by these Our Letters effectually to recommend him to your immediate choice into a fellowship of your said Colledge, to which as he might reasonably pretend from that his capacity of schollar of your House, so Wee cannot thinke that you will any way suffer his present employment to prejudice him in that preferment, which he

seemes to Vs thereby the better to deserue. And as we cannot doubt of all due regard in you to this Our just Recommendation so Wee assure you that such your compliance with our pleasure herein shall find in Vs a ready and kind acceptance.

And so Wee bid you farewell.

Given at our Court at Whitehall this — day of September 1660.

By His Majesty's Command.

Endorsed: Instructions, Master and Fellowes of St John's Colledge, Cambridge, for a fellowship.

The petition of Emmanuel Utye which follows seems to shew that mistakes were sometimes made and the same benefice conferred on two persons. Utye matriculated as a sizar of St John's 11 December 1602, so that he was a fairly old man at the Restoration. Two letters from him to Dr Gwyn were printed in *The Eagle*, xvi., 138-9. He was admitted Fellow, 15 March 1607-8; and was instituted Vicar of Chigwell, Essex, 31 January 1615-6. He either held this benefice all through the Commonwealth, or, if ejected, recovered it at the Restoration, for he died possessed of it. He was installed Prebendary of Barton David in Wells Cathedral 30 June 1660. It appears from the Bishop of London's Registers that he was instituted Vicar of Stepney 8 September 1660, then this difficulty arose and he was reinstated 8 April 1661 on the presentation of King Charles, who revoked a former presentation to Francis Horton. Utye became Prebendary of Henstridge in Wells Cathedral 3 July 1661, but did not enjoy his prosperity long for he was buried at Stepney 2 September 1661.

To the Kings most sacred maiestie the humble Petition of Emanuell Vtye, Doctor of Divinitye, Chaplaine to your Maiestyes late Father of ever blessed memory and now Chaplaine in Ordinary to your Majesty.

Humbly sheweth

That whereas for his great sufferings and Loyalty to the King and Church, the Earle of Cleveland was pleased after your Maiestyes happy restauration to your right and dignities, to conferre upon your Maiestyes petitioner the Vicaradge of Stepney, which is now attempted to bee wrested from your petitioner upon pretense of a grant from your Maiestye under the great Seale to one Mr Horton, as a liveing lapst to your maiestye. Your petitioner haveing received institution and induction from the Bishop of London, hath for this six months peaceably inoyed it. And should hee be now turned out it would expose him to great want and penury. Most humbly therefore prayeth your said Petitioner that he may have a repeale of your Maiestyes grant, and a confirmation from your Maiestye that hee may continue his possession of the said vicaridge in peace

And your petitioner shall ever pray etc.

Two letters from Brian Turner, a Fellow of the College follow. The first seems to shew that, in the press of such matters, recommendations were sent to the College without very clearly specifying the person on whose behalf they were sent. Turner did not get Willingham, but his loyalty was rewarded with other preferments: he was instituted Rector of St Faith's, London, 29 August 1662; Rector of Chillesford, Suffolk, 13 October 1662. In July 1663 King Charles sent a mandate to the College directing that Turner should have all the advantages of his Fellowship during his absence as Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, ambassador to Russia; he also held the livings above mentioned during this absence. In 1667 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Soulderne in Oxfordshire, and was instituted 20 July 1667; he became Prebendary of Ewithington, in Hereford Cathedral 25 March 1692, and in 1697 was nominated Archdeacon of Hereford, but he died 20 February 1697-8 before installation, and was buried at Soulderne.

Honourable Sir

Wee were at a loss as to the name of your client till your last letter inform'd us, whom we must needs give our Contemdamus with as a good scholler and person (by us judg'd) deserueing, whom wee are so farr from hindring as wee wish him success in his enterprize. Only our Byfoundacion Fellowshippes wee would desire might not be dispos'd of in that way, there being some that seem born to them with a more peculiar right and tittle than can be pretended to the Foundacions themselves.

Sir the ordinary familiarity in these things wee use with you speakes our confidence of your readiness to pleasure us and our sense of favors received, for all which if you will not give our Society leave to esteem themselves singularly obliged, you may indeed force them to judge themselves ungratefull. Still they are resolved how they may most according to desires acknowledge your curtesies, in the meane tyme in the name of the rest (because not able myselve to beare such a weight of bonds) I subscribe myself, though more particularly upon myne own account, Sir

your obliged to honor and serue you

BRIAN TURNER.

St John's, Cambridge

Apr. 15, 1661.

Addressed: These, for his worthy freind Mr Joseph Williamson, att the Principall Secretary's Office, Whitehall.

Honoured Sir

You see the presumption your candor allowes mee in my freedome to trouble you. I hear there's an Act of Parliament passing makeing void and lapsing to his Majesty all Liveings wherein the old incumbent is dead and the new one not inducted according to Episcopall order. There is one place near Cambridge called Willingham, in the Isle of Ely, properly appertaining to the Bishop of Elye as patron. If such liveinge lapse to the King, I know the present incumbent very culpable on many accounts, therefore if the Act be passed and such a liveing fall to the King's Donacion, I entreate you to preferr a Peticion in my behalfe and upon the first notice. I'll attend the thing myselve, a litle tyme lost I know is irrecoverable and therefore I entreat your

continuance of that favour that has formerly deeply engaged mee to acknowledge myselve Sir

your thankfull and ready
servant in what hee may

BRIAN TURNER.

St John's, Camb :

July 8, 1661.

Addressed: These, For his honoured friend Mr Williamson att the Principall Secretary's Office in Whitehall.

The group of documents which follow relate chiefly to Samuel Drake and John Lake, both members of the College. John Lake, son of Thomas Lake of Halifax, was baptised there 5 December 1624; he was educated at Halifax School and admitted to St John's 4 December 1637. During the earlier part of the Civil wars he fought in the King's army and was several times wounded in battle. He was appointed Vicar of Leeds immediately after the Restoration. He became Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1682, Bishop of Bristol in 1684, and Bishop of Chichester in 1685. He was one of the Seven Bishops sent to the Tower in 1688. Refusing to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary he was deprived of his see; he died 30 August 1689.

Samuel Drake, son of Nathan Drake of Halifax, was admitted to the College 26 June 1637, from Pocklington School. His father took part in the sieges of Pontefract during the Civil war and recorded his experiences in a Diary which has been printed by the Surtees Society. Samuel Drake became a Fellow of the College 20 March 1642-3 and was ejected during the Commonwealth. After fighting in the Army he obtained holy orders and settled in the parish of South Kirkby, where the baptism of his son Francis is recorded. He was instituted Vicar of Pontefract 6 April 1661 and Rector of Handsworth near Sheffield 18 July 1671. He was also a Prebendary of Southwell; he died 28 December 1678 and was buried at Pontefract.

Right honorable

As by reason of the multitude of your weightie employments, I have hitherto forborne to make anie addresse of this nature to your Honour, so I had not assum'd the boldness now, but that it is in behalf of one who hath ever manifested himself most entirely affected to the person of the Father of his most Sacred Majesty whilst living (in whose cause he adventured his life) and to the interests of Monarchie and Church Government.

The person I meane is this bearer, Mr Lake, Vicar of Leeds, my very much endeared friend, who himself will impart his modest requests unto you. If it was a greater matter that he had to sollicit his most excellent Majesty in, I know by your honour's mediacion it would be readily obtained, if your honour will vouchsafe to interpose it here, it will lay an obligacion unto perpetuall thankfulness upon both him and also

your Honour's most humble Servant
ALEXANDER BUTTERWORTH

Addressed: For the right honorable Sir Edward Nicolas, principall Secretarie to his Majestie.

These are to certifie that Samvell Drake, clerke, Master of Arts, is a pious and regular man, being ejected out of his fellowship at St John's in Cambridge, hee attended the service of his Majesty of blessed memory in the Marching Army and garrison of Pontefract and Newarke till the close of the Warre, the estate of his father in the interim being plundered by the enemy.

Richard Marsh,
John Neile.
Anth. Elcocke.

This is a true copy agreeing with the original,
examined by A. Billop.

Endorsed: Certificate, Mr Drake from Yorke.

October the 28th 1661.

These are to certify that Samuel Drake, clerke, is personally known by us to have been Master of Arts and

Fellow of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and to have been thence eicted for his known loialty to his late Maiesty of blessed memory.

Ed. Stoyte. Ro. Clarke.
Th. Fothergill. Isa. Worrall.

October the 28th 1661.

These are to certify that John Lake, Vicar of Leeds, was Senior Batchelor of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and resided there till he was imprisoned for the expressions of his loialty to his late Maiesty of blessed memory, and thence escaped with some other prisoners of quality to Oxford.

Ed. Stoyte. Rob. Clarke.
Th. Fothergill. Isa. Worrall.

November 6, 1661.

These are to certify all whome it may concerne, That Mr Samuel Drake, Vicar of Pontefract, and Mr John Lake, Vicar of Leedes, are two persons whom I knew very well in Cambridge to be sober, studious and pious men. And that they were both of them driven thence for their loialty to his Majestie. And (as I am informed) have served him faithfully in his Armies since that time, And are knowen to be conformable men to the Doctrine of Discipline of the Church of England. *Ita testor*

JO. BARWICK.

Cum antiquus et probatus Academiae nostrae mos sit qui ad bonarum literarum studium morum probitatem adiunxerit publico eruditionis et probitatis suae testimonio honestarentur. Nos Johannes Pryse, Sacro Sanctae Theologiae Baccalaureus et Collegii Divi Johannis Evangelistae in Academia Cantabrigiensi Praeses ejusdemque Collegii socii seniores dilectum nobis in Christo Johannem Lake in Artibus Baccalaureum ejusdemque Collegii Scholarem qui per hos quatuor annos tum in Academia praedicta tum in Collegio hoc nostro studiosum et modestum sese proebuit hisce nominibus omnibus commendatum esse volumus quamque nos de eo opinionem

concepimus eandem apud omnes libere profitemur subscriptis que nominibus nostris confirmamus.

Dat. e Collegio praedict: 20 die Aprilis 1642

Johes Pryse, <i>Praeses.</i>	Ra. Coates.
Ro. Allot.	Joh. Thurston.
Tho. Thornton.	Tho. Fothergill.
Guil. Bodurda.	Sam. Peachie.

October the 22nd 1661.

These are to certify that Samuel Drake, John Lake and John Milner, clerks, are all personally known by us to be pious and regular. To have given very signal testimony of their loyalty cleare through the time of the late Warres, both by active service and Sad Sufferings. And therefore we conceive them persons deserving encouragement.

Richd. Marshe.	Chr. Stone
Antho. Elcocke.	J. Wickham.
Robt. Sersby.	Robt. Fitch.

Trusty and welbeloved Wee greet you well Whereas wee have perused a Testimonial from the Fellas of St John's in Cambridge purporting that S. Drake Master of Arts and once Fellow there was eicted for his Loyalty to our Royal Father, Together with a letter commendatory from our present Vice Chancellor in the behalf of Mr John Lake directed to our principall Secretary, As also a ful testimonial from the Dean of the Cathedrall of York concerning Jo: Miller and them all ioyntly, that they are pious and regular persons, were very active in the service of our Royal Father, and great sufferers since upon that account. And whereas they have made humble suit unto us for our Letters that they might receive the degree of ——— as by their standing in the University they might have received if the Iniquity of the Times had not forced them thence. Wee therefore being wel assured of your ready complyance with our pleasvre are graciously pleased hereby to wil and command that upon the receipt of these our Letters you conferr upon them the said Degree, any Statute of the Vniversity, or clause of any Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding. And the larger Dispensation from

Acts you grant to them in regard of their remote northerly residence the more satisfactory it wil be to us. Wee doubt not of that readiness to give us contentment therein which wee retain in our princely remembrance for your benefit as occasion shall be offered.

Trusty etc. Whereas Samuell Drake, John Lake and John Milner heretofore members of that our Vniversity, come recommended to Vs by divers testimonialls of their piety and learning so of their constant loyalty to our Royall father of glorious memory and ourselfe during the late times, and this approved both by active service in the warrs and by their sad sufferings ever since, and having received a good caracter of Robert Haslewood, clearke, Wee, graciously considering the iniquity of the late sad times, wherby the said persons were debarred from taking their severall respective degrees in that our Vniversity in due time, have beene moved, out of our sense of their loyall affections to Vs and the Church and for their just encouragements in their future services to both, to recommend them to you for their severall degrees. Willing you vpon receipt hereof to grant unto the said Samuel Drake and John Lake the Degree of Doctor in Divinity and unto John Milner and Robert Haslewood that of Batchelor in the said faculty, any statute, custom, or constitution notwithstanding, wherewith wee are graciously pleased hereby to dispense. And in regard of the remote residence of severall of the said persons Wee desire you to be the fuller in your dispensations to them from all subsequent exercises, etc. etc. Given at Whitehall, November 8th, 1661.

To our Trusty and Wellbeloved, Our Vice-Chancellor of University of Cambridge, to be communicated to the Convocacion.

There was another side to all these proceedings. If the friends of the King were being rewarded, those who had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Commonwealth were having unpleasant experiences. The papers which follow relate to Henry Jacie or

Jessey as he afterwards called himself. Jessey was born 3 September 1601 at West Rounton near Northallerton, where his father was incumbent; he was admitted a scholar of the College, on Constable's Foundation, 6 November 1622, when he signed his name Jacie; he took the degrees of B.A. 1623-4 and M.A. 1626. He was a prominent preacher among the Nonconformists and though he does not seem to have been a Fifth-monarchy man himself, he seems to have been associated with Thomas Venner, who was executed in 1661, and on that account suspected. He had a habit of noting down 'prodigies' and 'providential' occurrences, which for some reason excited suspicion. Jessey died 4 September 1663 and was buried in Bethlehem Churchyard, London; this now forms part of Liverpool Street, opposite Broad Street Station.

The names of the persons who preached at Great Allhallowes in London, August 24, at a Fast (as they call it) there.

Knowles.

Jesse, lodgeth in Southwark near St Magdalene.
John Sympson, in Coleman Street.

Mr Bragg is the Rector of Great Allhallowes, who permits them.

The best way to take the 3 persons above mentioned is on Wednesdayes or Thursdayes, when they fayle not to meete either at Great Allhallowes or some other Conventicle.

Let the person employed to apprehend them come any of these mornings to one Mr Hodgkinson, a printer, over against Baynards Castle wall, and he will guide him to them.

The three persons, above named, doe constantly preach on Mondayes, Wednesdayes and Thursdayes at the sayd Church and if they fayle their places are supplied by one Carter, a hatter, living at Coleharbor, or by Palmer, a cooper, liveinge near the custom house, or some such like person.

Those that do exercise there, they doe first breed them to it, in a house at a Conventicle held in Anchor Lane every Sunday, where there are two Pulpitts putt vp together for

prophesying, where this last Sunday Palmer's kinsman supplied the place.

A Briefe was read this last Sunday at Great Allhallowes, the title of the King was muttered over, and that directed to the Archbishopps and Bishopps etc. was wholly omitted in the reading. And the Clarke who was putt to read it, being asked why he left them out sayd, he had speciall order soe to doe.

This information is given by the above named Mr Hodgkinson, a printer.

Endorsed: R. 11 Septembris 1661. Intelligence of Preachers at Great Allhallowes, where one Mr. Bragg is Rector, who permitts them.

Warrant to John Warbutton, bearing date 27 of November to apprehend and bring before the Secretary one Mr Jesse (Charles II, *Entry Book*, Vol. V. p. 59).

The Examination of Mr Jessey taken the 8th of December 1661.

1. He saith that he observing that severall remarkeable accidents had happened did for his own satisfaccion noate and sett downe in writinge divers of these events as att sundry times they had beene brought to him by reports of credible persons, and that he had collected soe manye of them as did fill a sheete of paper [*Note in the margin* "according to what is exprest 101 Psalm, v, 7, 3; 45 Psalm, v, 12, 3, 4, 5"]. Which sheate of paper at the instance and request of Mr Stanbridge (since deceased) but then liveinge att his house in the country, and lately a messenger to the usurped powers, he did deliver to him. But being ask't where it was that he delivered them, he saith that it was not att his owne house, but att another place in the citty where he appointed him, the said Stanbridge, to goe to receive them. This was about November 1660, after which tyme he sayes he neither saw nor heard of him, by letter or otherwise, till he heard of his death which was about February next.

2. That besides those particulars collected in that sheete of paper he had allsoe made another colleccion of some other remarkables, which weere taken from him (amongst other

papers) by soldiers, sent by order of his Excellency the Duke of Albemarle to search his house and to apprehend him, about the 28th December 1660, which paper was never returned.

3. That one of the remarkeables thus noted by him was the strange and sudden death of Major Orde in the Bishopprick of Durham, which the Examinant saith he has heard is in the book cald *Annus Mirabilis* and which he received from the information of a cittizen then and now liveing att the Angel and Starre in Laurence Lane, whose name the Examinant knowes not but supposed him to be partner with Mr Willett. And that another remarkable was that of an unusuall whirlewinde hapning in the County of Leicester, about June 1660, about Springewood, which was inquired into by one Mr Snaith who lived within 2 or 3 miles of Leicester, att or neere a place cal'd Vnlepp, where he sometimes used to preache, being a member of Mr Sympson's Congregation, by letter from which Snaith this Examinant received his informacion. And whether this particular be in the book cald *Annus Mirabilis*, or not, this examinant saith he knoweth not.

4. That he has sometimes gone with Lieutenant Collonel Danvers to his brother's house in Soaper Lane and that he has seen Francis Smith there in company with the said Danvers as he remembers, but att what tyme and how long it was since he this Examinant was last there, he does not distinctly remember, but thinks it is about a yeere agoe.

5. That att the tyme of his meetinge there with the said Danvers and the said Smith, att the place aforesaid, he this Examinant hath discoursed with them about the prodigyes that had hapened in severall places about that tyme, and did heare them instance in severall accidents of that nature, but does not remember that he heard them or either of them speake anything concerninge any intendment in them or in any others to their knowledge either to compile or print the same.

6. That he hath divers tymes within this last yeere (as he used to do for divers yeeres before) visited Mr Cockaine att his own house in Soaper Lane and that he has some tymes had discourse with him about these prodigies and has (att his request) given to the said Cockaine severall particulars in

writinge which have come to his knowledge and that the said Cockaine has related to him some more of the like nature.

7. That before the time that the pamphlett entitled *Annus Mirabilis* came forth, he this Examinant hath heard that there was a book of prodigies likely to be printed, but saith upon his conscience that he cannot call to mind from whom he received that intimacion.

8. That after the booke was come forth one of them was brought and given to him by one of his acquaintances but where itt was this Examinant does refuse to discover.

Endorsed: Mr Jessey's Examinacion. December 8th 1661.

Honoured Sir

Having sent this day to that party of whom I verily thought I had (upon my desire) obtained to get that book for me, The answer of the party is to this effect: I know nothing of this, He never had the book of me, or desired me to procure it, etc. The truth is I had thought I had obtained it by this parties meanes, but now it appeares I was mistaken. And now I cannot say from whom I had it.

Sir, it being thus, your best advise and furtherance of the enlargement of one of known innocency in things charged, until a day be set to hear him and accusers face to face (from an Inne where by many noyses, till midnight and very early hinder rest, have occasioned aches in head, eyes, teeth, aguishnes, symptoms of piles, and if not helped may hasten death) is humbly desired, By

Sir an ancient servant of
Jesus Christ, though an
unworthy one

H. JESSEY

10 of December 1661, from the Lamb Inn by St Clements Danes.

Addressed: For Mr William Howard, Esq. over against St Dunstan's West.

The full title of the book to which Jessey refers as *Annus Mirabilis* was: "Mirabilis Annus, or the year of

Prodigies and Wonders, being a faithful and impartial Collection of several Signs that have been seen in the Heavens, in the Earth, and in the Waters, with many remarkable Accidents and Judgments befalling divers Persons, all of which have happened within the space of one year last past, and are now made publick for a seasonable Warning to the People of these three Kingdoms speedily to repent and turn to the Lord, whose hand is lifted up amongst us." It was published in the year 1661 and is a little quarto pamphlet of 80 pages with 6 pages of preface. The author does not seem to be known, but he was clearly a man of very wide reading and considerable scholarship. The Prodigies seen in the heavens were, multiple suns, lunar rainbows, meteors, armies fighting and so forth. Among the Prodigies seen on the earth is the following:

"Upon the 5 of November 1660 two great Hoggs came two severall and very strange unusuall wayes up divers steps into the Cathedrall of Canterbury, and went into the quire when the Prebends were in the midst of their devotion, and there continued till they were driven out by the Vergers. The generality of the inhabitants of that city do very well remember that a little before the downfall of the Hierarchie, in the year 1641, the same thing happened in the same place, *Malum Omen.*"

The account of the death of Major Orde is somewhat longer. He had been in the army of King Charles I.; in the beginning of September 1660 he found fault with Mr Rowell, the minister at Anwick, for "preaching as he conceived it against the Common-prayer book." Orde closed the church and Rowell preached in the churchyard; then he indited Rowell at the Assizes at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but the matter was put off. A fresh application was made with more success at the Assizes at Durham, and Orde "procures something wherewith he purposes severely to scourge Mr Rowell." Returning from Durham to Anwick on 24 September 1660, he fell off his horse and was found to be dead, the jury could "find no hurt at all about him."

Although the presbyterian party are frequently referred to as 'Nonconformists' or 'Fanaticks' the book was clearly written by a member, and in the interests, of that form of faith.

Informacion

That Leiftenant Coll. Kingslee had a warrant from my Lord Cheife Justice Foster to apprehend Coll: Francis Buffett for treason, as being in Venner's business, as doth appeare by a letter intercepted and brought by Captain William Dale to the Lord Generall Monke, who gave him a Warrant to apprehend the said Buffett, which warrant the said Kingsley kept in his hands and gave the partyes therein concerned notice thereof, which persons compounded with him for monyes, that he should not execute the said warrant. Further Mr Jessee did affirme to Peter Crabb that Kingslee was a good honest man and that they had ordered Mr Benjamin Hewland to give the said Kingsley a some of money as a reward for his good service towards them. And said that Kingsley was the honestest man that was in all the Gaurd. And att that time they did mete Kingsley at the Queene's Head Taverne, on Snow Hill, London, to knowe of Kingsley their accusers. And whereas my Lord Generall Monke was pleased to pay to Kingsley five pounds for to give to the informers, of the which five pounds he paid to them but 30s. and the rest deteyned in his hands, and they at 3 severall times came, at each time a letter from my Lord Generall's hands, to demand their monys. Whereupon Kingsley did say to these informers, Peter and John Crabb: What would you have monys for? ha, for betraying honest godly men, I will make knowne what rooges you are, and then you, and such roges as you are, shall lye and rotte in a gayle.

JOHN CRABB, PETER CRABB.

Captain William Dale sayeth that to his knowledge they came to Kingsley's Lodginge and asked for him, but hee being not within, they said that they did wonder hee should faile to meete them, according to his promise. And desired that when Kingsley did come home that hee would come to Praise God Barebones house, for there they did all waite and

tarry for him. And Captain Dale further sayeth that since Jesse was lately taken vpp and secured, the said Kingsley hath bin to vizett him att the messengers house ; as on Satturday 25th of October last Kingsley was with Jessey att least an howers space and better.

Endorsed : Accusation against W. Gerrad's Trooper.

Examination of Lieutenant Kingsley, aged about 58, taken before the Right Honourable Mr Secretary Bennet, 3 November 1662.

Have you acquaintance with Jesse? Yes.

How came you to have that acquaintance? By having taken him prisoner 2 yeares since by order of the Lord Generall.

That Captain Dale a while agoe told the examinant that Mr Jesse, then in a messenger's custody, asked to speake with him, whereupon this examinant went to the messenger's house and there spake with Kiffin, to knowe what he would with the examinant. Kiffin told him it was only to thanke him for his former civilities.

Had you a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice to apprehend Coll: Buffett? No, never.

Did Mr Howland ever give you any money? No, never.

Did you ever meet with Hewland and Crabb at a Tavern on Snowhill? No, never. Did not they then ask who were their accusers? No.

Did you ever receive money from the Lord Generall for intelligence? Yes, 9 *li* at one time. Did you give it to Crabb? 3 *li* to them and 2 *li* to Mastin etc.

Did you never say upon contest with those you paid the 3 *li* mony for intelligence to, that you would give them but 3 *li*, what would they be paid for betraying honest men?

Were you never at Praise God Barebones? No, only once when I called Jesse to goe to the Lord Chief Justice.

What discourse had you when you saw Jesse at the messengers? None at all that he remembers.

Endorsed : Examination of Lieutenant Kingsley.

Examination of . . . Wickham taken November 3, 1662 before Mr Secretary Bennet.

That captain Denton came to the examinants house and asked if he had not one Jesse in his custody, he answered, Yes. That captain Denton desired to see him, the examinant then brought him to Jesse, to whom Denton said: Are you Mr Jesse? Yes. Said Denton, I know you not, but I will doe you what kindnesse I can to get you off.

That Jesse hath been in Wickham's custody 9 weeks.

Endorsed : Examination of Wickham.

To the King's Most Excellent Majestie and the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

The Humble Petition of Henrie Jessey an ancient minister still in durance.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Majesties Petitioner peaceably in bed on August 30th last, early, being seized on by soldiers as sundry others then were, they all generally except your Petitioner are released as guiltless, though accused as guilty of a plot; your Petitioner being known to be of peaceable principles, practices and expressions.

That your Petitioner soon after the 30th of August was accused before the Noble Duke of Buckingham and the Right Honourable Sir Henrie Bennet, for giving notice to one Mrs Nickens of a plot for a Rising in London the night following. Whereas (as he then declared) about a week before that August 30th, your Petitioner, hearing there would be a Rising in the night, but not hearing who the Risers were, your Petitioner went instantly to the Lord Mayor, and after that to the Major General Sir Richard Brown and acquainted them, to prevent it, if any such thing were, and told of it to Mrs Nickens that she might tell Mr Nickens, his neighbour being constable, that he might performe his place therein. Yet this course of your Majesties Petitioner was then as matter of

charge against him, and it onely was true of what he was examined about.

That upon sundry petitionis to Your Majestie in Councell by your Petitioner sundry good Orders were made tending to the releasing of your Majesties oppressed Petitioner, on October 3, 15th and 17th last [Oct. 3. That all information against your Petitioner be delivered to this most Honorable Board by October 8;—October 15, That they be at the Board by October 17, or else the Board will give order for the release of your Petitioner. On October 17, Ordered that they be forthwith given in to Mr Attorney Generall]. For the performance whereof your Majesties Petitioner hath long waited patiently, but none of which good orders were yet followed, as your Majesties Petitioner humbly conceives.

Now to whom on earth should the oppressed innocent Petitioner fly for succour but to your Majestie and this most Honourable Board as appointed of God to releev such.

Your Majesties Petitioner humbly implores your Royal Majestie and this most Honourable Board.

That some of your Majesties foresaid good Orders in Councell may be performed to the release of the harmless oppressed, seeing that, By Mercy and Righteousness the Throne is upholden and established, *Proverbs*, xvi, 12 and 20-28.

And your Petitioner who is engaged to Fear God and Honor the King, and all in authority and to pray for them shalbe much encouraged in his duty and praise the Lord.

Sept. 22, 1663.

Right Honourable

Having this opportunity I embolden myselfe to present your honour with their few lynes to acquaint your honour, That the Fifth Monarchy men are now in the same mind that they were in Vener's business. And as I am informed by Mr Bellshaw who is a very eminent man amongst them, that they are to meete in Dukes place, at one Mr Stockdale's, a silkethroster (a man very well knowne), one night this weeke, and so to conclude upon the tyme when to finish the Lord's worke, as they so call it.

One word or two concerning Henry Jesse, deceased: that there was about 4 or 5 thousand people to accomodate him to the grave, and there had been as many more, but that it was thought not convenient. Mr Knowles, one that is as eminent as he was, stood by him at his departure to take his dyeing words, and some other eminent men, but he the chiefe. He said that the Lord would destroy the power that now is being and did much encourage all the people to put their helping hand to that great work, and that the Lord would make the tyme knowne unto the Saints here when this great worke should be brought to an end. I must let you understand that this Knowles hath been in Jermamy and Holland and did soliccitt the States of Holland to lett his friends, that went over theither lately, have their freedome, and that they would be assistance to the Hollanders upon any occasion that they would require. Much rumeris in the North and much murmarin here amongst the generality, wishing they would begin. Some Cavaliers have made solem oathes to be assistants to them both here and at Plymouth and Bristoll and elsewhere. Captain Gale is come from Ireland and I find that they are ready there when opportunity served. So no more at present, but that I am your faithful servant to serve you in what I may whilst I am.

PETER CRABB.

When your honour comes to London I shall desire so much favor, that you will be pleased to give me a quarter of one houre's discourse.

Addressed: These, To the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bennett, Secretary of State to the King's Majestie, at Bath or elsewhere, present.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



TO A COMPOSITOR.

IF e'er unhonoured genius lowly lies
Meet for reward of academic scarlet,
To thee we'll vote the palm, to thee the prize,
Thou printer's varlet!

O hath some Muse, from far Parnassus' mount,
Sent thee to earth, to check with artful blunder
The vernal poet's wild ebullient fount?
At times I wonder.

Now do I wot—in calm scholastic ways,
Where birch and tuck-shop limit youth's horizon,—
How Shakespeare's grammar nor do masters praise,
Nor youth relies on.

Thou, sure, it was didst guide with stern restraint
(Steeling thy heart his anguish to ignore, sir)
The pen so orthographically quaint
Of poor Dan Chaucer.

But oh, when genius burning to rebut
My polished numbers incorrect thou findest!
To quote the Bard (or thee?) "that was the cut
The most unkindest!"

Thee must a harmless poetaster see
(And brook the wrong), in fiendish joy repelling
His timid Muse with faults of gramarye
And eke of spelynge.

Kind sage, farewell! May gentle sleep atone
With happy dreams of thy most happy ending:
A special printer's devil of thine own
On thee attending;

An honoured guest, in halls of brimstone smell,
With sable host taking thy long-delayed ease,
And well-earned "smoke," in ingle-nook of—well,
Thou'd'st print it "*Hades!*"

G. V Y.

SONNET.

HER beauty is inexorable form—
The bronzen grace of lamps in peopled rooms:
She is made up of shapely sheens and glooms
Cast by her keen gold fires that never warm.

She's crystal, whom the prism's pernicious charm
Of rainbow pity bitterly illumines:
She feigns a soul, and often those calm tombs,
Her eyes, have the rich semblance of a storm.

The man who sees her bids his heart be still:
"That's only passion's phantom in her smile;
Look not, or look but coldly": and meanwhile
Gazes, and yet can never gaze his fill.

So she, too wilful to be timely wise,
Runs the voluptuous gauntlet of all eyes.

A. Y. C.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

BY

THE MOST REVEREND THE LORD ARCHBISHOP
OF MELBOURNE.

PSALM xlv. 17. *Instead of thy fathers Thou shalt have children whom thou
mayest make princes in all lands.*

THIS psalm has undoubtedly a local colouring which makes it the product of the generation in which it was written. The author's heart is inditing of a good matter and he speaks with the tongue of a ready writer. Its language is joyous and triumphant, its imagery rich and varied, and its illustrations are drawn from warfare and marriage rites. When we sing it in Christian worship it becomes a new song in our mouths even a thanksgiving unto our God. The Bible version of the Psalms does not hesitate to describe it as a picture of the Church of Christ, nor can the truth of the application be denied. If the Church was to be externally beautiful, standing in the world like a queen in a vesture of gold wrought about with divers colours, in her internal purity and reverence she was intended to be like the King's daughter, all glorious within.

The Church's progress and expansion in the world is fittingly symbolised in the picture of children entering into the inheritance of their fathers who have been leaders and saints of God and so becoming princes in all lands. I think the image is especially fitted to set forth the duties and fortunes, the continuous traditions and the constantly expansive work of such a College

as this. The past generations of men belonging to us who have been great in Church and State have passed away. Their memory remains as our greatest inspiration and we who now hold in our keeping the traditions and services of the College can say with truth that we have taken its name into all lands. I speak to you to-day at your own bidding with mingled pleasure and pride. With pleasure at visiting once more my father's college, my own, and my son's. Since the time when I first entered the gateway of St John's, filled with trembling hope and expectation, I have never forgotten the encouragement to work I received in my undergraduate days, and the friendships made at that time and continued through the long years since. Other preachers in past years have told you the names of the founders and benefactors. Some of them are as familiar in our mouths as household words. On many an occasion in Australia and elsewhere I have had the privilege of asking for the prayers of all christian people for "the ancient and religious foundation of St John's College." Bearing fullest testimony to the services of the college for many a long year to science and literature and scanning with pride the list of honours which mark the names of Fellows and Ex-Fellows, I could wish that you would give us, as in the past, more men to the ministry of the Church. Will you look with me for a moment or two at some of the work done by members of this college in the great and new countries of the Southern Seas? Surely the man who goes forth from these walls to acquit himself with honour in any walk of life is as truly a benefactor as he who founds scholarships and gives of his wealth for the cause of education. That prince of missionary Bishops, George Augustus Selwyn, has written his name indelibly upon the Church in New Zealand. The college of the province was named by him St John's out of love for this home of learning. The constitution of the Church was his, and it had to be framed and commenced in days when men had

forgotten or never known what it was for the Church to wholly govern itself and to work as a separate organisation within the State whilst owing allegiance to it in matters touching property and civil rights.

William Tyrrel, who left England in 1847 for the diocese of Newcastle, New South Wales, is another noble name belonging to us. In an Episcopate which extended over more than thirty years, he exhibited every mark of apostolic greatness. The dream of his life was to start his new diocese on such secure foundations that his successors would have endowments for men in the newly-formed districts. By great simplicity of life and constant frugality he left behind him for his diocese a sum of money estimated to produce £300,000. This was invested in large estates and when the periodic scourge of Australia came after his death and the long droughts devastated the land, it seemed as if all were lost. In 1880 Josiah Brown Pearson succeeded him. Many of you knew him as Fellow of this College. His intellectual force raised him at once into a foremost position in Australia. You scarcely realise in England the grave responsibility of a Bishop in Australia. The clergy so largely depend for their sustenance upon his leadership. If he fails he carries with him distress to so many of his clergy.

In the diocese of Newcastle all the great hopes of Bishop Tyrrell's endowments were dashed to the ground by droughts, and through no fault of his own, Bishop Pearson found himself in a position of intolerable responsibility. High-minded and intensely sensitive, he broke down under the burden. Under brighter days all is now well with these endowments and Tyrrell's foresight is at last justified.

Need I tell you of James Moorhouse who became Bishop of Melbourne in 1876. We rank him now amongst the Honorary Fellows of the College and in Melbourne a lectureship bearing his name will perpetuate for all time the splendid success of his Australian

Episcopate. If my words reach him in his honoured old age I crave his forgiveness, for I know his shrinking from fame, but in Australia his is the greatest Church name. His matchless gifts of oratory, his courage and power as a leader of thought, his wit and humour, have all left behind them a just reputation which Melbourne treasures and the whole of Australia recognises.

In Melbourne we have our Church of England Grammar School which is celebrating its jubilee this month. It has 450 boys, and in equipment and buildings, in tone and influence, it is a reproduction of our great English Public Schools. Its first Headmaster, to whom it owes almost everything, was Dr Bromby of this College. I am only selecting a few Johnians who have done great things in Australia. Members of the College have taken part in every department of life and we have had children who have become leaders in these lands.

At the present moment there is one friend of mine and yours, late Fellow of this College, who is rendering untold benefit to the Commonwealth of Australia by his persistent advocacy of classical learning at School and the Universities. If it were not for Professor Tucker's powerful pen and acknowledged intellectual force it would fare ill with culture and classical learning in a country where the ideals are so largely utilitarian, and the hope of many of us is that he will keep burning the torch of Athens and Rome until increasing leisure and larger intellectual ideas raise up men to accept it from his hands.

In this service we are commemorating the Benefactors of the College. Many of us are prepared to acknowledge that our education here was rendered possible by these gifts from men of the past. We are living in an age of boundless wealth and much public service. In olden days the largest gifts went to the Abbeys, the Cathedrals and the Parish Churches, and whilst large numbers of people have satisfied themselves that the clergy ought

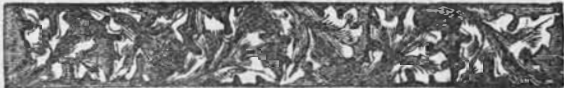
to be supported by the parishes there is a desire to be generous and even lavish in the support of education. Many new Universities have sprung up in our generation and are receiving every year great benefactions. The older Colleges and Universities are supposed to be wealthy. There is no wide-spread public knowledge of their needs. Until the rulers of each College boldly state these and ask for help they must expect to be overlooked. I know of no College in this University which can with greater confidence ask for help than St John's. Our record of new enterprise in educational expansion is honourable and universally acknowledged. For many generations the intellectual boy without social advantages or money has found here the kindest encouragement and the most liberal aid. It is not fitting that Fellowships shall be reduced in value and Scholarships and Exhibitions limited because the benefactions of the past are unequal to the needs of the present. There are many wealthy members of the College who might be induced to become benefactors.

We ought not to sit still in admiring wonder at gifts bestowed upon other Colleges and keep silent about the wants of our own. I want to see the College prospering in every branch of learning, and I care not for what good purpose these gifts are bestowed, but I want also to see St John's taking its old and honoured place in preparing more men for the ministry of the Church. Surely it is better for the Church that men should come here to Cambridge than so large a proportion should be prepared by a less liberal system of education. Cannot we hope that some Churchmen will give scholarships for preparing men for orders as well as for other purposes?

I am told that in the past many benefactions came from the Fellows who at the close of their solitary lives gave back their money to the one institution they had loved, and that the Society of the Colleges which used to consist of wealthy bachelors, is now composed of poor

married men. This may serve very well as an epigram, but it does not meet the argument I am using. There is wealth enough in the country for every purpose, wealth enough in the hands of members of the College. This great College—I use the words advisedly—has educational claims unequalled by others. It has needs which may justly be pleaded. It has a long and honoured history which is the pride of its members. As we thank God this day for the Benefactors of the past, as we commemorate their services and rejoice in the use of their gifts, we must be true to our great traditions and do everything in our power to preserve the foremost position of St John's in sending forth a supply of men duly qualified to serve God in Church and State.

Our offerings are invited to-day for the work of the College Mission in Walworth. This is the earliest of such Missions connected with this University, as it has been the model by which many others have been shaped. It sprang out of an appeal made in a sermon in this Chapel twenty-five years ago, in which the preacher appealed to his College and its members, as the stewards of learning, and wisdom, and wealth, to use these for the benefit of the crowded populations in London. The Mission has constant needs, and it will never, I hope, cease to command the confidence and support of every member of St John's.



THE VANGUARD.

BY roads our fathers never knew,
In lands with none to trust,
We press one way, the lonely few
Who serve the wander-lust.

The veldt has heard our voices ring
Old songs to newer skies,
The Karoo knows our galloping,
The nights have made us wise.

From Table Bay to Tuli's Fort,
Durban to Kimberley,
We've lived and fought, we've roamed and wrought
From East to Western sea.

From Leeuwin's Point to Queensland's Plains,
Cape York to Sydney side,
Through mulga wastes or coastal rains
We spur before our pride.

The pride that drives us "further out"
Beyond the loneliest trails,
The pride that leaves no room for doubt
Till the last water fails.

Our pride it is no man to serve,
To earn no workers' wage,
But on the new land's savage verge
Herald the coming age.

Our services no man may buy,
Our love no woman hold.
Blood-brothers we beneath the sky
With rivers born of old.

The cities know not of our ways,
The old lands cast us out;
Nor fame is ours, nor crowning bays,
But strife and toil and doubt.

GERARD W. WILLIAMS.

"Out at the back of Burke."

FROM CATULLUS.

XLIX.

To Cicero.

MOST eloquent of Romulus' stock
That is, that has been, or that is to be,
The worst of all the poetaster flock
Catullus, feels much gratitude to thee;
He is of poets all the very worst,
As thou of advocates the very first.



RHODOPE.

"OH, many are the fortunes of a kiss!"
Thus mock'd fair Rhodope of Naukratis,
"They may be snares, they may be bars of love,
Some bought and lost, and some are treasure-trove;
Nor in their natures can they live the same;
One kiss is fervid as volcanic flame,
And oft is thine—yet 'tis delight to me—
As cold as moonlight falling on the sea."
She laugh'd in silver echoes, chiming near
The bracelet on her arm, the earring in her ear.
Sweet was her glance, her motion grace,—to trust
Tales long-ago of what so long is dust,—
Rosy her cheek, and such a mould her mouth
That falsehood spoken there were sweet as truth,
And pretty gestures had she to make known
The thought she utter'd not, scarce thought perhaps alone.
Near her Charaxos sat, then rose and paced
The little room with hands tight-interlaced,
With grave sardonic face, which, when he smiled,
Seem'd haunted by the spectre of the child,
And then was quiet again, austere and sad.
But oh, a little makes a lover glad:
So when she laugh'd again, his laugh replied,—
Her mirth was his,—and bending by her side,
"O love, yet take my kiss, and let it be
Of moonlight or of sunlight unto thee,
Though in my breast there glow intenser fire
Than all the flaming host of heaven transpire.
My thoughts are thine, my footfalls as I move.
Beat out thy name, but adding that I love.
And hate of oily, villain Xanthos too!"

She wryed her mouth and answer'd "Learn anew,
Brother of Sappho, how to love and woo!
Sweet-voicéd art thou, let thy thoughts be sweet:
And gentle-natured, thereto words be meet:
Nor rage against inevitable things!
Honour and infamy that profit brings,
Why, 'tis all one to Xanthos, worthy man!"
Then he: "If there be wealth of mine which can
Free thee from loathéd Xanthos, I would throw
All in the price and gladly see them go,
My gardens and my Mytilenian vines,
My galley and its freight of sealéd wines,
Couldst thou but find content in liberty."
Then she with softer brow: "O dear to me,
Too dear for ruin, go, be rich and wise
And prudent; for your headlong lover buys
The mockery of a lifetime and the jeers
Of Hellas for ever sounding in his ears,
Hooted a spendthrift at the fest and game,
Tongue-stabb'd by every mincing Lesbian dame,
And winning, too, from men of baser fame,
Scorn for the wreath and chaplet of his days.
Beware of me! No spotless robe arrays
Her who has dwelt with Xanthos:—who can flee
Their dead life, though 'twas lived unwillingly?"

She spoke, and watch'd Charaxos where he stood,
'Twi'x tears and laughter wavering in her mood.
Over the brightness of her eyes appears
And slowly grows a glimmering mist of tears.
But, ere he could a new avow begin,
The curtain moved and Xanthos ambled in,
Greeted Charaxos with a sidelong smile,
And lol'd upon a bench, and talk'd the while:
"Good sir, what happiness is yours who wait
But the new winds to speed your heavy freight
To Lesbos and the port of Mytilene,
Who see once more your home and gardens green,
Friends and your kindred and your native land!
Here live I smother'd up by desert-sand

Or drown'd in river-floods:—you heard the cry?
 The bridal of our father Nile is nigh;
 'Tis fourteen cubits and a fruitful year.
 Sure that is Leon's step upon the stair."
 Charaxos frown'd, but Leon enter'd gay:
 "Hail, dear Charaxos! Hail, fair Doricha!
 And soon farewell: the winds are veering soon:
 Now sail I homeward with the summer-moon,
 To touch at many a fair Aegaeon isle
 With summer-purpling vines amid the smile
 Of the far-spreading waters south and north.
 But when are you, Charaxos, sailing forth?
 What! You delay? I'll bear your missive home,
 Tell Sappho that the gods forbid you come,
 Like Menelaos, till the parting rites
 Are done to Love with lingering delights,
 And the strong winds blow contrary till then,
 To hold you weather-bound with all your men;
 While I ran back full-pursed and fancy-free."
 "Ay, Leon, sail: Pluto's the god for thee,
 For whom your hecatombs smoke night and morn
 Of cozen'd fools and sheep full closely shorn."
 So saying did Charaxos quit the room,
 And Xanthos follow'd through the passage-gloom.
 "Indeed," quoth he, "I reckon Leon wise:
 Little we gain here save what none would prize,
 Beast-gods, barbaric gabble, and sore eyes.
 Why, Sir, the money's all: I wish it were
 Summ'd up, and I at Samos wealthier
 And in my summer-chambers safe and sound,
 The sea before and pleasant gardens round
 And books of choice—my love's Philosophy.
 Most willingly would I yield Rhodope
 For a poor price, even one talent, say,
 A miserable price; and she would pay
 The money ten times o'er; no fairer is
 Or will be ever seen in Naukratis."

Away Charaxos hasted down the street
 In angry mood; he clench'd his staff and knit

His brow in fierce desire to take and slay
 The lover of Philosophy that day.
 "Oh me!" he said "I can no more endure
 To see her trammell'd in such fate impure
 And slave to him. The ransom will suck dry
 My means, dismiss me from my patrimony,
 Make me a byword, mark for all men's scorn.
 Far better were it never to be born
 Than be creator of my own disgrace,
 Having the choice of honourable days
 In Lesbos with a chaste and unsoil'd bride.
 But I must free her: hard it is to guide
 Our wild-horse passions: surely 'tis not ill
 To free her: alas, but all will say I fill
 The cup of squandering folly to the brim."

And thus through Naukratis we follow him,
 Who reach'd at length the Panhellenion:
 There through the cluster'd throng his way he won
 By booth and stall and heaps of corded wares,
 Such as the Earth in all her realms prepares,
 Corn, wine and oil, woods from the odorous East,
 Greek cup and bowl, adorned for the feast,
 And Babylonian broideries, robes for kings;
 And over all a clamour beats its wings
 Of many voices asking, giving news,
 Chaffering, urging flattery or abuse,
 All things debated there in all tongues mortals use.
 Unto a chamber in the northern wall
 Charaxos came and fill'd the doorway small.
 The usurer within raised his grey head
 From muttering his gains; and then was made
 The barter, ship and freight, twelve minas told,
 But for the land the usurer was cold.
 "I cannot proffer on so far a pledge,"
 He mumbled, "and your Lesbian statutes hedge
 Me from possession." The other would have brought
 A further plea, when lightly someone caught
 His arm, and Leon's voice was at his ear,
 Pleasant and cool: "I thought to find you here.

Eros, what ghastly haven him awaits
 Who once hath enter'd through your smiling straits!
 A music he shall hear which none have heard
 And come thenceforth unperill'd and unscarr'd.
 But all Love drives not to extremity,
 For many a time and oft he woundeth me,
 And I am loser nor of life nor land
 Nor my good name:—my bark hath clear'd the
 treacherous strand.

Believe me, Doricha will love you more,
 If you go proud and wealthy to her door,
 And honour'd:—whom the citizens despise,
 She will contemn and hold averted eyes,
 Or if she love you, love you half-ashamed.”
 Charaxos shook his head: “And who has named
 Me proud or wealthy or for virtuous?
 Little the reputation that I lose.
 Well I believe my end is fair and good,
 To free her from so vile a servitude.
 And let the citizens condemn or spare,
 My choice is taken.” “So be it, if you dare!”
 Said Leon then, “Not harmless, you will find,
 It is to strive against the common mind.
 Care you for that: be govern'd by your will:
 But truly here you sell your vineyards ill:—
 I heard so much. Now hearken to my words.
 I am a Lesbian: my credit here affords—
 Amyntas too will join with me—to raise
 A talent, a fair price as I appraise
 The land, if you admit me purchaser.
 Believe me, willingly I would not spur
 You on to such a ruin, would restrain
 Your passion, were it possible to rein:
 But if you have determined, sell to me.”
 So Leon ended, nodding placidly;
 Nor did Charaxos falter, but the land
 Soon knew another lord and served another hand.

Its ancient master back through Naukratis
 Walk'd slowly; melancholy thoughts were his.

He stared upon the pavement, thinking now
 Of his lost home and Sappho's angry brow,
 And now of Leon's words, that Doricha
 Would in the general censure take her way,
 Holding him faulty, though the deed was done
 Only for her and 'twas her freedom won.
 Scarce was he through the doorway when she laid
 Her hand upon him; eagerly she said,
 Toying the while with bracelet or with braid:
 “Charaxos, say what has thine errand been.
 Our Xanthos for this hour goes rapt between
 His hope and fear, crying ‘'twill come to naught!’
 And fancying that his Samian house is bought:
 Leon went hurrying after thee to buy,
 A very passion of drachmas in his eye.
 What is it? Ruin not thyself for me.”
 He answer'd: “Ruin comes not suddenly.
 Forewarn'd I am and something yet I have
 Over the price, with what my genius gave,
 Strength and power that dwells within the mind.
 Hard though the labour be, I yet will find
 The way to fortune, win the world again;
 And well it may be won through labour and
 through pain.”
 Then came the shuffling sound of Xanthos' feet,
 And volubly he spoke with random wit
 Of Nile and inundation, Median wars,
 Phoenician biremes and the polar stars,
 And souls, as saith Pythagoras, reborn
 To read again the Book of Life outworn.
 Cut short, he eyed his guest askance and drew
 His lips together, stirr'd, was quiet anew,
 Haggled a little at the offer'd price,
 But fear'd he might too often cast the dice,
 And came to terms: a talent was agreed,
 Taken the oaths, and Rhodope was freed.

Charaxos went to seek where at the loom
 She stood and with low singing fill'd the room.

"Doricha," he said, "be glad, for thou art free."
The shuttle fell, her song lull'd suddenly,
She turn'd towards him eyes were full of tears
And saw strange hope and sad-divining fears.

Apart from fear and hope awhile were they :
Then she retook her wonted semblance gay :
"Now unto Aphrodite must I go
And pay thanks at her altar kneeling low.
Now best I can, for now Love best inspires
Fancies and hopes and longings and desires
And visions of new times that swiftly bear
Me to their wonder, visions thou wilt share
If Eros favour thee and mocketh not my prayer.
Back will I come before the sunlight dies,
And teach thee for the future to be wise."
Thereat she drew herself away and left
Him of all thought, except of her, bereft.
And him still standing there old Xanthos found,
Who straight began : "Ha, Sir, what, are you bound
In meditation on the coming time?
Oft we regret at eve the deed at prime.
The city, true, will chatter for a space ;
But other stories cover up to-day's.
And I do not reprove you, for I doubt,
Were this great woof of custom ravell'd out,
That we should find its texture all divine.
Our virtues, now so golden, will they shine
With a true lustre hence five hundred years?
Now half-barbaric that old world appears
Which Homer sang :—a wise man's part is this,
In prudence to enjoy his utmost bliss
According to the fashion of his age.
Well, you have broken through its tutelage,
And 'Spendthrift' must be wedded to your name :
Perhaps a later time will give a gentler fame."

So Xanthos : afterward in Samos he
Lived dabbling still in his philosophy,
And by his fellows was accounted wise.

And Leon prosper'd in his merchandise,
Was archon, senator, an honour'd head,
Follow'd his faction with a cautious tread.
Charaxos, Rhodope,—they lived and loved,
My author saith, until from life removed,
Though mighty Sappho scorn'd them and let loose
Her wrath—such power is granted to the Muse.
Another tells that he, soon undeceived,
Return'd to Lesbos and new wealth achieved.
A third—but you may read elsewhere the tale,
Not here ; for now the impulse 'gins to fail,
That led me singing through the summer-day,
Giver of freedom unto Doricha.
Hard is it in grave history to find
The truth, and proof of 't to another mind
Is near impossible ; but here's no need.
Who casts a doubt upon the wondrous brede
That Poesy doth figure o'er her scene?
There dwell the Gods in gardens ever green :
There evil shrinks before the purgéd sight :
Beauty is goodness there, and right is might :
There we may help the blind and heed the wise :
There words create a world, and fairest eyes
Drive grief from earth for us and open Paradise.

C. W. P. O.



THE CONTENTS OF A LETTER BOX.

THE delivery of His Majesty's mails is an event of interest to most of us. We may have been looking forward to receiving some communication, pleasant or the reverse; dreading, perhaps, some unpleasant intelligence, or unwelcome summons to the performance of a duty difficult to avoid. Or it may be that we simply turn over the day's delivery in an idle spirit, throwing aside one letter as of no interest, opening another the handwriting of which we recognise; puzzling over some unusual packet, examining the post marks, making futile guesses as to the identity of the sender, before the extreme step is taken of opening the letter and reading its contents.

These sensations are multiplied when, in addition to any private communications, the receiver has a large official correspondence to deal with; correspondents of all stations and degrees of intelligence, not a few illiterate to a point hard to realise in these times of universal education. There are persons who wish to get into communication with the College without any definite idea how it is to be accomplished; others who know whom to address without actually knowing how to address him; other possibilities present themselves without number.

The Postmaster-General, in his annual Report, has generally a section devoted to incorrectly or insufficiently addressed postal packets; we are asked from time to time to admire the almost superhuman skill

and cunning of those in charge of the national post bags, and to applaud the penetration of those who solve the riddles of the mails. Still, it came as a shock when one of these astute and liveried officials walked in with an exultant air and deposited on the table an envelope addressed in unmistakable characters:

To the Senior Boozer,
St. John's College,
Cambridge.

The gleam of triumph in his intelligent eye was hard to bear.

The title Bursar may be unusual, but when it has been borne for many years the holder becomes as used to it as to his own name, and only realises by degrees how many versions there may be of the simple word. The Buzzar, the Bonsor, the Borons, the Bossor, the Verser, and the Vesser are pleasing variations; The Bercer, seems to suggest *Berger*, with its rural and idyllic associations.

So long as these variegated aliases are confined to the envelope, one can keep the knowledge to oneself, but when they extend to the enclosures and a finicking bank clerk insists that the endorsement on a cheque shall correspond minutely with the name of the payee on its face, some reluctance to acknowledge the identity is perhaps excusable.

When once the postmen have thoroughly grasped the maxim—In case of doubt try the Bursar—letters addressed to: The Secretary, Superintendent, Accountant, Registrar, Clerk, Caretaker, Correspondent, Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Purser, Governor, nay even the Warden, or Warder, the Principal or the Provost, seem to drift to one natural home. Some wonder is perhaps excited as to the state of mind of a writer who addresses one at "St Johnson's College," or, "St John's Wood College." To be addressed as "The Chairman of the Parish Meeting" causes one furiously to think; the letter did not refer, as some might suspect, to the

College Mission, but was a communication from an enterprising firm who wished to supply the College with "a cheap and reliable line of stationery." To be considered, even by a puzzled postman, as "The Present Occupier," "The Proprietor," or even "The Proprietress" of our venerable house causes, let us hope, the blush of modesty to rise on the hardened cheek.

A letter addressed :

To the Reverend
St. John
Cambridge,

wobbled a little in its course before it reached its destination. The postman seems to have faltered and sought advice at the Buttery; there it was considered that it must refer rather to ecclesiastical than to secular affairs, so it was endorsed "Try the Senior Dean." The Dean, on opening the envelope, found the following communication :—

Dear sir

would you kindly look in the record of your College for the names of Metcalfe Between 1700-30 as i want to find Bacon Metcalfe and william and john Edward Metcalfe as i want to find out where they where Born

and kindly oblige

yours faithfully

Mr Metcalfe

One glance was sufficient for the Dean, he knew the natural home for this sort of thing, he took his pen and wrote quickly: "Try the Senior Bursar," and felt that he had scored a bull's eye.

Indeed the contents of these mysteriously addressed communications are sometimes hardly less weird than the superscriptions. Here is one addressed to "The Head Versus," which sounds like part of the title of one of Aesop's fables :

Poast Office

White Thorpe

To saint

John colage Cambridge

Jentelmen I Feal it My Duty to enform that Tha Hould House joinen Tha Parsigens farm at White Thorpe And tha ground on Wich Tha Hould House stood Latly occepide By Mary Black And Her son William Tha Hould Lady is Ded And Tha son is in tha Vnion And tha Parish as Put it for sail Witch Will Take Place Tha 23 if you Think Tha Colage as Any Rite or Title to tha said estate you Will not Fail in Looking in to Tha saim Estate as early as Pasobel. Jentelmen I Beg to Ramain yours Hombel servant James Bradstreet Parish Clark at White Thorpe

The letter describes the last scene but one in a curious little drama played in one of the southern Counties of England. There is a little vale at some distance from a town of any size; it winds between ridges hardly to be dignified with the name of hills. A stream or river meanders down the valley; the village and the homesteads cling to its banks. Local tradition asserts, probably quite correctly, that the old farms all had their bit of 'low' land and their tract of 'high' land. In the remote past the country folk dwelt near the river, which supplied water for man and beast, grew their crops on the fertile flat, and got their timber for building and firewood from the forest covered hills. The corn was ground at the little water-mill, long since fallen to ruin and decay; the women-folk spun the wool and wove the cloth which clothed the tillers of the soil, and the district was secluded and self-contained. The College is the lay Rector of the parish; the parsonage farm, like the rest, stands close to the stream, the house surrounded by an orchard, and the farm-yard and other buildings lie between it and the road. The old tithe barn stands next the road, huge, massive, and imposing. Old men still tell you how they have heard from their fathers, or grandfathers, that the tithe corn was stacked in "The tithe barn piece" across the way; all the stacks of the same size, in stately rows. Throughout the winter work was

always going on; on a favourable day a stack would be taken down, sheaf by sheaf, and carried into one end of the barn. There men were constantly threshing the corn with the flail and dressing it. Once a week, on Thursday, two waggons went off during the night laden with corn sacks to the local market town many miles away. The yards are large in proportion to the size of the farm, for tithe straw was abundant. Thus the parsonage farm is noted for its fertility, after something like eighty years it has "never forgotten" the generous scale on which it was manured. In the dim and distant past a youth offered his services to the occupier of the parsonage farm, his origin was unknown—"a stranger belike." He was a useful, handy man, and he was allowed to put up some kind of lean-to shanty against the barn in which to live; a humble affair nestling under the thatched eaves of its cathedral-like neighbour. He married and had a son, and in due course went to his rest by the church. The son clung to the old home, and he, too, married and had a child, a son of weak intellect. By this time the inhabitants of the shanty claimed a freehold in their tenement, and those who might at one time have turned them out were estopped by their own *laches* from disputing the title.

Then the second generation went to his rest leaving his widow and child still in effective occupation, poor, lonely and defiant. The cottage grew worse and worse, its condition latterly was pitiable and such as to paralyse any sanitary inspector. But the old lady clung to her castle and lived to a prodigious age, sitting in her doorway on a sunny day, knitting or peeling potatoes, and scowling with fierce, black eyes at any passer-by who looked too curiously at the bowed figure with masses of white hair crowning a weather-beaten face.

The letter given above describes the last scene but one; the curtain falls on the parish authorities pulling down the hovel and claiming its site as part of the margin of the road.

Here is another letter which has no explanation and remains to this day "wrop up in a mistry."

The address is as follows:—

Directed For
Head Director
over Saint
johns Colledge
Cambridge
Cambridgeshire

July 6, 1894, October 27

Sir I Now take The Pleasure of Writeing These Few Lines To you Hopeing to find you quite Well As It Leaves Me At Present Sir I Wrote A Letter to my Aunts an Cousins And Never Wrote No Letter Sir Last Summer Time I Wrote to W Lambert At Cambridge He sent me A Scample of Diverent prizes of jewellery W Lambert Legge Lane Bradford Sir I wrote to We Black 10 Jenkinson Street Leeds Sir He Sent me A Prize List to Cambridge Sir I Wrote to R R Burton High Holborn London Sir He Sent me A Book of List of Prizes He sent me it Last may Sir I hope you anser This letter I shall be at Windsor next Tuesday

Robert Brown

If any reader of *The Eagle* can fathom what this letter is about, or suggest a suitable reply, he has accomplished something that its recipient has totally failed to attain to.

A certain sense of guilt attaches to the possession of the next letter, it is addressed:

The Governess
of St Margaret's Collége
Cambridge
Angleterre.

From the appearance of the envelope it would appear that the postal authorities were somewhat puzzled. It is endorsed "No such College at Cambridge, England," and many initials are attached, no doubt those of post-men. Some one in the office with a knowledge of Cambridge history clearly had an inspiration, the steps

can almost be traced:—St Margaret—Lady Margaret—St John's. The letter was soon speeding on its career; it reads as follows:—

Mistress

y have a yong girl of 14 years and y will send she in a English school, because the governess are very sterns.

I have learn that in England the pupils will be punished by the wheepping if she are not laborious. It is this system that y will employed with my girl. Can you say me if y can expect that this method will be employed in your school with my daughter.

Thinks you will excuse me because I have writing English very bad. You can reply in French or in English that I read a little if y not write.

Expecting your reply I ham Mistress yours truly

M. N.

poste restante

St Gerrans

Bouches du Rhone

France.

P.S. Here are plenty English women, I know some of, and she had said me, that in England I can have the pupils tuition like I will have. Show me prospectus, please, with your honorate reply.

This is clearly more of a tutorial than bursarial communication, but the methods which stimulated Milton in his studies at Christ's are no longer employed at St John's; nor are we, as yet, afloat on the seas of "co-education." Three possible alternatives presented themselves: to send the letter to Girton or Newnham, or even better in a *cy prés* sense to Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. In the end the greed of the collector overcame other considerations and the letter still adorns the packet of misfits; there it reposes, while its unscrupulous possessor joyfully looks forward to further additions to the collection.



THE TOD.

A FRAGMENT. PART I.

So thickly grew the mushrooms on the nerveless lip there
 scarce was orifice for daily meat—nay drink—
 Their growth so wondrous fleet, forbye he duly culled them
 as they sprang to life, their number never lost.
 Above, like to the scarlet maybe, rose the truncated cone, it's
 nostrils all aglow.
 Under the crag-like brow, where sprouted reeds (in deep
 diapason of bulrush green)
 Gleamed the twin emerald orbs, whence, o'er the fibrous
 cheeks, the viper's venom ran;
 While the rich night mosses, nigh the nether ear, shone like
 the mid-night diamond in the lurid sun.
 Dependent from the chin (like to a beard) the deadly night-
 shade hung, in rank luxuriance—
 It's tangled tow-like tufts spread all adown the hirsute breast.
 The skull was thatched, entire, with sea-kale of the Scot—the
 brain—
 One vast unmeaning blank.
 Anent the varied torso—the wild straw held it's own, and—
 As two dorsal fins glittered the scaly arms—their batwing
 digits (membraned and hooked) dank with a clammy
 dew.
 Festoons of shelly bi-valves barred the outward movement of
 the nether limbs, the pedal bones of which—
 United with a close-wove web of some dark juicy fabric of an
 olive green.
 Behind, in amaranthine lengths, a gruesome tail wended it's
 tortuous way—the which—in moments of emotion—
 VOL. XXIX. U U

Sudden coiled it's folds, and crept concealed, somewhere,
beneath the ruddy fur which clothed the creature's
back—then—

Startling all the echoes as it fell—'twould clash to earth again
In telescopic joints !

What fell, dread crime the thing had done that thus it's
hideous form Creation marred—no mortal knew, but,
ever and anon,

In the dull days of dying autumn, when, at dusky eve, across
the lone bleak moor—

(While BLOOD-RED MOONS hung low on either hand)

And, from the blasted pine, the night owl's screech outvies
the bittern's boom—

The passing pilgrim shudders, and lets fall the scalding tear,
As, o'er the arid waste, in cadence sad, and low, comes the
wild wail of dark mysterious woe—

"Lost—Lo—o—s—t—LO—S—T!!!!!"

PART II.

Sprung from a scorpion-eating dam, and nurtured 'mid the
natterjacks,

The head scalene—each organ immature—the whole, at first,
in embryo—

It sweltered on. Thus then, it's youth.

And Father William, as he sat at meat, would brush the snow-
beads from his brow and tell—

How, when the moon was at the seventh edge, and time and
tide and place quite problematical,

He'd seen it sporting on the village green, and draining dry
the mudwort of it's dew.

Nor this alone. For, oft, when these foul duties were dis-
charged and done—

Distended and encumbered would it lie—a thing obscene:

The clowns in fustian, all agape, the parent sought to urge a
plan of strict seclusion and a diet spare,
And she to Father William turned for aid—outspoke the
Seer !

"And, first of all, abjure excessive fondness for roast flesh of
swine—

(Unless, indeed, that flesh be juvenile, and duly flanked with
hot decoctions formed from rum)

The oils, en bloc, repudiate ; save for the liquid grease yclept
"Castor"

All pastry cakes—excepting those light fancy puffs prepared
by Switzer and by Neapolitan.

The onion venerate ; nor less the Stubble Goose.

Avoid like Sathanas the Sausage with the Macaroon—

All brandied mash and binding condiments.

At scent of Entrées flee, nor sniff the wind of anything
"à la"

Hug close the bracing Nicotine, but sail close-reefed o'er seas
of alcohol.

Yet ever smile upon the gentle stimulant termed Rum !"

Down sat the Seer ; and, one by one, the clowns in fustian
sought the door—

All sleepily and nodding, like old men on the wane.

But, as they neared the portals, lo ! a form.

One lintel wedged the pedal bones, the other reared from
iliac to shoulder blade.

Saffron the eye—the face a parchment soiled—the cone, the
lids, the ears, a jaded puce.

Protruding from the mouth a viscid tongue, in brimstone
furred—

The lips, a willow grey.

Fell from each lip the pipe of clay—

Fell, in a heap, the clowns away—

Fell, too, the Seer in trying to say—

"Bring lemons !"

The fulcrum failed ! Projected into space—the bilious frame
encrowned the apex of the pyramid—

A mass enchoate.

The Seer, emerging from the heap at length, with garments
tattered and with visage stained—

All helplessly, and groping as he stood, with palms out-
stretched, vociferated "Rum"!

And there were those among the fustianed clowns (and
mostly of the upper tier)

Who, sliding downwards, gained the outer air.

Nor long delayed, but with the gentle stimulant returned.

Uprose the Seer; one orb upon the thing, the other closely
focussed on the flask, gave utterance—

"The Boluses of Holloway, the Pills of Parr,
The Woodcock Globule, and draught Saline,
The Pad of Holman, or Magnetic Bands,
The range entire of modern pharmacy
Are vain. There is one amulet and only one—"

And here the Seer applied the flagon to his lips, which
instantly became so morticed in his valves

That all the contents slid in one great bolt adown the
bronchial tubes.

With gentle parabolic curve, the spinal column swerved from
plumb to prone—

'Mid broken speech of "drums and guns and wounds" he
peacefully lay down a muttering

These last intelligible words—

"The Beacon CALOMEL, the Bulwark RUM,"
Softly, the Seer, they bore away,
Softly they pitched him up on the hay,
Softly, as he was trying to say—
"Jamaica!"

And, so, by easy stages (tavern-wise) to London.



TOOTHACHE.

(An Allegory).

BEING recently afflicted with violent and
incurable toothache, and having tried all
the usual remedies with little or no success,
I decided at last to seek a temporary respite
in narcotic sleep, with the following strange result:—

Passing imperceptibly into regions of sub-conscious-
ness I seemed translated into a wild and rocky country
which was traversed in all directions by lines of
circular hollows or craters, in appearance much like
those which are seen in lunar photographs. One large
and deep crater in my immediate vicinity seemed, as it
were, palpitating with volcanic unrest, the dull glow
of but partially-concealed lava was reflected on its
sides, and I concluded that it was in a state of suppressed
eruption. This, however, was by no means the most
curious feature which attracted my notice, for I soon
observed three small figures of most demoniacal form
and expression busily engaged in what seemed to
be quarrying operations in the hollow.

The first and most active of these was like nothing
in heaven or earth, being apparently composed of
incandescent augers. For legs, arms, tail, hair, and
fingers he had red-hot, constantly turning augers;
in the centre of his body was a toothed wheel,
ceaselessly rotating, and out of his eye-sockets sharp
gimlets grew.

As I watched, horrified, he inserted his spiral tail into
a crevice of the rock and spun furiously round, emitting

a squeaking noise and causing the lava beneath to hiss and palpitate. The other two demons were scarcely less remarkable though not so demonstrative. Addressing one who was solemnly poking a spear-shaped implement into the crevices, I enquired if they would kindly inform me what they found in so barren a cavity worth so much labour to extract. (For I should say that all this time I was possessed by a spirit of ghastly and incredible politeness, which would have been ludicrous had it been less horrible.)

"Indeed it is but just," he replied, "that you should know our calling. My two brethren here and I are mining spirits and entirely beneficent."

"Oh," I said.

"This crater," he continued, "is one of many round here, some of which are extinct, some perfect, and some, alas, filled with concrete. You are our host and the owner of this land, therefore I will be entirely frank with you."

"But," said I, "if I am your host and own this land you should have applied to me for permission to excavate. Hardly done, eh, to dig up a man's estate behind his back, even with the best intentions."

Here the Jabber (for that name suits his occupation as well as any) assumed a most injured expression,—the acute pain of a just man wronged appeared to shake him from head to foot, and it was with broken voice that he spoke as follows:—

"Can it be, then, O most cruel! That we have been deluded with false hopes and now must work out our appointed task unwelcome, and denied thy favour? Didst thou not invite us, and that most cordially, with a lavish present and extensive offerings of sugar upon the hills and sweet things upon the mountains? For know this! Once here we *cannot* go till our task is finished, it is not in our power, who are industrious, nor will earthquakes move us, and scarcely if this mountain were torn from its roots should we depart."

Then I saw the force of his words and bitterly repented me of much good living.

Then the Screw struck in (the demon with the rotating chest). Very shrilly he spoke and with a certain acerbity, as follows:—

"While entirely recognising the liberality of our host, I must protest against his late attempt to fill this crater with concrete. I do not hesitate to say that persons less benevolent than ourselves would stigmatize his action as a breach of contract. I have blunted two arms and a leg in trying to get through it; just when I was well at work on the soft lava too."

At this point it occurred to me that, perhaps, we did not see eye to eye in this matter, and that our points of view were possibly somewhat different. I hinted that if the three imps were really beneficent it was not their fault, but the effect of some freak of heredity and the result of necessity, and that while I appreciated their efforts I should be obliged if they would terminate their job as soon as possible as I had important engagements to fulfil.

Thereupon the third imp, who had hitherto confined himself to digging in the superficial crust with a tool which was something between a saw and an army spade, leaning upon his implement, coolly said:—

"Forgive my seeming rudeness in not introducing myself before—"

"It was unnecessary," I said (for I was becoming irritated).

"As I was about to say, I owe you an apology for any apparent-er-gaucherie-on my part, but to tell the truth I was so engrossed in my work that I did not observe you."

"I felt as much," I remarked.

"Oh! You are too complimentary! But to come to the point,—will it please you to afford me, who am called the 'Digger,' some small testimonial for my services; we are poor imps. Hard lives do we live

toiling incessantly night and day (well I knew it), subject to all dangers, from earthquake, from heat and cold, from suffocation with noxious drugs, from floods of strange liquor, and many other calamities (here an idea occurred to me), forced to labour by our benevolent dispositions."

Seeing me unresponsive the three then resumed work with renewed energy, chanting the while a hideous stave:—

"We are three imps of Cocaine
Who sit at the fountains of pain,
The Jabber, the Digger, the Screw."—

I could stand no more. Furious at what I considered their canting hypocrisy, I seized a syphon of anodyne, pressed the trigger, and drenched the three from head to foot, nor did I cease till the whole cavity was filled to the brim.

They laid about in grotesque attitudes, the only sign of animation being a feeble turning of the Screw's wheel.

"Hooray,"! I said, "They are either dead or hopelessly intoxicated."

But I was soon to be disappointed. In a short time signs of returning consciousness appeared. First one and then another feebly tried to rise, and fell back again. Then the Digger struggled to his feet, and, leaning on his spade, made the following remarks:—

"Ish thish way t' treat a guesht? T' r' duce 'm shtate dishgrashfu' 'tox'cation? 'Make 'm public shpect'cle? But I mush work! Work!! Work!!!"

"Don't for Heaven's sake," said I hastily, "Consider your condition."

"Condishun," said he, "Wha' for," and staggered away. Then the Screw began, reproachfully wagging a slowly turning finger:—

"Oh shameful! Shameful!! Crater flooded! Work imposs'ble! Mush wait'll flood goes down! Yesh, Wait! Wait!!"

The last to recover his consciousness was the Jabber, who was silent except for a few incoherent observations about the "terr'ble thundershtorm," and a "'mark'ble sensashun."

In a short time they resumed operations chanting drunkenly:—

We are three imps of Coc-a-a-ine
Who sit at the fountainsh of pa-a-ain,
The Jab.....

I awoke.

"Blow," said I, "At it again! Little devils!"

BELTISHAZZAR.



A CONSERVATIVE UTOPIA.

YESTER eve I sat a-seeming to be working, and fell dreaming
And my brain with thoughts was teeming, some were fanciful,
some not,
Notions airy as a vapour, hard to formulate on paper,
'Neath my cranium did caper; I'll attempt to tell you what.

I was brought (*ducente fato*) to a sort of model state oh!
A la Thomas More or Plato, or Sir William Gilbert, Knight.
All was peace and all was plenty, all was *dolce far niente*,
All stopped growing old at twenty in that land of pure
delight.

Not a person placed reliance in the miracles of science,
Everywhere there was defiance to the modern stress and
strife;
Telegraphs were all demolished, railways, motors, 'phones
abolished,
Lusitanias all were polished off; all lived the Simple Life.

In this country dim and distant Radicals were non-existent,
Everybody was persistent in remaining in a groove,
And to add unto my story's almost superhuman glories
All the folk were rabid Tories whom no power on earth
could move.

All convictions Socialistic, all religious theories mystic
Were considered anarchistic, and all agitators slain;
No one ever preached a sermon 'gainst the purple and the
ermine,
Monarchs were not counted vermin, and, as such, put out
of pain.

Girls did not for suffrage grumble, womenkind were meek
and humble

Doing house-work like the bumble bee 'improved each
shining hour.'

I rejoiced nowhere discerning female prodigies of learning,
'Inexpressive shes' a-burning to dissect each beast and
flower.

When a youth for occupation's sake inveighed against stag-
nation

Then his sire with this oration spake his progeny unto:
"Will your grumbling never cease, sir? Won't you learn to
hold your peace, sir?"

What was good enough for me, sir, will be good enough
for you."

Not a person could inveigle pain into this country regal,
All exams. were made illegal by a parliamentary act;
But alas! the dream that brought us to this place that so
distraught us
Fled; I woke to find that Plautus was a melancholy fact.

R. F. P.



MR STEPHENS.

[The following extract may appear in the issue of *The Thanet Times* for June 13, 1908.—“The body of a well-dressed gentleman, identified as a Mr Stephens of Clapham, was found at the foot of the cliffs yesterday evening. He was a visitor at Margate. The inquest will be held tomorrow.” It may not appear ; but if it does, you may account for it as follows.]

MR JOHN STEPHENS was quite a typical inhabitant of Clapham, being a business man, who had to go to the city every day. He took in the *Daily Chronicle*. Like many other business men he was married and had three children. His two daughters he called Mary and Martha, but his son Arcturus. He was himself generally known as “Old Dick,” presumably because his name was John. He was in most things an ordinary man, and his character was above reproach—but he had his son christened Arcturus. In the summer the Stephen’s family usually went to Margate. They liked it. And it was at Margate that the tragedy which I am about to relate was enacted.

Mr Stephens, having finished his morning cigar and seen his wife and offspring safe upon the sands, strolled gently along the cliff. He began to let his little child-like imagination wander. He often did so—*e.g.* the name Arcturus—and he had done it before that day during his bathe. For he bathed every morning before breakfast and was very proud to be able to swim. These were the lines along which his imagination had been

straying. “Supposing,” he thought, “I was swimming in the middle of the Atlantic five hundred miles from anywhere—except the bottom—what would be my feelings? Would I have the courage to sink without a struggle?” And to make this more realistic, he closed his eyes, so that he would not see the land. And now as he walked along the cliffs—on an asphalt path with iron railings—he got in the same mood again. “What would be the thoughts of a suicide,” he said, “when hurling himself over the cliffs?” And he pictured some love-sick youth slighted by his mistress. His thoughts wandered dreamily on—likewise his legs; and he had already passed the place, where the asphalt and railings stopped, and the green grass began, going very well with the blue of the sea. He stopped and chuckled. “But how will other people know that it was because of his slighted love that the youth committed suicide? They won’t know, unless they find his love letters on him—No! Stop! He might pin a little remark—an epitaph—on his bosom.” Mr Stephens loved to be realistic and so he took out an envelope and on it wrote: “She despises me; I despise Death.” He read it over and saw that it was good. But surely a lover would write poetry? He pondered for a while and then taking out another envelope wrote:

“Come death, for death’s long icy chill is
Better than slights from Amaryllis.”

And he saw that both his epitaphs were good, and pinned both on his coat (to be realistic) and went to the edge of the cliffs and began pretending.

The rain had been heavy during the spring, bringing the cliffs into a crumbling state, and notices had been put up at regular intervals by a fatherly corporation to remind the public of the fact, and to warn them not to approach too near the edge. No man knows or will know if Mr. Stephens read these. He alone can tell, but he will speak no more.

James Barnes, the sailor, found the body in the

afternoon, and read the remarks pinned to his bosom. "Well," says he, "she don't love I neither, and yet I still breathe God's air—zounds," and he takes the body to the police.

Mrs. Stephens is in due time informed of her husband's sad death, and her mourning is genuine and unsullied. For Barnes, the sailor, just crumpled up those epitaphs and threw them into the sea, where the waves carried them away to amaze the mermaids.



THOUGHTS ON A SENSE OF HUMOUR.

A sense of humour is the one characteristic which no man ever considers himself without.

* * *

No great man of action ever had a sense of humour, it is one of the essential features of his greatness that he should be devoid of it.

* * *

Genuine humour never dies: Chaucer's laughter is still infectious; Fielding's broad jests, though they may shock a more squeamish age, still ring true; to this day we are perfectly ready to chuckle with Aristophanes over the immemorial joke of woman's rights.

* * *

Every age has its own conventions, and every age its own peculiar form of humour, and just as the conventions which can justify their existence survive the age which formed them so the humour which was the outcome of the best in human nature at any one time will live on to be appreciated by succeeding generations.

* * *

Humour illustrates in an extraordinary degree the character and thought of any particular time. A hundred years ago a man in the stocks or pillory was considered an extremely humorous sight: it was the same generation which gratified the appetite for sensation by taking seats for a public hanging.

* * *

Nothing discloses the real person so much as humour, a man may disguise his inherent vulgarity until he tries to be funny.

* * *

Amongst people whose taste is not particularly educated there is a noticeable partiality for that kind of harlequinade humour which consists in one buffoon hitting another on the head with a formidable looking weapon and being immediately knocked over himself.

* * *

Early and Mid-Victorian farces relied principally on the continued repetition of "Confound you, sir, what the devil do you mean?"

* * *

American humour is of absolutely no value to anyone except the owners.

* * *

It is fashionable to decry home products and really impossible to decide such a question, but on the face of it it would seem that except, perhaps, for the French, English humour is the best in the market.

* * *

We grow out of humour as we grow out of clothes: the jokes which we love as children now no longer appeal to us.

* * *

The possession of the same sense of humour is the true bond of friendship.

Obituary.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, K.C.I.E.

We take the following account of Sir John Eliot's career from *Nature* for 26 March 1908:—

The news of the death of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., in his sixty-ninth year, at his residence, Bon Porto, Cavalaire, Var, France, will be received with great regret by a very large circle of friends. His death was extremely sudden, and took place in the early morning of Wednesday, March 18. He was walking on a steep hill in his own grounds, superintending the work of his men, when he suddenly sat down and passed away. The cause of death is said to have been apoplexy.

Sir John Eliot was throughout his life a most indefatigable worker, and since his retirement from the Indian Service about five years ago he had continued to work with unabated vigour. Indeed, the strenuous work which he undertook may perhaps have undermined his health, and have caused his premature death. He was one of the most genial companions possible, having a most charming personality, together with a keen sense of humour. He was most widely read and well informed in almost every subject, and at the same time he was one of the most modest of men. He was a most accomplished musician, and played the organ and piano with very great execution and feeling. He was also greatly loved and esteemed by his subordinates and fellow-workers, and by his many friends.

Sir John Eliot had a most distinguished career, and the major part of his life was devoted to India, at first to educational work, and later on to Indian meteorological problems. He was born at Lamesly, in Durham, on May 25, 1839. The details of his earlier education have not been recorded, but he went up to Cambridge University about 1866

and took his degree from St John's College in 1869, and was second (bracketed) wrangler and first Smith's prizeman of his year. He was then elected to a fellowship at St John's College, which he held from 1869 up to his marriage in 1877. As a young man his health was not very robust, and he was advised to avoid the climate of England, so that after taking his degree he accepted an appointment in the Indian Government Service as professor of mathematics at the Roorkee Engineering College. This he held from 1869 to 1872. He was then transferred to the regular Indian Educational Service as professor of mathematics at the Muir Central College at Allahabad, an appointment which he held from 1872 to 1874.

About this time he turned his special attention to physics rather than to pure mathematics, and also undertook certain meteorological work at Allahabad. In 1874 he was appointed professor of physical science at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and combined this with the post of meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal, both of which he held from 1874 to 1886. He was then appointed meteorological reporter to the Government of India and director general of Indian observatories, an appointment which he held until he retired in January, 1903. On his retirement the Government of India published in the *Gazette of India* a most complimentary resolution thanking him for "his long and meritorious services."

As an educationist he has left his mark in the various colleges in India in which he worked, and also in the Calcutta University, of which he was for many years a most distinguished Fellow. Many of the present generation of educated Indian gentlemen who are holding very prominent positions are largely indebted to Sir John Eliot, not only for his actual teaching, which was of a particularly high order, but also for his kindness and sympathy towards his students. The example shown by his work and character had a great effect on all brought in contact with him, and he was very greatly respected and loved by his students and by all classes of Indian gentlemen, for it may be truly said of him that his great abilities were more than equalled by his extreme modesty and invariable kindness.

In his capacity as Fellow of the Calcutta University he also did very notable work, and by his great influence and marked powers of persuasion he was able to introduce many considerable reforms into the courses of instruction in mathematics and physical science, and in the latter case he was specially successful in making the courses more practical and more thorough than they had hitherto been.

As a meteorologist, India also owes him a large debt of gratitude. As meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal, he largely extended the meteorological system, and introduced daily weather reports with charts based on telegraphic information, and he also instituted a very comprehensive and effective system of storm warnings for coast stations round the Bay of Bengal, and of flood warnings for inland stations. One of his earliest meteorological papers was a "History of the Backergunge Cyclone of 1876," in which storm about two hundred thousand people were drowned in about half an hour by a huge storm wave, which swept over the Island of Sandip.

In this monograph Sir John Eliot largely developed and extended the theory of the formation of cyclones. This publication indeed excited a good deal of attention both in India and in England, and in both instances this was unusual. So much attention was directed to this memoir and to the cyclone which it described that a request was made in the House of Commons for the report to be produced and laid on the table, and it was then made available to those interested in England.

The reputation as a meteorologist which Sir John Eliot gained while occupying the post of meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal rendered it a foregone conclusion that when the higher post of meteorological reporter to the Government of India fell vacant it would be offered to him. This post had been created about the year 1875 or 1876, and its first incumbent was the late Mr H. F. Blandford, F.R.S. Up to about 1875 there had only been local officers in charge of the meteorology of the different provinces (such as Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) into which India is divided, but it was felt that if Indian meteorology was to make any real progress it must be studied as a whole,

and not piecemeal. Hence the appointment of meteorological reporter under the Imperial or Indian Government was created, and all the observations taken in the various provinces were, after local use, sent on to the Indian Meteorological Department. Much and most valuable work was done by Mr. Blanford in the development of the department on an Imperial basis, and also in the foundation of systematic and organized investigation and in the prompt diffusion of meteorological information in all great schemes, the progress of consolidation of the work in its imperial aspects was rather difficult.

With Mr Blanford's work as a basis, Sir John (then, of course, Mr) Eliot was able to make more rapid progress. He largely increased the area from which observations were received, and also the number of reporting stations in the area already covered. Indeed, during his tenure of office he almost doubled the number of stations which sent in reports, and extended them so as to get observations from very high altitudes (11,000 feet elevation), and also from outlying places like Kashmir and the routes leading towards Central Asia, and from such places as Leh, Ladakh, Dras, &c. He made the work of the observatories more acute and more systematic, and arranged that by telegraphic communication the latest meteorological information from all parts of the Indian Empire in the form of daily weather reports with charts should be at once available at headquarters.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that from the time he took over charge of the Indian Meteorological Department, its efficiency and usefulness were very largely increased, and that he brought it quite into line with the most modern meteorological organisations. Under him the department published many series of most valuable results and memoirs. He also developed a complete system the whole of the coast-line of India and Burmah, extending over some thousands of miles, and also establishing flood warnings for the whole of India by which telegraphic warnings are sent of expected floods to all engineers in charge of irrigation and other large works, and in other cases where similar damage may occur. Daily reports with charts dealing with the sea areas of the Bay of Bengal and

Indian Ocean were also established, and, further, he established a most valuable system of seasonal forecasts, which gradually became of very great value, though naturally to begin with they were rather tentative and experimental.

Those who navigate Indian seas are also especially indebted to Sir John Eliot for his work, "Handbook of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal," which has in all human probability been the means of saving many vessels and valuable property—possibly from destruction and certainly from damage—by enabling such vessels, by the rules laid down in that work, to avoid the more dangerous parts of these cyclones, and also generally to escape from them altogether by the knowledge thus given of the indications of the approach of such storms and of the tracks usually followed by them in the different months of the year.

Indeed, it would be an easy matter to prove that in many instances the information and warnings conveyed from the Indian Meteorological Department have been the means of helping that Government and individuals in a most remarkable manner, and that, even to put the matter on the lowest ground, it has saved the State vast sums of money by giving accurate information of the precise meteorological conditions of the country, and timely warnings of possible famines, and in some cases, when famine seemed looming in the immediate future, of timely information of approaching rainfall, which at once would do away with the necessity of starting famine relief operations on a large scale. The Indian Meteorological Department has far more than justified its existence, for it has really proved itself of far greater value than its relatively small cost.

Sir John Eliot was also very greatly interested in the subject of solar physics, and he was largely instrumental in starting the solar physics observatory at Kodaikanal, in southern India, and immediately on his retirement he was appointed as a member of the Solar Physics Committee, and also on other scientific bodies, and he worked quite as hard as he had always done in India. Indeed, he was at work up to the last, for on the Monday before his death he was engaged on his new book, "A Handbook of Indian Meteorology," and said he was making great progress with it.

One who knows well the work of Sir John Eliot after his return to Europe writes as follows :—

“Sir John Eliot left India full of enthusiasm for the future of his department. As a public servant he had the rare satisfaction of knowing that a scientific enterprise begun with some doubt and misgiving, had, under his direction, established its claim to a recognised position, and had justified the anticipations of its promoters. His last official step was to secure for his successor the increase of the scientific staff of which he had himself felt the need.

“On his return to England he gave expression to his experience and his aspirations in an address to the British Association at Cambridge in 1904 as president of the subsection for astronomy and cosmical physics. Reviewing his own work and stimulated by his success, he looked beyond the forecasts of to-morrow's weather to anticipating, on strictly scientific grounds, the character of the seasons by the correlation of meteorological phenomena over extended regions of the earth and their possible relation with solar changes. He became secretary of the Solar Commission, originated upon the proposition of Sir Norman Lockyer by the International Meteorological Committee, which met at Southport in 1903. The purpose of the Committee was to collect comparable meteorological data from all parts of the world and solar data for comparison with them. He spent a considerable part of his last stay in England in planning new arrangements for carrying out the objects of the Commission. In the latter part of his address at Cambridge he advocated the organisation of the British contribution to this side of meteorological work upon an imperial basis. He realised that an imperial combination would treat such questions with a breadth of view that is not possible or permissible in any single colony or dependency, guided, as it must be, by the narrower consideration of its immediate needs.

“His plan was to provide for organised observations from areas too wide to be within the control of any single Government ; to place the material thus obtained at the service of workers in all parts of the world by publishing it while it was still of direct practical utility and to ensure its applica-

tion to the service of the Empire by a special staff of trained workers.

“Anyone who reads the address cannot fail to catch something of his enthusiasm. There is a ring of the ‘land of hope and glory’ about this appeal for the extension of our knowledge of the facts. ‘Wider still and wider be thy boundaries set’ bespeaks the ideal of his meteorological method, and it was to the various parts of the King's dominions that he looked for its realisation. The task was no light one. The British Association made a beginning, but imperial wheels grind very slowly. It says much for Eliot and for India that he carried with him the active support of the Indian Government for the proposal. He welcomed the idea of a meeting of British meteorologists in Canada, because it gave him the opportunity of getting a step forward, and although conscious of the personal sacrifice which it involved, he undertook to make the journey to Ottawa this year for the purpose. The intention cannot be fulfilled.

“It is a bitter disappointment to all his fellow-workers that death has brought his efforts to an untimely end. His enthusiasm was entirely free from any suggestion of selfishness or personal ambition ; he could speak from an unique position with unrivalled experience. There is no one now to take his place. But the idea remains, and this country seldom wants for men when there is real work to be done. Remembering Eliot's achievements we are emboldened to fall back upon the refrain, and to add the second couplet without misgiving.”

Among the more prominent of Sir John Eliot's publications are numerous accounts of cyclones and severe cyclonic storms occurring within Indian seas ; also numerous meteorological discussions contributed to the Indian Meteorological Memoirs, to the Indian Cyclone Memoirs, to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and to the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society ; his “Handbook of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal” (already mentioned), and his last publication, which took the form of that most valuable work, “The Climatological Atlas of India,” pub-

lished by the authority of the Government of India only a few months ago; while at the time of his death he was engaged in writing a "Handbook of Indian Meteorology" to accompany this, also to be published under the direction of the Government of India.

A. P.

On Sir John Eliot's retirement the Government of India appended a special resolution to the report of the Meteorological Department for the year 1902-3, which will be found printed in *The Eagle*, vol. xxv., 211—13.

Sir John married 24 March 1877 at St Paul's Church, Valetta, Malta, Mary, only daughter of the late W. Nevill, F.G.S., of Langham, Godalming.

A notice of Sir John Eliot appeared in *The Times* of 20 March, and a day or two afterwards the following letter appeared in that paper:—

Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., writes from the Central Technical College, South Kensington:—Will you allow me to add to your somewhat long obituary notice of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., Director-General of Indian Observatories and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, a fact which proves, if any further proof be necessary, how he loved to gain knowledge, and how modest he was of his own powers? This College was opened in 1885, and my first post-graduate student was Sir John Eliot. With the exception that his special ability, his previous training, and his much greater experience gave him many advantages over the remaining nine students that attended my first course, there was nothing to show that Sir John Eliot had been first Smith's prizeman at Cambridge, or that he had already been professor at three famous colleges. He came with the utmost regularity to every lecture I gave during the session, and worked with that "zeal and thoroughness" (which you refer to) every day in my laboratories, which at that date, I fear, were sadly lacking in apparatus. With another of my then ten students, Mr Watney, Sir John Eliot carried out the first original research that was ever made in my depart-

ment. During his whole life he was a student in its highest sense, being not too proud to come in 1885 to a then almost unknown college and to study with a professor much his junior in age.

REV ALFRED JAMES POYNDR M.A.

The Rev A. J. Poynder, Rector of Whitechapel, who died on May 8, at Seaford, was a son of the Rev. Leopold Poynder (of Trinity College B.A. 1841) sometime a Chaplain in India, he was born at Whiston, Northamptonshire, on February 11, 1860. We take the following account of his career from *The Guardian* for May 13:—

The Rev A. J. Poynder, Rector of Whitechapel, died on Friday at Littlecourt, Seaford, Sussex, after a long and painful illness. In September last he underwent an operation, and since then has lingered on, with no hope of recovery. It will be remembered that during the Bishop of London's Mission intercessions were offered for him on more than one occasion, and he was greatly comforted by the visit which the Bishop paid to him, and also by the number of kind messages he continually received from all parts of the country. He was the son of the Rev. Leopold Poynder, of Southsea, and was educated at Brighton College and at St John's College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. in 1882 and his M.A. in 1889. From 1882 to 1887 he studied and qualified as a solicitor, during which time he acted as a voluntary worker in the parish of All Saints', South Lambeth, superintending one of the Sunday Schools in Canon Allen Edwards's parish. In 1888 he was ordained to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Richmond, under the Rev Evan Hopkins; in 1890 he moved to the curacy of St Matthew's, Bayswater, and in 1893-4 he was curate of St Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1894 he was appointed Vicar of St Michael's, Burleigh Street, where he soon brought together a large congregation and greatly improved the services in the church, which is now pulled down. In 1902 he was presented by the Bishop of London to the rectory of Whitechapel.

It would be difficult to measure in a short article the work

which he has done in Whitechapel. After wiping off a big debt he redecorated the church, installing electric light. From the first he made up his mind to give the Jewish work a proper place in the parish life, and encouraged the various services introduced to meet their special needs. But the great problem of how funds were to be raised became a serious factor in his work. A parish of 25,000 gradually becoming absorbed by an alien population, a huge church which he felt it his duty to keep in the best possible order, a vast organisation for the social and spiritual elevation of his people—these, together with relief work, demanded an income of as much as £3,000 a year. Mr Poynder set about in dead earnest to get the money. It became apparent that the parish could do little to raise such a sum, so he was continually at work to get money. To unite the East with the West was the prominent feature of his schemes. All parts of the West End, Cannes, Nice, Biarritz, Homburg, and even Rome, have heard him plead for one of the most perplexing parishes in England. Little by little, by his personality and tact, by his energy and sincerity, he formed a chain of connections which were worked together in the interests of Whitechapel. By this means he was able to give his people of the best, and he could bind them very closely to the parish for which he was slaving. As a preacher, his wonderful voice and moving eloquence attracted great crowds to the church. His harvest festival services and watch-night services meant a closely-packed church. In addition to many other offices, he was a member of the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, took an active interest in the Y.M.C.A., he was Chairman of the Whitechapel Foundation School, Chaplain of the East End Emigration Fund Committee.

His Churchmanship was always decided, though never extreme, while the services in his church had everything which belongs to real dignity. As a man of business he had a remarkable grasp of detail, and he combined thoroughness with dispatch in a way that is not always connected with his profession. His legal training left indelible traces upon his character and methods. Like Tertullian of old, he felt that the Church of England was his

client, for whom he must do his best. "Anything will do" he knew to be the principle which controlled the detail of much religious work. His reply was, "God must have the best;" so he devoted his energies to see that in the service of his Master everything was of the best. And the success of his pleadings can only be gauged by the wonderful response to his appeal. In his private life he was known to be the very emblem of kindness. There must be many as they read these lines who will recall some of his kind actions, which passing years will only bring into bolder relief. As a Rector he was known to be a great trainer; as a friend he was always full of real affection. When the call came for him to lay down his life's work, it was so sudden and so unexpected that at first he seemed stunned; but, as he realised he was to make perfect his life by suffering, his submission was beautiful in its calm resignation. There will be many who will stand at his grave and feel that the Church is poorer for his early death. While his life is still fresh in our memories, we thank God for his consecrated activity; before his strong personality is lost to our vision in the land beyond the grave, we marvel at its force; and as we think of his awful suffering and his prolonged exile from the work which he so dearly loved, we feel how God taught him not only the great lesson of living, but also the more difficult lesson of how to die.

THE VERY

PETERBOROUGH.

It is with regret that we record the death at the Deanery, Peterborough, on May 10, of Dr Barlow. He was a man of varied interests and many activities, among which to the readers of the *Eagle* one of the most interesting is the fact that he acted as the first secretary of our Editorial Committee. He was always much interested and quite recently wrote to express a wish that our jubilee should be marked by a gathering of Editors. We take the following account of his career from *The Record* for May 15:—

The late Dean, the Very Rev William Hagger Barlow, D.D., was a native of Sheffield, his father, the Rev. Henry

Barlow, having been Vicar of Pitsmoor for many years. He received his early education at the Sheffield Grammar and Collegiate Schools, and afterwards went to Cambridge as a Scholar and Exhibitioner at St John's. His University record was remarkable. He took Honours in the Mathematical (Jun. Op.), Classical (Second Class), and Moral Science (First Class) Triposes, and (Second Class) in the Theological Examination. Such a feat was absolutely unprecedented, and it has been pointed out that it has only since been surpassed by the four "Firsts" of Professor H. M. Gwatkin. Dr Barlow also won the Carus Greek Testament Prize. Ordained in 1858 to the curacy of St James's Bristol, he became in 1861 Vicar of St Bartholomew's, Bristol—a parish where his work is still gratefully remembered by many—and remained there till 1873, when he was appointed Rector of St Ebbe's, Oxford. While at Oxford he was incorporated M.A. of that University, and subsequently, in 1895, took his B.D. and D.D. In 1875 he entered upon his great work as Principal of the Church Missionary College at Islington, which he held till 1882. Then the call came to a very different sphere. An important suburban benefice—St James's, Clapham Park—fell vacant in circumstances which rendered the position one of great difficulty and delicacy for any new Vicar. Mr Barlow was invited to undertake the charge; he accepted it, and succeeded where many another man might have failed. The work at St James's greatly prospered under his fostering care, and when the call came to the vicarage of Islington his removal was felt to be a loss, not merely to the parish, but to the whole of South London. It will be remembered that on the death of the Rev Daniel Wilson in 1887 there was a long delay in filling up the vacancy at Islington; but eventually the trustees pressed the matter upon Dr. Barlow's consideration, and reluctantly he agreed to accept the charge. What his work was at Islington, both in the parish and in connection with the Islington Clerical Meeting, is well known; and readers of the *Record* will read with keen interest the cordial and sympathetic appreciation of it printed below from the pen of his successor, the Rev C. J. Proctor. But, heavy as were his parochial cares, he never allowed them to absorb all his energies or to dwarf his interest in more central responsi-

bilities. He was a prominent member of the Church Patronage Trust; he was closely associated with the foundation of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge; he exercised a strong influence in the government of St John's Hall, Highbury; and he was Chairman of the Home and Colonial School Society. In the work of the C.M.S. he took the keenest interest, and a few years since set himself to raise £20,000 to clear off a deficit, accomplishing the task in an incredibly short space of time. He was Chairman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the work of the C.P.A.S., the London Jews' Society, and other Evangelical organizations always found in him a warm friend.

His work was recognised by Bishop Creighton, who gave him a Prebendal Stall at St Paul's, and in 1901 the Crown, on the nomination of Lord Salisbury, presented him to the deanery of Peterborough. His loss to London work was felt to be great; but such was his powers that he succeeded in retaining many of his more central interests, while at the same time developing and extending his work at Peterborough. The completion of the restoration of the West Front and transepts was successfully carried out by him, and the care of the noble fabric was very dear to his heart.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

Mr F. A. Bevan.

It has been my privilege to be brought into contact with the Dean for the last 25 years or so, and we have often exchanged two letters each in a day. As a personal friend I can speak of him with the greatest regard and affection. He had the most even temper and one of the best-balanced minds I have ever met; always very calm and deliberate in his judgments, he always weighed most carefully the pros and cons of any question he had to deal with, and his conclusions were always sound and reasonable.

It was particularly in connection with Church patronage work that we were brought together, and this was the work in which he took the greatest interest, and on which he bestowed infinite labour, so as to secure the right man for the particular parish in which he was to be called to minister. He would nearly always pay a personal visit to each parish

when vacant, so as to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all its present conditions, and never was an appointment recommended by him till he had satisfied himself by personal communication or correspondence, that the clergyman to be presented held firm the great principles associated with the term "Evangelical," and was besides a diligent pastor and faithful preacher of the Word. He was always most forbearing and gentle towards his colleagues on the Trusts, and one and all they valued his opinion more highly than that of anyone else, though he never forced it upon them, but was always ready to listen to what others had to say.

His death is a great loss to the Church of England, of which he was a devoted member, and in whose service he spared neither time, nor health, nor life itself.

As a husband, as a father, and as a friend he was most affectionate and tender, and as a Christian gentleman he was always consistent, courageous, and courteous.

Mr R. W. Dibdin.

I should like to say a few words of regret at the great loss which the Church has sustained by the death of the Dean of Peterborough. There are many who can speak with regard to the efficient manner in which he carried out the duties of a parochial clergyman and in which he occupied his high position as a dignitary of the Church; but I wish to speak particularly of his great ability as a man of business, of his wide knowledge of all business matters connected with the Church, and in particular of questions connected with Church patronage. None who had to do with him could have failed to be greatly impressed with these characteristics and struck with the unstinted manner in which he gave his time and his great talents to the work of the Church. There may be some who have thought that in particular cases patronage might have been exercised in a different way; but no one acquainted with the facts could deny the immense care and trouble which the Dean bestowed in endeavouring to find the right man for the right place when the responsible duty of filling up a living had to be discharged.

On many Committees he will be greatly missed, but not

least at the Home and Colonial School Society, of which he was Chairman. For many years the students attended St Mary's, Islington; and, though now removed to their fine College at Wood Green, the Dean always retained his interest in them and their work. He was to the last received at the College with an enthusiastic welcome, due even more, I am sure, to his kindly nature and friendly words than to his position as Chairman of the Institution.

It was a great disappointment that he was unable to preside at the annual Meeting at the College on May 4; but even then (and this must, I think, have been one of his last services to the Church) he wrote the important letter on the educational crisis which was read at the Meeting, and which has since been published in the *Record*.

The Rev C. J. Procter.

I suppose the best way for learning the faithfulness or otherwise of any man's work in any particular office is to succeed him in it; and as it was my lot to succeed Dr Barlow as Vicar of Islington when he was appointed to the deanery of Peterborough, I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a humble and sincere tribute of appreciation and affection to the memory of a truly faithful servant of God.

Dr Barlow never aspired to the gifts and methods of what is known as the popular preacher of the day. He was essentially a teacher, a wise, thoughtful and helpful expounder of God's Holy Word, for which he has ever had the profoundest reverence; and the result of this was not manifested in crowded congregations, but it was rather seen in the strong, mature Christian experience of those who attended his ministry, and it is seen in the grateful affection of many old friends still resident among us who will never forget what Dr Barlow was to them as a pastor and a friend. Truly he was a man beloved of his people, the homely man of God who made others feel at home with him. His kindliness of heart was a leading characteristic of his saintly life. He could not pass a little child in the parish without some recognition or some little pleasantry, and they knew it and always expected some kind word from the Vicar as he passed them. He was himself the soul of generosity. No man ever

did more good by stealth than he ; but it must be secret—he could not tolerate any publishing abroad of his kindness and thoughtful sympathy.

The material equipment of the parish will ever be associated with the memory of Dr Barlow's splendid services. In the Bishop Wilson Memorial Hall we have parochial premises of the greatest value. Large, airy buildings they are, excellently situated, substantially built, occupied night after night by various forms of Christian activity. The splendid vicarage, too, built by his unceasing endeavour, will stand, we trust, through many generations to remind ourselves and those who come after us of the devotion of Islington's former Vicar.

In the wider parish of Islington, beyond his own ecclesiastical district, Dr Barlow also wielded an untold influence for good and earned to a wonderful degree the respect and affection of men of all shades of opinion both in religion and politics. His broad-mindedness, his sanctified business capacity, earned the profoundest regard of the members of the Vestry over whose deliberations he presided for nearly fourteen years ; whilst in the religious life of the borough, men of all the Churches felt that in him they had a leader who walked worthy of the vocation wherewith he was called. He retained his interest in his old Islington parish unabated to the end, and this very day there are posters on our walls announcing that a sale of work will be opened on Thursday next by the Dean of Peterborough and Miss Barlow in aid of our day-schools. But God has ordained it otherwise. The strenuous life, "always abounding in the work of the Lord," has now ended its earthly activities, and on Friday, at three o'clock, there will be a crowd of sorrowing friends gathering round his last resting-place.

What Dr Barlow has done for the Islington Clerical Meeting is known and recognised by Evangelical Churchmen everywhere. Its constant expansion year by year, from the old Memorial Hall in Church Street to the new and larger Bishop Wilson Memorial Hall, thence, when numbers compelled it, to the Agricultural Hall, and thence again to the Mildmay Conference Hall, indicated the growing influence it exercised under his wise supervision and leadership,

and many of the papers read by the scholarly friends he gathered round him attracted the attention of the Church at large. Our prayer is that loyalty to his memory may still lead our Evangelical brethren to help forward this great gathering in the years to come.

The Rev Prebendary Fox.

It is very difficult to express the sense of loss experienced when an old and trusted friend with whom we have been associated closely in common sentiments and common engagements passes away out of the many interests which we have shared together.

Such a loss has come to us in the death of Dr Barlow. In the few lines which I have the privilege of offering to his memory I can only indicate one or two of the features of his character which impressed a personal friend who had opportunities of close intercourse with him. Steadfast loyalty to principles was conspicuous both in his preaching and in his example, as well as in the exercise of the very considerable Church patronage in which he was interested. Dr Barlow never swerved from what he believed to be right. No private considerations would ever induce him to nominate to a benefice one whom he was not convinced was the best man for the post. No influence from high places moved him from his allegiance to the standards which he had set before him, but there were with this a breadth of view and a commonsense attitude on many matters which were unexpected by those who did not know him. And through it all there flowed a deep stream of earnest piety. None who ever knelt by his side will forget the fervent but simple prayer which came from a heart in touch with his Lord.

His influence at the C.M.S. College was admirable. He and his charming wife made it more of a home than an institution. He laid himself out to gain the confidence of the students, while he fully maintained discipline by the respect which he secured.

Quiet and reserved as he was in many ways, there was a richness of information and a brightness which showed itself freely in the family circle and among his intimate friends. Elsewhere his influence was felt more than seen ;

and it has been said of him that often his silence was more effectual than other men's talk. His capacity for work was enormous; his unsparing devotion brought, in later years, almost more than he could bear. It will be impossible for any one man to take up the many responsibilities which in the course of years he had gathered into his charge. Whoever they are who attempt it, may they be endowed with like faith, like judgment, and like industry to those of our dear friend.

The Rev R. G. Fowell.

One cannot be brought into frequent contact with a public man without forming a very definite opinion as to his methods and motives and power of sympathy. During the last ten years I have learned to respect Dr Barlow very highly indeed, and to rely implicitly upon his judgment. Especially in the matter of patronage he has shown most scrupulous care and made the most searching inquiries, while his desire to secure augmentation for benefices in which he was interested brought him repeatedly to Falcon Court. The Society has lost a constant friend, who counted no toil too arduous to promote its interests, and I have lost an adviser who commanded my entire confidence. Leaders such as he are not too numerous, and the sense of personal loss lies heavy on my heart.

The Rev J. D. Mullins.

The late Dean of Peterborough had been for many years a member of the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and shortly after I became Secretary he was elected its Chairman. In this capacity he was regularly to be found in his place as long as his health lasted. Precise and expeditious in business routine, imperturbable in temper, cautious in judgment, he was most to be relied upon in those crises which arise from time to time in the history of most Committees. In one controversy in particular, where the whole of the Society's work in an important diocese was threatened, his firmness and counsel were of especial value. About four years ago he made a journey to Canada, partly on behalf of the Society. The insight he then gained into the

needs of the Colony gave him the keenest interest in the Society's Colonial work. When he came back he was willing to go anywhere as a deputation for the Society, and undertook journeys which, for a man of his age, were remarkable. To revert to the Committee room, it is pleasant to recall his attitude with regard to appointments which had to be made from time to time. He constantly asked, in discussing a candidate, "Is he a man with a message?" To the last he retained an undiminished desire to appoint men who preached and lived Christ.

The Rev D. J. Thomas.

The shadow of a great loss is now resting upon the Home and Colonial Training College, for it is with no ordinary feeling of regret that the staff and students have heard of the death of the Dean of Peterborough. This sorrow will be shared by many generations of former students.

His association with the College dates from the year 1887. It was on May 2 of that year that he first spoke at the annual Meeting of the Home and Colonial School Society, and for 21 years his connection with the College has been unbroken. His appreciation of educational principles, his unusual aptitude for business, and his disinterested zeal for the work of the College rendered his services as Chairman of the College Council peculiarly valuable. From first to last he prosecuted it for God, and most firmly believed in the saying of the founder of this Society "that so long as the glory of God is promoted by the Society's existence He will support it in answer to faith and prayer, and whenever better means are found to supersede it, its supporters may well efface themselves and retire content." It was the feeling that the real value of a Christian education cannot be over-rated, and that in these days it is more needed than ever, that caused the Society's work to lay claim to so large a share of his time. When the College was located in Gray's Inn Road, Dr Barlow, then Vicar of Islington, preached regularly on Sunday evenings in the College chapel; and it is well known that the service he thus rendered to the College was one of his most delightful duties.

During the interregnum which took place after the death

of the Principal (the Rev J. B. Armstrong), Dr Barlow was appointed Acting-Principal of the College, and conducted the management of the College until the present Principal took office. Even after his removal from Islington to Peterborough, his interest in the College never flagged. With one exception—and that owing to the death of Mrs Barlow—he was never absent from the annual Meetings of the Society. It is touching to remember that his last visit to the College was on May 5, 1907, when he addressed the students in the College chapel, and in the course of his address he reminded his hearers that that day was his birthday, and that he could not have wished to spend his birthday in more agreeable surroundings and amongst warmer friends.

The letter which the late Dean wrote, and which was read at the annual Meeting held on May 4 and reported in your last issue, bears evidence of his warm interest in the Society's work, and particularly of his conviction that the new Training College regulations are calculated to hamper very materially the religious work of our Church Training Colleges. The soundness of his suggestion must commend itself to all who desire fairness and justice. It is to be hoped that what was probably his last public statement may be productive of good.

A vacancy is left in our ranks which will not cease for a long time to make itself felt. The maintenance of a sacred trust will descend, under changed conditions it may be, upon others. May it be their anxiety and prayer ever to uphold the traditions of the Society and to determine, under Divine grace, that no deterioration may be experienced in the teaching or in the general spirit of the place! After a long period of untiring labour Dean Barlow has been called to his rest, and has left us the treasure of an almost unique example and the inspiration of an honourable name.

The Rev J. C. Elliott.

The death of the Dean of Peterborough has brought to many of us a keen sense of personal loss. All who knew him well loved and trusted him. His place as a scholar was too well known to need any mention here. As an organizer he occupied the very first rank. His knowledge of men was

very wide, his judgment of character extremely accurate. His work as patron was discharged with the greatest care and conscientiousness. As Vicar of Islington and Rural Dean of that great parish his work was of the most thorough and abiding character. Many of the some forty Islington parishes have permanent memorials of his unceasing and far-sighted care.

As Chairman of the Islington Vestry he will long be remembered for his unfailing courtesy and fairness. As a Vicar he inspired his curates with lofty ideals and noble aims, and to some of us it is one of the greatest honours of our life to have served in that position. To the end the thought of the happy days at the Parish Church of Islington will be a sweet and blessed memory. His going from us is a great loss to the Church, because he was a strong man, holding firmly to the old Evangelical faith, but ever broad in his sympathies, seeing the best in all men, however varied their position might be from his own. With a large charity he noted and spoke of only that which he saw to be good and true in men.

His life was one of unceasing activity, giving himself to God and his Church without reserve, with a rare and complete unselfishness. The sphere of his influence was wide; at home, in our Colonial Empire, to the furthest station of the Mission field, it was felt and left its mark.

We think of him in his parish work, in his training of missionary students, in his responsible work as patron; but, above all, it was the character of the man himself that has left a deep impression, by the kindness of his heart and his tender, unfailing sympathy; and we bless God Who has so magnified His grace in him.

We take the following extract from a notice of the late Dean, which deals more particularly with his work at Peterborough, from *The Peterborough and Huntingdonshire Standard* of May 16th:—

On the death of Dean Ingram in 1901, Lord Salisbury nominated Dr Barlow to the Deanery, to the great satisfaction of the Evangelical party in the Church. He was a Churchman of the most pronounced Evangelical type

(though his nature was devoid of any trace of intolerance), and was the first of this school who had been appointed to a Deanery or a Bishopric for some time. Not only did his appointment gladden the hearts of so many of his own shade of opinion, but many who did not exactly agree with the lines which Dr Barlow took, heartily endorsed his appointment, knowing it to be fitting and proper reward of a long and useful career. Since his appointment to the Vicariate of Islington, where he succeeded Daniel Wilson he had held a front place amongst the leaders of his party, and had been one of the strongest influences in the inner circles of the Evangelicals. From the patronage in his own gift as Vicar, and from his place on the Peache and other trusts, he had almost the influence of a Bishop. An action like Lord Salisbury's in appointing him as Dean could not be expected to pass without criticism, but beneath the comments there was an obvious appreciation of the work he had carried out during his clerical career, and an admission of satisfaction in that such a fairminded man as Dr Barlow had been found to fill the vacancy. "The appointment," observed *Truth*, "has met with general approval, as it is in accordance with the Evangelical traditions of the Cathedral. Prebendary Barlow has for many years been widely known as one of the most popular, active and sensible leaders of the Low Church." A writer in the *Church Times* remarked: "We do not grudge him his promotion, but we would express the hope that his influence upon the services in this Cathedral Church will not be depressing." The dread was not justified by the facts, for since his advent to the City the Dean has invariably shown that though the devotion to Evangelical traditions which is inevitably connected with his name, has in no wise abated, at the same time his rule at St Peter's has ever been characterised by most generous appreciation of the feelings of those who differed from him, and no one who attends the services to-day can complain that the dignity of worship is lacking, or that "the beauty of holiness," instituted under an earlier regime, has not been adequately maintained. Since his appointment, many imposing ceremonies have taken place in the Cathedral, into the spirit of which the Dean has undoubtedly entered as thoroughly as anyone. Nor could

anyone complain that in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, in which, naturally, Dr Barlow bore a prominent part, his influence was exercised in a one-sided manner. Indeed his broad-mindedness and inherent fairness have occasionally been the subjects of some criticism from some of his less tolerant colleagues. But it is hardly necessary to say that such comments bore little or no weight with a man of Dr Barlow's stamp.

By the death of the Dean not only will the Cathedral Body lose a valuable member, but the loss will be felt by all classes in local Church life, indeed, one may almost say that he will be equally lamented by the Nonconformist section of the community. His was an unassuming, kindly disposition; he always had a friendly word of greeting for everyone. If upon any matters whatever with which he was cognisant, advice was required, it was always given with alacrity, and in a manner which left the seeker in no doubt as to the wisdom and value of it. The Dean's homely character made him greatly beloved by all with whom he came in contact, and the phrase used by one gentleman recently in reference to him as the "good, kind and gentle Dean," was indeed applicable. Perhaps he could not be called a brilliant preacher, according to modern ideas of oratory, but he was a very agreeable one. His sermons were, like the man, divested of all sensationalism or show. Modestly earnest, the very simplicity of his utterances compelled attention. The peculiar importance which he laid upon the reading of the Scriptures could not have failed to have impressed one. He had a remarkably clear voice, and read with unusual deliberation and emphasis, so that, even at the extreme west end of the Cathedral, every word he uttered at the lecture could be distinctly heard. Following long precedent, Dr Barlow was created a J.P. for the Liberty, and, unlike some of his predecessors, he frequently sat upon the bench. He was a member of the Ingram Lodge of Oddfellows, and had preached at the annual Oddfellows' service at the Cathedral.

Although of the Evangelical shade of opinion, Dr Barlow was quite as zealous a guardian of the fabric of the great Cathedral as any of his predecessors, and during his seven

years of office he was most assiduous in his efforts with regard to this part of his duties. Whilst inspecting the triforium in connection with the restoration, the Dean sustained a very nasty fall, as a result of which he was seriously ill for some time. He had the satisfaction of seeing the restoration work of the West front and transepts completed, and to clear off the debt he helped to raise about £2,000. One of the most memorable services held in the Cathedral during his tenure of office was the thanksgiving service for the completion of the restoration of the west front. The then Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Temple) was the preacher in the morning, and the Bishop of Ripon (Dr Boyd Carpenter) in the evening. Another great service in the church, in which he took a prominent part, was that of the dedication of the beautiful stained glass west window, erected to the memory of the men of the county and neighbourhood who gave their lives for their country during the Boer War. The Dean took over the custody of the memorial on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, from Lord Roberts.

THOMAS DARLINGTON M.A.

The first time I saw Thomas Darlington was when I sat opposite to him at the Entrance Scholarship Examination in 1882. I did not know his name or anything about him, but a certain grave deliberation of manner impressed me, the love and habit of learning were written in his face and I felt that, if I succeeded in getting in at St John's, he would be among my contemporaries. He was not only one of my contemporaries, he was one of my intimate friends, and, though after College days were over we saw each other but little, we never lost touch. "The best that we find in our travels," says Robert Louis, "is an honest friend," and he is a fortunate pilgrim who finds such a friend as Thomas Darlington, with mind so well-stored, with principles so clear and decided, and yet always ready to hear the other side and see the good in it, always fresh in intellectual outlook and interest, always high-minded and good-hearted. To know him was to come into touch with what is best in human nature.

The events of his life are easily summarised. He was born on February 22, 1864, at a small village on the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, called Burland. He came of a Cheshire yeoman stock which had owned property in Burland since the days of the eighteenth century. Inheriting the sturdy qualities of this English country stock, he was undoubtedly influenced also by the Welsh spirit, if not through his ancestry, at any rate through daily contact and assimilative sympathy.

His childhood was spent in the part of Cheshire which rubs shoulders with Wales, he learnt Welsh as a little lad from an old barge man with whom he foregathered on his way to and from school, and everyone who knew him recognised that over and above his command of the Welsh language, he had much of the depth of feeling, the quick intuition and originality of mind, the intellectual alertness, the gift of utterance and the wistful sense of the world beyond the world, which are characteristic of the Welsh temperament. His first schooling was at the Grammar Schools of Acton and Whitchurch; from Whitchurch he passed, through the generosity of Mr Beckett of Whitchurch a prominent Wesleyan layman, to the Leys School, Cambridge. There he came rapidly to the front and quickly reached the Sixth. Though not himself excelling in athletics, he learned to take a keen part in school games and never lost his pride in the athletic eminence of his School and the Old Leysians. He took a keen part also in the religious life of the School, he donned the blue ribbon of temperance and persuaded many of his schoolfellows to do the same, and he began then his work as a Wesleyan local preacher which he never discontinued till his appointment as Inspector made it no longer possible. The most powerful influence on him at this time was that of Dr Moulton; of the 'Doctor' he always spoke with something approaching to reverence, as a scholar, as a man, and as a leader of men.* At the University his career was

* School legend, well authenticated, narrates how he tried to utilise the presence of a South African boy among his schoolmates in order to pick up the Kaffir tongue, and how the said South African was soon prompted by the other boys to supply the young linguist with highly imaginative linguistic material.

distinguished; he took his First Part of the Classical Tripos in his second year (1884), winning a place in the second bracket of the first class: only one other man of his own year was placed higher. He won the Members' University Prize for Latin Essay in 1885. In the following year he took a second class in the Classical Tripos, Part ii (History section). Had he taken Philology, the result would have been different. At the same time he was following up his London course. He had matriculated with honours from School in 1881, he took his Intermediate in Arts in the following year, being placed second in the first class in Latin Honours and qualifying for the Exhibition. In the B.A. Examination, 1884, he was first in the first class in Classical Honours and obtained the University Scholarship. In 1887 he took his M.A. and obtained the number of marks qualifying for the gold medal. After taking his degree at Cambridge he spent nine months in Germany, perfecting his German, studying Teutonic philology, and picking up the Flemish language on his way to and fro by way of whiling away the tedium of the train journey. While in Germany he wrote a "Memoir of Edwin Bainbridge"—a schoolfellow of singular transparency of character, piety, and gallantry, who lost his life in the terrible eruption which overwhelmed the famous Terraces of New Zealand in June 1886. At the same time he was busy on a volume for the English Dialect Society on the "Folk Speech of South Cheshire," a substantial volume which Dr Murray described in 1891 as "perhaps the most scholarly work published by the Society—a model of what one would wish all such works to be." It was on the strength of this valuable piece of original work that he was elected to a Fellowship at his old College in autumn 1888.

Before this Dr Percival had appointed him to a Modern Form Mastership at Rugby and after less than a year at Rugby he was appointed Headmaster of Queen's College, Taunton. This school through a series of unfortunate circumstances had fallen on evil days. It needed no small pluck to face all the difficulties, financial and other, that confronted the new Headmaster and nothing more clearly demonstrated his capacity as an administrator and his tact as a manager of men and affairs than the way in which he within a few years surmounted these difficulties.

In summer 1888 he married the sister of the school friend whose memory he had enshrined in the little volume which was the first thing he published, and his eldest child was born at Taunton. The strain of a Headmaster's life left him little leisure for study, but his appetite for acquiring languages was insatiable and hardly a summer holiday seemed to pass without adding to the store. Queen's College, Taunton, was, I believe, the only school in England which taught Dutch, both Dutch and Spanish were taught by the Headmaster, and if Italian, Finnish, Polish, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Welsh, or Romany had been asked for, the Headmaster was qualified to teach them. At College we all looked upon him as a second George Borrow. He had picked up the Gipsy tongue in his teens, tramping for miles after their nomad caravans, squatting with them round their camp fire and making notes inside his coat-flap of any words or idioms that were new to him. He used to entertain us at the Scholars' table with many a story of his adventures with the Gipsies in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, and we induced him, by way of a freak, to startle the staid and sober pages of the *Eagle* with a Romany ballad under the name of Bivvan Kosh—which we had to take his word for it—is the Romany for Thomas Darlington (*Eagle*, xiv, 38-41). I suppose it is no exaggeration to say that he was easily the best linguist of his time at Cambridge and deserves to be put in the same rank with that other Johnian, who passed too soon, Professor Palmer.

In 1893 owing to his wife's ill-health he resigned Taunton and lived a life of comparative quiet for three years, acting as Secretary to the Court of the University of Wales.

It was in this interval that he wrote two articles in *The Contemporary* on the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church, articles which evoked considerable interest at the time and were quoted in Parliament. Then in 1896 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Mid-Wales and removed to Aberystwyth. Of his work as Inspector, work which does not come much before the public eye but is most essential to the efficiency of public education, his Chief, Mr A. G. Legard writes as follows :—

"His district comprised the counties Merioneth, Cardigan, and Montgomery, and was almost entirely a rural one. Mr Darlington was not unfamiliar with the country, as he had served for some time on the staff of Mr Williams. More responsible duties now devolved upon him and he threw himself with great zeal and energy into his new work. One of the first points that occupied his attention was the irregularity of school attendance. By means of conferences and other methods he strenuously endeavoured to remove what was certainly a serious blot upon our elementary school system in rural districts some twelve years ago. Mr Darlington was perhaps seen at his best when he was addressing in the vernacular some large conference of Welshmen upon an educational subject; for apart from the matter of his argument the form in which he clothed it appealed with double force to Welshmen addressed by an Englishman in their mother tongue.

Another matter in which Mr Darlington took great interest was the education of pupil teachers, which has always been a problem of the utmost difficulty in the sparsely populated districts of North Wales. The Principality owes a great deal to him for the efforts that he made to improve the instruction of the young persons out of whose ranks the teachers of the future will come.

After the passing of the Education Act of 1902 a great deal of work devolved upon the Education Committees of the different counties, and here Mr Darlington proved himself to be of the greatest use to the bodies who were now entrusted for the first time with constructive work of the highest importance. Much that they had to do was of a non-contentious character and in this the advice of a sympathetic Government official with expert knowledge was most helpful,

In this connection it should be noticed that though Mr Darlington's political views were probably well known to the managers and teachers among whom he worked, from the time that he became a civil servant these views were kept entirely in the background, and he most loyally discharged his duties in accordance with the best traditions of the public service. Again, although he was a Nonconformist he was perfectly fair in his dealings with schools that were under the

control of religious denominations which were different from his own."

Of another branch of his work in connection with the Training Colleges, Mr P. A. Barnett writes:—

"My opportunities for enjoying the privilege of work with Darlington were not very many, but they were as many as I could make them. Whenever he was within range, he accompanied me on visits of inspection to Training Colleges. On these occasions it is an Inspector's duty, amongst other things, to assess the quality of certain professional exercises, such as teaching, on the things that he sees and the evidence placed before him.

Darlington's judgment was always sound; his just temper prevented him from arriving at hasty conclusions or allowing mere opinion to weigh unduly. At the same time, his moderation and good humour gave confidence both to his colleagues and to the young men and women whose measure he was trying to take. Surely to no one could be ascribed more truthfully the *nilis sapientia* of the real philosopher.

On matters of general educational interest his views were enlightened, clear, and refreshing. He was by no means 'orthodox'; he knew too much, and he had seen too much of the minds and ways of many men. But he was not extravagant; you could go and do what he advised without completely upsetting institutions.

He was recognised as a real 'expert' both in the history and in the practice of education by all sorts of people, from the illustrious (if execrated) Pobiedonostseff to the humblest teacher in a far-away Welsh village school. He could do more than speak their languages; he was in all languages and at all times the kindest, the most genial, the most patient, and the most courteous of men.

The branch of public education with which I am most conversant, the preparation of teachers for their profession, although Darlington was not directly concerned with it, has suffered, in his death, the loss of a trustworthy and farseeing counsellor; and those whose duty it is to face the heavy perplexities of the administrative and pedagogic problems involved will miss him greatly."

But this work as Inspector did not absorb all the mental activity of the last eleven years of his life, even though to it were added in course of time an appointment as chief examiner of the Board of Education in the Welsh language and a place on one of the Standing Committees of the Board. The most exacting piece of work that he ever undertook was when Professor Sadler, then Director of Special Enquiries and Reports, asked him to undertake a history of Russian Education and an account of Russian Education as it exists at the present day. "To put this in a form that a Department of State could publish was," as Dr Frank Heath says, "extraordinarily difficult. It was handled not only with great tact but also with truthfulness. As the Editor of this Report I had to discuss many difficult points with him and I never found him anything but reasonable and open-minded, though my knowledge of the subject was practically confined to what I had learned from him." Most men would have shrunk from the labour of learning a language of special difficulty with which they were previously unfamiliar, and would have used an interpreter. Not so Thomas Darlington. He rightly felt that his mission would be of little value unless he could get his knowledge first hand; hearsay evidence and rosewater official phrases would not satisfy him. He accordingly set to work to learn Russian and so successful was he that on his first visit to St Petersburg he was able to converse with the Minister of Education in his own language and was complimented by the Minister on his proficiency. Year after year he gave up his summer holiday to the prosecution of his researches. Of the obstacles which beset him those will form the best idea who know most of Russian officialism and Russian clericalism, but he was determined to know the real truth for himself even though he should not be able to set out in his report all that he knew. This report has not yet been published. He wrote to me about it in 1903, and in 1904 he sent me one of the only three copies which ever got into circulation. The report is wonderfully interesting and able; it is a model, not only of careful and accurate research but also of clear judicial statement. There was much that he saw to be rotten in the state of matters educational in Russia, and on these points he had to speak

guardedly and delicately. It was interesting, for instance, to contrast Darlington's diplomatic expressions with the frankness of such a book as Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist." But even so the Foreign Office were afraid. Russia was at the time sensitive. All cause of provocation or irritation had to be scrupulously avoided and it is only in the last few months that permission to publish has been given. Owing to the delay in publication there were several minor alterations to be made and in view of this the index had to be revised. It will soon see the light now and Englishmen will be able for the first time to learn what Russian Education is, and will appraise at its true value the work of one of the most gifted men in the public service of their own State.

This was not the only piece of enquiry which he carried out for the Board. Last Autumn he visited Germany and Switzerland to study the provision made for the care and education of children under five in these countries. The enquiry was made at the request of the Consultative Committee and the result, had he lived to complete it, was to be incorporated with their Report on the subject. His presence on the Continent enabled the Board to appoint him one of their representatives at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography held at Berlin last September, and while in that city he also, in conjunction with the Board's architect, Mr Felix Clay, inquired into and reported upon the temporary school buildings used in certain of the Berlin schools.

Such was his public work and in spite of the strain he was happy in it, for he found and found at once the work for which he was suited and into which he could throw his heart. There were many collateral activities; he made minute and laborious searches into the history of the Darlington family; he wrote articles in various papers; his favourite subject was Welsh nationality, with regard to which he stoutly maintained that the thesis which Matthew Arnold first stated and then ran away from was the true one, namely, that instead of differentiating the English and Welsh nationalities as Teutonic and Celtic respectively, we should regard them really as two variant types of a common British stock, and that the English race has "a vast obscure Cymric basis with a vast visible

Teutonic superstructure, and is only Anglo-Saxon by virtue of late admixtures."

He was a man of social and human ways, of genial gentle mind, willing to suffer when Heaven so decreed, but willing to rejoice also and taking cheerily the good that Heaven sent him. In talking with him there was that combination of liveliness and repose which constitutes ease, there was an opulent fund of thoughtfulness, a serious drift and much play of humour withal, there was width of sympathy, depth of thought, height of feeling. I remember that he was secretary of the Toynbee Hall Committee at Cambridge, for his democratic feeling was of the deeper, religious and not of the blatant order, he was fond of Maurice and those writers and statesmen whom we may call in Lord Rosebery's phrase "practical mystics." There was in him the native unselfish nobleness of heart which strives towards all nobleness. His eye was single and his whole nature full of light; he kept throughout the crown of his spiritual manhood and never more nobly than in the last months of his life.

"So he is past and gone,
No moanings hollow,
While we who are left in the storm and stress
Fall in and follow."

J. L. PATON.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1908.

On April 8th it was announced that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881) Bart., as Governor of Victoria in succession to the Honourable Sir Reginald Talbot, K.C.B. Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael is the 14th Baronet of Skirling, in Peebleshire. After acting as private secretary to Lord Dalhousie and Sir George Trevelyan, when Secretaries for Scotland, he was appointed Chairman of the Scottish Board of Lunacy, and at the General Election of 1895 he succeeded Mr Gladstone as Liberal member for Mid Lothian. He retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1900. He has been a Trustee of the National Gallery since 1906.

At the graduation ceremony of the University of Liverpool, the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877) Principal of the University of Glasgow; and that of Doctor of Engineering on the Hon. C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Honorary Fellow of the College.

The Chancellor's list of Honorary Degrees, to be conferred upon the occasion of his Installation on June 17, contains the names of three members of the College: The Hon. C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877), Professor G. D. Liveing (B.A. 1850), and Mr Alfred Marshall (B.A. 1865) who has just resigned the Professorship of Political Economy. All are to receive the degree of Doctor of Science.

Professor Alfred Marshall (B.A. 1865) has resigned the Professorship of Political Economy in the University to which he was elected in 1884. He thereby vacated the Professorial Fellowship in the College, and has been elected an Honorary Fellow.

At the Encaenia to be held at Oxford on June 24 the honorary degree of D.C.L. is to be conferred on Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), Director of H.M. Geological Survey, and

formerly Fellow of the College. At a Convocation to be held on July 1, in connection with the Pan Anglian Conference, the honorary degree of D.D. is to be conferred on Dr H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874) Archbishop of Melbourne.

On June 8, Mr W. Bateson, F.R.S., Fellow of the College, was elected the first professor of a newly-founded Chair for Biology. The Professor is to teach and make researches in that Branch of Biology now entitled Genetics (Heredity and Variation).

Professor J. Larmor, Secretary of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the College, has been nominated in the Irish Universities Bill, to be a member of the first Senate for the University to have its seat at Belfast.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, Honorary Fellow of the College, was at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Institution, held on May 1, elected one of the Managers of the Institution for the ensuing year.

Professor J. N. Langley (B.A. 1875) has been elected a foreign member of the Royal Danish Scientific Society.

Professor A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886) has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Emmanuel College.

Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin (B.A. 1874), Dean of the Arches, has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in succession to the late Mr Vaughan Hawkins.

The Rev P. Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871) was on the 17th of February last installed as Master of the Guardian Lodge No 2625; this Lodge was established to provide a meeting place for the Guardians of the City of London and others associated with the work of the Corporation. Mr Clementi Smith is a past Master of the Mercers' Company, past President of Sion College and P.M. Middlesex Lodge No 143; he was the founder of the Guardian Lodge, and has been Chaplain ever since its consecration.

The Ven. George Hodges (B.A. 1874), Archdeacon of Sudbury, has been appointed Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons for next year.

Mr Ernest Bristow (B.A. 1897) has been appointed Vice Consul at Tangier.

On May 1st, Professor J. Larmor delivered a Lecture at the Royal Institution on "The Scientific Work of Lord Kelvin." The Chair was taken by Lord Rayleigh, Chancellor of the University.

Mr W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898), Fellow of the College and University Lecturer in Physiological and Experimental Psychology, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. The following statement gives an account of his scientific work:

William Halse Rivers Rivers,

M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Physiological and Experimental Psychology in the University of Cambridge. Distinguished in Experimental Psychology. Joint Editor of the British Journal of Psychology: has made numerous valuable psychological and anthropological investigations, notably in the Torres Straits Islands, in India, and in Egypt. Among his contributions may be specially cited the following: "Observations on the Senses of the Todas" (Brit. Journ. of Psychology, 1905); "Report on the Psychology of the Todas and of other Indian Tribes" (Proc. Roy. Soc. 77, 1905); "The Todas" (Macmillan & Co., 1906); "The Colour Vision of the Natives of Upper Egypt" (Journ. Anthropol. Inst., 1901); "The Colour Vision of the Eskimo" (Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., 1901); "A Genealogical Method of Collecting Social and Vital Statistics" (Journ. Anthropol. Inst., 1900); "On the Apparent Size of Objects" (Mind, 1896); "The Photometry of Coloured Paper" (Journ. of Physiol., 1897); "On Erythroptasia" (Trans. Ophthalmol. Soc., 1901). Articles in the Reports of the Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, 1901-1904; also contributed the article "Vision" to Professor Schäfer's Textbook of Physiology by British Physiologists, vol. ii., 1900. Among papers published by him in conjunction with other workers may be mentioned "Ueber Ermüdung und Erholung" (with Professor Kraepelin, Leipzig, 1896); and "The Afferent Nervous System from a new Aspect" (with Dr Head, F.R.S., and Dr Sherren, Brain, 1905). Delivered the Croonian Lectures of the Royal College of Physicians in 1906, on the subject "The Influence of Drugs on Fatigue."

The Rev Canon J. Howard B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Professor of History in the University of Birmingham, has been delivering during the month of May a series of lectures in the Royal Gallery of the Palace at Westminster on: "The House of Commons: its Place in National History." These lectures are being given under the auspices of the University of London Extension Board, in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association.

The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have acquired, by purchase, a portrait of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, our Foundress; the

portrait is described as an early one, probably 15th century, before she adopted a religious habit. Mr A. E. Shipley, of Christ's College, has presented to St. John's a large photograph of the portrait.

The College has appointed the Venerable Archdeacon Bonsey (B.A. 1868), Vicar of Lancaster, to be a Governor of Giggleswick School.

Lord Gwydyr (M.A. 1831), celebrated his 98th birthday on Monday, April 27th at his residence, Stoke Park, Ipswich, where he personally received many friends and was the recipient of many letters and telegrams of congratulation. He enjoys wonderful health, and can read without glasses. He still acts as High Sheriff of Ipswich, and is greatly interested in public affairs.

On May 14th a presentation was made to the Very Rev W. Page Roberts, Dean of Salisbury, at Blyth House by members of the Congregation of St Peter's, Vere Street, with which he had been associated for thirty years. Lord Blyth himself was to have taken the chair, but domestic bereavement kept him away. Sir Joseph Dimsdale presided, Viscount Middleton made the presentation, which consisted of a cheque for a thousand guineas and a volume containing views of St Peter's; Mrs Page Roberts was also presented with some etchings of the Church. Viscount Middleton said that although they heartily congratulated the Dean upon the dignity which the King had conferred upon him, still they could not forget that that dignity brought with it the prospect of a severance, which, however, would bring to the Dean the compensating recollections of duty faithfully performed, of powers nobly exercised, of hopes inspired, of faith vindicated, and of truth preached without regard to the effects it might have on his advancement in the profession he adorned. The Dean, in expressing his thanks, gave a review of his labours at St Peter's, and of the many close friendships he had made in the congregation.

Mr C. Morgan Webb (B.A. 1894), I.C.S., Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Hanthawaddy district.

Mr J. H. Field (B.A. 1903) has been appointed to officiate as Director General of Indian Observatories, during the absence on leave of Dr G. T. Walker.

Mr G. Leatham (B.A. 1904), I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr K. R. S. Rau (B.A. 1906) has been appointed Assistant Accountant General at Madras.

Mr M. F. J. McDonnell (B.A. 1904) was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on Wednesday, May 14th.

Mr Gilbert Beith (B.A. 1904) passed the Final Examination of the Law Society held in March last, entitling him to be admitted a Solicitor.

Mr J. F. S. Croggon (B.A. 1902) has been appointed an Assistant Auditor under the Local Government Board.

Ds E. J. G. Titterington (B.A. 1906), who was placed 17th in the Civil Service Examination 1907, has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Department of the Local Government Board.

E. H. P. Muncey, Choral Student of the College, was bracketted equal with two others for the Second Winchester Reading Prize.

Ds J. H. Bentley (B.A. 1906) has been bracketted with Talbot, of Emmanuel College, for the Mason (University) Prize for Biblical Hebrew.

E. H. P. Muncey has been re-elected to a Choral Studentship for a fourth year, and R. Stansfeld has been elected to a Choral Studentship for one year.

P. Johnson-Saint was one of the University candidates who qualified at the examination held in March last with a view to nomination to a commission in the Regular Forces.

Mr. S. D. Caddick (B.A. 1903) has been appointed to a mastership at the Grammar School, Southampton.

Mr R. Sterndale Bennett (B.A. 1904), at present Music Master at Fettes College, has been appointed Music Master at Uppingham School in succession to M. Paul David.

Ds G. Wilson (B.A. 1904) has been appointed to a Mastership at Loughborough Grammar School.

Ds T. O. Bosworth (B.A. 1906), Hutchinson Student, has been appointed to a mastership at the Northampton and County Technical School.

Dr H. R. Hasse (B.A. 1906), Isaac Newton Student of the University, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at the University of Liverpool, in succession to Mr E. Cunningham, Fellow of the College.

Mr H. Williamson (B.A. 1893), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.P., has been appointed Physician to out-patients, City of London Lying-in Hospital.

Dr John Wharton (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians of England, held on Thursday, April 30th, Dr W. L. Brown (B.A. 1892) was elected to the Fellowship. And the following members of St John's, having conformed to the by laws and passed the required examinations, had licences to practice Physic granted to them:—A. E. Cullen (B.A. 1905), of St Bartholomew's Hospital; H. G. Freat (B.A. 1906), of the London Hospital; G. E. C. Simpson (B.A. 1902), of St Bartholomew's Hospital; T. A. Weston (B.A. 1905), of St Thomas's Hospital.

Messrs Cullen, Freat, and Weston were on Thursday, May 14th, admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on April 9th, Mr G. C. E. Simpson (B.A. 1902), M.B., of St Bartholomew's Hospital, was admitted a Member of the College.

The following members of the College were ordained on Sunday, March 15:—*Deacons*, A. Geake (B.A. 1907), by the Bishop of London in St Paul's Cathedral, licensed to a curacy at St. Paul's, Onslow Square; and R. J. Whitaker (B.A. 1897), by the Bishop of Durham in the Chapel within Auckland Castle, licensed to a curacy at Stockton-on-Tees. *Priest*, W. C. H. Moreland (B.A. 1897), by the Bishop of London.

In our Chronicle for last Term we omitted to record that F. R. J. Easton (B.A. 1905) was ordained Deacon at Canterbury by the Archbishop, and licensed to the curacy of St Peter's, Maidstone.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

Name.	Degree.	From.	To be.
Telford, J. A.	(1891)	C. Ramsey, Harwich	V. St Nicholas, Harwich.
Burgess, H. N.	(1899)	C. St Cuthbert, Sheffield.	V. St Anne, Netherthorp, Sheffield.
Tarleton, J. F.	(1888)	R. Great Warley.	R. Aldridge.
Lester, I. H.	(1868)	R. Lexden, Colchester.	V. Wembdon, Somerset.
Powning, J. F.	(1883)	V. Landkey, Barnstaple.	V. Cornwood, Ivybridge.
Rammell, W. H.	(1877)	R. High Halden.	V. Boughton Bleau.
Scutt, A. O.	(1887)	C. Hythe.	V. Appledore, Kent.
Bradley, H. W.	(1885)	V. Birtles, Cheshire.	P. C. Wrenbury, Nantwich.
Jones, G. J.	(1871)	R. Southfleet.	R. Crayford
Harries, G. H.	(1893)	C. St James', Grimsby.	V. Burgh, w. Winthorpe.

The Rev G. Trundle (B.A. 1872), Vicar of St Martin in Coney Street, York, and Vicar Choral of York, has been appointed Succentor Vicariorum of York Minster.

The Rev D. W. Sitwell (B.A. 1861), Vicar of Leamington, Hastings, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

The following University appointments of members of the College are announced since the issue of our last number: Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of a Syndicate to consider the steps to be taken for the erection of a Building to contain Lecture Rooms, Departmental Libraries and Common Rooms for Professors and University Teachers; Mr T. R. Glover to be a member of the Oldham Bequest Syndicate; Dr J. R. Tanner to be a member of a Syndicate to consider alternatives for the General Examination; Mr J. E. Purvis to be one of the representatives of the University at the Celebration of the Tercentenary of the University of Oviedo; Professor J. Larmor to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Chemistry; Mr H. F. Stewart to be a member of the Board for Non-Collegiate students; Mr C. A. A. Scott to be an examiner for Part I. of the Theological Tripos; Mr L. B. Radford to be an examiner for Part II. of the Theological Tripos.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *An introduction to the theory of Infinite Series*, by T. J. I'A. Bromwich, F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer of the College (Macmillans); *The Riddle of the Bacchae: The last stage of Euripides's Religious Views*, by Gilbert Norwood, Fellow of the College and assistant lecturer in Classics in the University of Manchester (The University Press, Manchester); *Morag the Seal, a West Highland Romance*, by J. W. Brodie-Innes (Rebman); *The Memoirs of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Norman*, by Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I. (Smith Elder); *The Influence of Alcohol and other drugs on fatigue*, Croonian Lectures, by W. H. R. Rivers, Fellow of the College (Arnold); *The Rights and Responsibilities of National Churches. The Hulschan Lectures for 1907-8*, by J. Howard Masterman, Professor of History in the University of Birmingham, Vicar of St Michael's, Coventry (University Press); *The Mysteries of Mithra*, 90 pp., *A Mythriac Ritual*, 77 pp., *The Gnostic Crucifixion*, 83 pp., *The Chaldean Oracles*, 2 vols., and *The World Mystery, four comparative studies in general Theosophy*, all by Mr G. R. S. Mead, are issued by the Theosophical Publishing Society; *The Epistle to Diognetus* by the Rev. L. B. Radford (S.P.C.K.); *Three Teachers of Alexandria: Theognostus, Pierius*,

and Peter. A study in the early history of Origenism and Anti-Origenism, by the Rev. L. B. Radford, Rector of Holt (University Press); *Physical Education and School Hygiene in Japan*, by Baron Dairoku Kikuchi, late Minister of Education in Japan (The Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association).

Dr H. F. Baker, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, is editing for the University Press, the Collected Mathematical papers of the late Professor J. J. Sylvester, Honorary Fellow of the College and Savilian Professor at Oxford. The second volume covering the period 1854 to 1873 has just appeared; it contains 110 papers, some of which will always be famous in the history of mathematical progress. Professor Sylvester was one of the most brilliant and original mathematicians of the 19th century, yet his powers have hardly received the recognition they deserve. For this his own methods are chiefly to blame; he had not the unwearied industry and steady concentration of his great contemporary Cayley, though in fertility of imagination he probably surpassed him; nor had he the graces of style of Salmon, whose books and papers are models of elegance and ingenuity. The following extract from a letter of Salmon's to Sylvester himself is a humorous and just criticism of Sylvester's ways. The letter is dated from Trinity College, Dublin, May 1, 1861. After some remarks on some properties of a cubic surface it proceeds:

"I should be very glad if there was any chance of your preparing an edition of your opuscula. There have been of course occasional little statements in your papers requiring verification. Written as they were in the very heat of discovery, they are rather to be compared to the hurried bulletins written by a general on a field of battle than to the cool details of the historian. Honestly however I don't think there is the least chance of your going back to these former studies. I shall be content to let you off some of these if you will do justice to what you have done on the subject of partitions. I wish you would seriously consider whether it is not a duty everyone owes to Society, when one brings a child into the world to look to the decent rearing of it. I must say that you have to a reprehensible degree a cuckoo-like fashion of dropping eggs and not seeming to care what becomes of them. Your procreative instincts ought to be more evenly balanced by such instincts as would inspire greater care of your offspring and more attention in providing for them in

life and producing them to the world in a presentable form.

Hoping you will meditate on this homily and be the better for it, I remain

Yours sincerely,
Geo. Salmon."

It would be difficult to put the case against Sylvester more truly or effectively, the papers in the volume before us are evidence for the prosecution.

Sylvester seldom worked out his discoveries, he dashed hot-foot into print, often without the slightest hint of how he had arrived at his results, or what they led up to. The papers teem with slips of the pen and misprints, some of which are corrected in subsequent notes; he invented special names for most of the mathematical forms he discovered, and a vocabulary is almost a necessity. With all these drawbacks the reader is often carried along in a whirlwind of enthusiasm not usually associated with higher mathematics. Non-mathematical readers who wish to learn something of Sylvester's style could not do better than read the paper numbered 100 in this volume, the famous Address to Section A of the British Association; no one but Sylvester could have written it and the tones of his voice can almost be heard through the dull medium of the printed page.

In these days of Smith's Prize Essays and Fellowship Dissertations the young mathematician in search of a subject might do much worse than read these volumes. Though years have passed since Sylvester poured out his ideas in reckless profusion, there must be many of the eggs to which Salmon refers which still remain.

During the present Term sermons have been preached in the College Chapel, on April 26 by Mr Peter Green, Rector of Sacred Trinity, Salford, on May 3 (Commemoration of Benefactors) by the Archbishop of Melbourne, on May 17 by Mr C. E. Graves and on May 31 by Mr Wynne Willson, Master of Haileybury College.

The annual dinner to members of the College who have taken the M.A. degree and have retained their names on the College Boards, is to be held this year on Thursday, June 25. Members of the College who graduated in the following groups of years are invited on the present occasion: 1864-1868; 1882-1885; 1898-1901.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1908 to know that the following dates have been fixed; Candidates to inform the Master of the subjects of their dissertations not later than May 21st; dissertations to

be sent to the Master not later than August 24; the examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 17. The election will take place on Monday, November 2.

The following note on the will of George Ruggle, the author of the famous play 'Ignoramus,' appeared in the *East Anglian Daily Times* for May 9.

George Ruggle matriculated as a pensioner of St John's, June 26, 1589, and took the degrees of B.A. 1593, and M.A. 1596. He migrated from St John's to Trinity and then became a Fellow of Clare Hall:—

No. 2,510—WILL OF GEORGE RUGGLE, 1621.

(P.C.C. 101 Saville.)

"George Ruggle of the vniversity of Cambridge, Mr of Arte, the sixte day of September 1621. Vnto the poore of towne of Lavenham in Suffolke, where I was borne, twenty markes. Vnto the Chapple of Clare hall twenty markes to buy a silver bason to be vsed at the Communion for the collection of the poore. Vnto Clare hall in Cambridge One hundred pounds, to be titulated by the name of George Ruggle's one hundred pounds for a perpetuall stocke. To Clarehall Library all my bookes the Mr and fellowes shall thincke fitting—the rest to the children of Mr Toby Pallyvicine. Vnto my sisters Mary Dandes and Sarae Lymmell, both now dwellinge in the Cittie of Westchester one hundred pounds a peice. I give one hundred poundes towards the bringinge vp of the Infidells Children in Virginia in Christian Religion." Mention is made of my lovinge Aunt Mrs Alice Vigoris, of Ipswich, my worthy friend Mr Henry Coppinger, of Lavenham, my worthy friend Mr Nicholas fferrer of Clarehall, and Mr William Parker, of Sproughton neare Ipswich. "The reste of my goodes vnto my moste lovinge and especiall good friend Mr Toby Pallavicine of Babram in the Countye of Cambridge, Esquire. And I doe make him sole executor, and if he happen to dye before my decease I ordaine Sr Edmond Varney, Knight, Executor." Probatum tertio die Novembre 1622 Juramento Tobie Palavincino executoris.

George Ruggle, son of Thomas Ruggle, was baptised at Lavenham 13 Nov., 1575, and his aunt Alice Vigerons, was doubtless the widow of George Ruggle, his father's brother, who was also, as the Daundy pedigree (Harl. Mss. 1560) tells us, of Lavenham, (or "Lanham" as it is often written.) He was the author of "Ignoramus," a Latin comedy, which was acted before King James I. in March and May, 1614. He was a great benefactor to Clare Hall, money in those days being more valuable than now.

(From Davy's notes, Add. MS. 19,147, fo. 296, etc.)

Professor E. J. Rapson sends us the following note:—

Mr Benians has sent me for examination seven coins and counters which were discovered by the workmen in levelling the cricket field. Of these, four have no particular interest; but the other three may perhaps be thought worthy of a short note in the *Eagle*. They include two English counters of the fifteenth century, and a Dutch counter struck to commemorate the siege of Oran in 1563. The original use of these 'counters' is indicated by their name: they were first employed as aids in the addition of sums of money by means of the abacus or 'counting-board,' a mechanical contrivance without the aid of which the simplest arithmetical operations were almost impossible before the introduction of the Arabic system of notation in the last quarter of the fifteenth century. At a later date, counters continued to be used chiefly in games as at present. The interest which they possess for us depends chiefly on the fact that they were frequently used as a simple and convenient means of commemorating events. The two English counters in question have no historical importance of this kind. They are simply poor copies of types which were originally borrowed to a great extent from the French coinage of the fifteenth century; and the original legend which was usually of a religious character—most commonly the beginning of the prayer AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA—appears in such a perverted form on these two specimens as to be quite illegible. The Dutch counter (bronze), on the other hand, admits of being deciphered with certainty. It is a variety of a type published by Van Loon, *Histoire Metallique des xvii Provinces des Pays Bas* (1732) Vol I., p. 65.

Obv. Bust of Philip II to r.; inscr. PH(ilippu)S D(ei) G(ratia) HISP(aniarum) REGIS. COMITIS HOL(landiae). The name Philip ought, of course to be in the genitive.

Rev. Arranged in the form of a cross, the arms of the Provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland and Overysseel with date 1563: *inscr.* ORANA. TVRCARV(m). OBSIDIONE. LIBERATA.

Oran and Mazarquivir in Algeria had been taken by the Spaniards from the Moors early in the sixteenth century in accordance with the advice of Cardinal Ximenes. In 1562 a large Spanish fleet which was carrying supplies to these African colonies was completely wrecked; and early in the following year the Barbary Moors seized what was apparently an opportunity of recovering their ancient possessions while still isolated and lacking provisions. The story of the siege of Oran and Mazarquivir, of the valiant defence of the small

Christian garrisons, the terrible straits to which they were reduced, and of the raising of the siege on the appearance of the Spanish fleet which had been sent to their aid by Philip II, may be read in the picturesque pages of Prescott, *History of Philip II*, Book IV, Chapter I. How a counter which was struck in the Netherlands to commemorate this event found its way to St John's cricket field can only be surmised; but the fact that it should have wandered so far afield is in no way surprising, if we consider the intimate relations which existed between this country and the Netherlands during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

This prize is open to all undergraduates who have not entered on their seventh Term of residence at the time when the essay is sent in.

For the present year the essay is to be on one of the following subjects:

1. Vibration of an elastic medium as a theory of Light.
2. The theory of the oscillations of ponderable matter.
3. Invariants of Conics and Quadrics.
4. Ruled Surfaces.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

1. Green's Papers.
2. Rayleigh's *Sound*; Routh's *Dynamics*.
3. Salmon's *Treatises*; Andoyer's *Théorie des Formes*.
4. Salmon's *Geometry of Three Dimensions*; Darboux's *Théorie des Surfaces*.

JOHNIANA.

The Rev Arthur Briarly Browne (B.A. 1878), Rector of Bradfield, Yorkshire, has transcribed and edited the Parish Register of Bradfield from 1559 to 1722. The Registers occupy 456 closely printed pages, and there is in addition an admirable index of 140 pages. The importance of printing Parish Registers is now generally recognised, and the public spirit of men like Mr Browne, who give up time and expense to the task of making these records accessible, and place their contents beyond the risk of loss, cannot be too highly commended.

The Register contains the names of several members of the College and by its aid we can glean some further biographical details. We take these in order and add some notes from other sources.

Two sons of Christopher Wilson, of Bradfield, yeoman, were admitted to St John's:

Thomas, admitted 11 May 1648, aged 20.

Charles, admitted 8 September 1648, in his 18th year.

Turning now to the Bradfield Register we find the following entries: 1626. Thomas, son of Xpo Wilson, bapt. the xiiiith day of August.

1631. Charles, son of Xpo Wilson, of Bromhead, bapt. June the xv day.

Then we have the marriage of the parents:

1623. Christopher Wilson and Mary Ibotson, married, 29 October.

And the baptisms of the parents:

1594-5. Xpher Wilson, son of Xpher Wilsone, bapt. the i day of March.

1604. Mary, daughter of Mr John Ibotson, bapt. the xviii day of December.

And the marriage of the grandparents:

1591-2. Xpher Wilson and Ellen Bramall, maryed the iird day of February.

Of these two members of the College the career of Charles Wilson is the best known. The following account of him is given in *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, V, 103-5: "Charles Wilson was the third son of Christopher Wilson; his elder brother being in a state of incapacity, he succeeded under a settlement of his father to the family estates at Bromhead. On 29 August, 1658, he received presbyterian ordination to the work of the ministry at Kimbolton, to which living he had been presented by Edward, Earl of Manchester; the ceremony was performed in the church of St Stephen, Wallbrook, by the third classical Presbytery of London, to whom he exhibited a testimonial of his good life and fair calling to Kimbolton. He conformed on the return of Charles II, and took a second ordination from Thomas, Bishop of Candida Casa, or the Orcaes, at Westminster 8 January 1661. His residence at Kimbolton was embittered by troublesome suits of law with Robert, Earl of Manchester, the patron, son of Edward; and though in these he had the advantage, he at length relinquished the living, and, in 1675, was presented to the Rectory of Babworth, in Nottinghamshire, by Ann Wortley, alias Newcomen. In 1681 he resigned this living in favour of his nephew, Richard Wilson, and in the same year was presented by Francis Jessop, of Broomhall, to the vicarage of Sheffield, to which he was instituted 6 October 1681. In 1695 he resigned the living of Sheffield and retired to his paternal inheritance at Bromhead. He was buried in the chancel of the church at Bradfield. [The Parish Register has the entry:—1703. Mr Charles Willson, M.A., late Vicar of Sheffield, buried, September 8.] He married, while at Kimbolton, Ann, one of four daughters and co-heirs of John Allott, B.D., Rector of Little Thurlow and Wrattling, in Suffolk. They had fourteen children, of whom seven died young." In one of Joseph Hunter's Manuscripts preserved in the British Museum (Addl. MSS. 24,473, fol. 447, or f. 222) there are some notes on Charles Wilson; after giving his preferments he proceeds: "He was a great advancer of the family; I find his purchases thus enumerated by his grandson. Two estates at Thurston of Tho. Beevor, 1690 and 1692. One in Sheffield of his brother, Zachariah Wilson, in 1685. Fox Hall, alias Bowerhill in Fullwood, of John Bromhead, 1687. One at Grenowside of his brother, Zachariah Wilson, in 1685. One at Turchell, in Derbyshire, of Joseph Ward, 1701. One at Longside of Arthur Hinchcliffe in August 1701. He also built both at Bromhead and Wightwick. During the absence of the family from Bromhead the house wasted; David and Abdiel Rich held it from 1679 to 1682, and John Morton from 1682 to 1688." After giving some further details he adds that Mrs Wilson was buried in Bradfield Choir 22 February 1712-3.

The next Bradfield boy to come to the College was Thomas, son of Francis Morton, admitted 21 May 1657, aged 17. The Bradfield Register has the following entries:

1638-9. Thomas, son of Francis Morton, bapt. the xxvijth daye of February.

1637-8. Francis Morton and Marye Revell, married, February the 1st day.

1614. Franches, son of Franches Morton (of Spout House), bapt. the xxi day of September.

1616-7. Marye, daughter of William Revell, bapt. the xxii day of January.

We find that Thomas Morton, son and heir of Francis Morton, of Spout House, parish of Bradfield, co. York, gentleman, was admitted to Gray's Inn 18 May 1658. And this is probably the Thomas Morton, of Croydon, Surrey, gentleman, aged about 23, who was licensed 16 August 1662 to marry Anne Boyse, of Nuttfield, in the same county, spinster, about 19, with the consent of her father, John Boyse, at Newington, Surrey, or St Dunstan-in-the-West (Foster, *London Marriage Licences*).

George Shaw, son of Robert Shaw, yeoman, of Bradfield, was admitted to the College 8 June 1650, aged 16. The Bradfield Register has the entries:

1632-3. George, son of Robert Shawe, bapt. the xxth day of January.

1618. Robert Shawe and Elizabeth Adamsonn, married the 22 of June.

Samuel Slack, son of Abraham Slack, of Bradfield, was admitted to the College 5 July 1669, aged 17. The Bradfield Register has the entries:

1651. Samuell, son of Abraham Slacke, baptized 13 November.

1644. Abraham Slacke and Anne Tomson, married, September the 5th.

1619. Abraham, sonn of Thomas Slack, baptized, November 29.

1625. Ann, daughter of George Tomson, baptized, June the xvth.

This Samuel Slack, of St John's, was ordained Priest by the Archbishop of York, 23 September 1677.

Lastly, Jeremy Waterhouse, born at Bradfield, and educated at Sheffield School, was admitted to the College 9 May 1681, aged 19; his parentage is not given in the College Register. We find in the Bradfield Register the entry:

1658. Jeramiah, son of William Waterhouse, born 2 December.

It will be observed that the age in the College Register does not quite correspond with the date of birth in the Parish Register.

OPEN EXHIBITIONS, SIZARSHIPS, AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Elected 8 June 1908.

Commencing residence October 1908.

Open Exhibitions of £30 for two years:

Watson, T. W. (King Edward VI. School, Stourbridge) (Mathematics).

Dodd, W. P. (University College, Aberystwith) (Classics).

Oakley, F. C. (Felsted School) (Classics).

Pittom, W. W. P. (Northampton and County School) (Natural Science).

Nicklin, G. N. (Birkbeck College) (Natural Science).

Goode, R. H. (Private Tuition) (Natural Science).

Dowman Sizarships:

Cullen, A. P., Bishop's Stortford College.

Lloyd, M. T., Aldenham School.

Winder, R. McD., Cranleigh School.

School Exhibitions:

Lupton and Hebblethwaite—Aubry, C. P. (Sedbergh).

Robins—Cotton, R. H. A. (Sutton Valence).

Dowman—Hutton, R. J. (Pocklington).

Somerset—Watkins, S. (Hereford).

Somerset—Streeten, B. R. (Hereford).

Somerset—Woodall, F. E. (Manchester).

Baker—Guest-Williams, W. K. (Durham).

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

<i>For Students now in their</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>First Year</i>	Matthew Prior.
<i>Second Year</i>	The Plays of Shakespeare as a mirror of the social life of his time, its different grades and activities.
<i>Third Year</i>	The use and abuse of allusion.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, October 17th.

ORGAN RECITAL.

An Organ Recital was given in the College Chapel on Sunday, June 14th, at 8.45 p.m., by Mr C. B. Rootham, College Organist.

The following is the programme:—

1. TOCCATA AND FUGUE in F major *J. S. Bach*
2. TWO PRELUDES ON CHORALES (Op. 67.)

{	(a) Gott des Himmels und der Erden	} <i>Max Reger</i>
	(b) Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott	
- ALLEGRETTO in F major (Op. 101.) *C. V. Stanford*
3. SLOW MOVEMENT, SCHERZO AND FINALE, from
Sonata No. 5, in F sharp *Josef Rheinberger*
4. TWO STUDIES IN CANON (Op. 56.)

} <i>Schumann</i>	(a) Andantino in A flat major
	(b) Adagio in B major
5. EPINIKION *C. B. Rootham*

CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—V. W. J. Hobbs. *Hon. Secretary*—F. D. Morton.
Hon. Secretary 2nd XI.—A. R. Thompson.

Result of the Season:—Played, 17. Won, 5. Lost, 3. Drawn, 9.

Bad weather has caused a large number of this season's matches to be scratched, and we have often had to play upon wet wickets. On the whole we have had quite a good

season. The batting of the side was not so strong as usual, though better than would appear from the averages. Every man was capable of making runs, but there was a certain want of consistency. The bowling was fairly good, but suffered from lack of variety: we needed a really good slow bowler. The unfortunate illness of E. K. Quick robbed us of the services of an exceptionally promising Freshman.

A pleasing feature of the season has been the readiness of the older members of the College to assist us when necessary. We should like to thank Messrs R. P. Gregory, A. L. Gorringe, and P. N. F. Young for their kindness in filling up gaps in the team on several occasions.

We congratulate S. L. Thompson on playing in the Freshmen's Match and in a Trial Match, and hope to see him go still farther.

Batting Averages.

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Highest score	Runs	Aver.
S. L. Thompson.....	16	3	106	482	37.1
J. M. Swift	14	2	55	272	22.6
F. D. Morton	12	3	40	181	20.1
W. E. Hill	11	4	48	138	19.7
V. W. J. Hobbs	12	1	66	216	19.6
H. C. H. Lane	10	0	49	191	19.1
G. A. R. Thursfield	12	5	30*	132	18.8
H. W. McCowan	14	1	45*	198	15.2
A. R. Thompson	9	5	19*	60	15
J. A. Fewings	15	1	50	191	13.6
R. Brice-Smith	6	1	31*	46	9.2

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
R. Brice-Smith	4	0	28	2	14
J. M. Swift	133	19	498	29	17.17
G. A. R. Thursfield	119	17	469	26	18.03
W. E. Hill	28	5	91	5	18.2
S. L. Thompson	156.1	22	511	28	18.25
F. D. Morton	160.5	18	616	25	24.64
V. W. J. Hobbs	32.3	0	214	5	42.8

Matches.

- v. *Queens'*. Won. St John's 123. *Queens'* 85 (G. A. R. Thursfield 6 wickets for 27).
- v. *Clare*. Lost. *Clare* 154 (J. M. Swift 6 wickets for 52). St John's 123. We had 100 on the board with only 4 men out, but broke down lamentably.
- v. *Corpus*. Won. *Corpus* 91 (F. D. Morton 5 wickets for 35). St John's 92 for 3 (R. Brice-Smith 31 not out).
- v. *Trinity Hall*. Drawn. St John's 170 (J. A. Fewings 48). *Trinity Hall* 142 for 7 (S. L. Thompson 4 wickets for 36). Bad catching probably robbed us of a victory.
- v. *King's*. Lost. St John's 50. *King's* 51 for 3. We gave a wretched display of batting on a tricky wicket.

- v. *Jesus*. Drawn. A two-day match. *Jesus* 213 for 7 and 101 for 3. St John's 192 (S. L. Thompson 66) and 110 for 6 (V. W. J. Hobbs 66). *Jesus* made a very sporting declaration, and we just failed to score 123 in 40 minutes, Hobbs hitting very hard.
- v. *Caius*. Won. *Caius* 46 (S. L. Thompson 8 wickets for 22). St John's 162 for 6. (S. L. Thompson 62 not out). We showed our best form of the season, and won by 10 wickets. Thompson's all-round cricket was magnificent.
- v. *Queens'*. Drawn. *Queens'* 306 for 3. St John's 81 for 6 (Hobbs 35 not out). On a perfect wicket we gave a poor display.
- v. *King's*. Drawn. St John's 239 (R. P. Gregory 74, H. C. H. Lane 49) and 67 for 5. *King's* 315.
- v. *Emmanuel*. Won. St John's 149. *Emmanuel* 129 (S. L. Thompson 4 for 36). Our two last wickets put on 67, and some steady bowling and good fielding gave us a victory.
- v. *Christ's*. Won. *Christ's* 129 (Morton 5 for 40). St John's 132 for 6 (Lane 49, Morton 40). Lane played a really good innings.
- v. *Selwyn*. Drawn. *Selwyn* 196 (Swift 5 for 49) St John's 120 for 6.
- v. *Pembroke*. Drawn. *Pembroke* 267 for 4. St John's 135 for 7 (S. L. Thompson 45 not out). We started badly, but the eighth pair added 64 without being separated. J. I. Piggott and G. L. Cole batted brilliantly for *Pembroke*.
- v. *Downing*. Drawn. St John's 219 for 8 (S. L. Thompson 106, W. E. Hill 48). *Downing* 105 for 1. Thompson played a splendid innings.
- v. *Caius*. Drawn. St John's 253 for 7 (Swift 55, Fewings 50, McCowan 46). *Caius* 209 for 3. We scored consistently, and A. F. Leighton played a fine innings for *Caius*.
- v. *Sidney Sussex*. Drawn. *Sidney* 207. St John's 150 for 2 (S. L. Thompson 59 not out, H. W. McCowan 45 not out).
- v. *Jesus*. Lost. St John's 69 and 112 for 5. *Jesus* 195 (Swift 6 for 78). Against some excellent bowling we fared badly, and were beaten even more easily than the score indicates.

Characters of the XI.:

V. W. J. Hobbs (Capt.)—A delightfully inspiring and optimistic captain. Has generally made runs when they were wanted, and played one really brilliant innings. While retaining most of his former dash, he has greatly increased his repertoire of strokes. Bowls leg-breaks with undeniable spin but eccentric length. Sets his team a splendid example at extra-cover, possessing a safe pair of hands and a lightning pick-up and return.

F. D. Morton (Hon. Sec.)—Has been a very energetic and capable Secretary. Throughout the season he bowled well, but dropped catches on several occasions robbed him of wickets; developed into a fast-scoring

The following have played for us :—

First VI. : A. E. Evans, A. C. Belgrave, H. C. Stanford, C. G. Sharp, G. A. Allen, V. C. Boddington, P. H. Winfield, E. H. P. Jolly, and J. S. Cassels.

Second VI. : J. L. Troubridge, E. W. Willett, F. James, C. D. D. Hogan, H. Paulley, H. P. W. Burton, and L. G. Corney.

There was a fairly good entry for the Fresher's Tournament, which ended in a win for J. S. Cassels, who played H. Paulley in the Final.

Our thanks are due to Mr Bushe Fox for so kindly continuing to perform the duties of Honorary Treasurer to the Club.

The full record of the matches is as follows :

FIRST VI.		Result.	
Opponents.	Ground.	For.	Agst.
King's.....	King's.....	5	5
Clare.....	St. John's.....	3	6
Christ's.....	Christ's.....	3	6
Queens'	St. John's.....	1	5
Selwyn.....	"	1	5
King's.....	"	3	6
Christ's.....	"	1	8
Emmanuel.....	"	0	9
Dulwich Farm....	"	0	9
Queens'	Queens'.....	3	6
Peterhouse	St. John's.....	3	5
Caius.....	Caius.....	3	6
Trinity.....	Trinity.....		Scratched
Emmanuel.....	Emmanuel.....	3	6
Clare.....	Clare.....		Scratched
Trinity.....	St. John's.....		"
Caius.....	"		"

SECOND VI.

Caius II.	Caius.....	Lost
Emmanuel II.....	Emmanuel.....	Lost
Westminster	Westminster ...	Won
King's II.....	St. John's.....	Scratched
Queens' II.....	"	Lost
Westminster	"	Won
Caius II.....	"	Scratched
Queens' II.....	Queens'.....	Scratched
King's II.....	King's.....	Scratched

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Treasurer—Mr J. J. Lister.
 1st Captain—H. A. L. Laidlaw. 2nd Captain—L. R. D. Anderson.
 Hon. Sec.—C. J. W. Henslow. Junior Treasurer—T. M. Sibly. 1st Lent
 Captain—V. C. Boddington. 2nd Lent Captain—C. L. Holthouse.
 3rd Lent Captain—H. F. Russell-Smith. Additional Captain—G. A. Allen.

Positions of the Boats.

May Races.

First BoatFourth on the River.
 Second BoatSixteenth on the River.

Lent Races.

First BoatSecond on the River.
 Second BoatThirteenth on the River.
 Third BoatTwenty-fifth on the River.

The excellent performance of the Lent boat led us to venture an entry for the Clinker Fours. Unfortunately no good racing ship was available, and we were perforce compelled to row in a boat quite unsuitable for such a race. We were unfortunate in drawing the winners for the first heat—Jesus coming up on our boat the whole way and winning easily. The crew were as follows:—

	st. lbs.
V. C. Boddington (bow)	11 2
2 H. L. Penfold	11 12
3 K. S. Thomson	12 7
J. M. Short (stroke)	11 10
H. E. Chasteny (cox)	8 9

The crews came up for practice on April 21st and are indebted to F. H. Jerwood of Jesus for his services as coach during the first week or so.

The material throughout was heavy and promised well.

The loss of Lewis at stroke, however, was rather hard to replace, and owing to the number of aspirants for the seat a large amount of valuable time was lost. Eventually J. M. Short, who stroked the first Lent boat with such success, was selected. It was soon evident that whatever the boat lacked it had its complement of power, deficiency in form being made up for by individual hard work. Not till about a week before the races could the crew be finally made up, and, had this been possible earlier, we might have looked for even better results.

The second boat started off with a fair amount of old material, but was considerably knocked out of time when its stroke was carried off to take his seat in the first crew. However, by the time the races came, owing to the untiring energy of the first boat captain, it was hoped that they were at least strong enough to retain their position of sandwich boat.

First Night.

Our first boat started off fully aware of their superiority over 3rd Trinity; this confidence was somewhat shaken when 3rd Trinity was seen to leap up on our boat from the start,

and a most exciting race was witnessed to Ditton, with only a few feet separating the ball of their boat from our rudder, but up the Long Reach our crew, staying well, drew away steadily, and at the post finished several lengths to the good.

The second boat was pressed almost from the start and had a very hard race to keep away from Hall II., so much so that in their second race in the first division a stately paddle over was all they could accomplish.

Second Night.

The first boat got a good start and, rowing well, were relieved of all further danger from 3rd Trinity by Pembroke at the Willows. A change had taken place in front through Jesus bumping 1st Trinity the previous night, and though our men put out all their efforts to catch 1st Trinity, they failed to make any appreciable impression.

The second boat had a still harder race than on the first night, with Hall II. overlapping, but, thanks to the geometrical tendencies of their cox, our boat again escaped.

Third Night.

Again the first boat had some uncomfortable moments; Pembroke coming up steadily from the start to the Willows, but here our boat, keeping going very well, drew clean away after shooting the railway bridge.

The second boat was quickly relieved of its pursuer by Magdalene, but, in spite of this, in their second race as sandwich boat were not able to make any impression on King's I.; perhaps this may be somewhat accounted for by their remaining in their clinker boat and not risking themselves in a frailer bark.

Fourth Night.

As on the three previous nights our first boat was in little danger from behind, but owing to a stifish head wind First Trinity drew away from them, putting our only hope of a bump out of reach.

The second boat at last failed to get over the course, being caught by Magdalene in the Plough Reach, and were thus removed from that unenviable position of sandwich boat.

Considering the high standard of the first three boats the performance of our first boat may be considered satisfactory. The second boat, however, we should have liked to have seen relieved of its uncomfortable position by going up instead of down.

We cannot close this short survey of the May races without reference to the valuable and energetic services of

our President (Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox). There is no doubt that the races of Wednesday and Friday bore witness to his experienced handling of the crews during the weeks of training.

The monotony of training was most agreeably relieved by the kind entertainment of Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Mr Scott, and Mr and Mrs Sikes to breakfast, and Mr and Mrs Collin to dessert.

In conclusion, we heartily wish every success to those whom the Lady Margaret Boat Club is about to lose. Would that all our members would emulate their example and take an active part in the doings of the Club at a time when the novelty of rowing has begun to wear off!

First Boat.

	st.	lbs.
L. R. D. Anderson (<i>bow</i>).....	10	3
2 H. A. L. Laidlaw.....	11	1
3 C. L. Holthouse.....	11	4
4 H. F. Russell-Smith	12	1
5 R. Meldrum	13	1
6 C. J. W. Henslow.....	12	11
7 J. Fraser	11	5
J. M. Short (<i>stroke</i>).....	11	8
H. E. Chastaney (<i>cox</i>)	8	9
Coach—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.		

Characters :

Bow. Does not show any very substantial improvement on last year's form. He finds great difficulty in using his body, and has in consequence a weak finish. Keeps going well.

Two. Does not manage his slide properly; the result is that he is slow into the water, and his finish is a lug. A very honest worker, and has been an excellent captain in every way.

Three. Does not seem to have gained much by his visit to stroke side; tends to hurry his slide, and dip on his front stop, but always works hard. He should endeavour not to be overcome by the excitement of the races.

Four. Was "off form" for a while during practice, but improved in the last fortnight. He has still old faults of letting the body fall away as the hands come out, and of rowing the blade in instead of covering it at once. When in, his blade always moves water.

Five. Cannot be called consistent in his rowing; at times he omits to swing, which throws the rest of the crew out a good deal. He rows better than he did the last time he rowed in the May boat, and it would have been very hard to do without him.

Six. Took some time to adapt himself to the methods of the rest, and hardly rowed up to his best form during practice; inclined to let his slide go away, and rows his hands down at the finish; none the less he is one of the mainstays of the boat.

Seven. Has suffered from the changes at the stroke thwart; he is inclined to "hunch" himself on his front stop, let his slide go, and use his arms too much at the finish. He has sustained his reputation for hard

work. A touch of optimism might benefit his own as well as others' rowing.

Stroke. Has come on a good deal during the term, but is still stiff and a trifle awkward. It is difficult to preserve a sense of rhythm when the button comes away from the thole at the finish. He had a difficult position to fill and filled it well. His deliberation when racing is remarkable.

Cox. Is inclined to take Grassy Corner rather late and wide, but on the whole steers a sound course. Practice should make him a first-class steersman.

Second Boat.

	st.	lbs.
V. K. Haslam (<i>bow</i>).....	10	1
2 R. F. Donne.....	9	10
3 C. Dixon.....	11	0
4 H. L. Penfold.....	11	7
5 D. E. Cruickshank.....	11	12
6 P. A. Irving.....	11	2
7 K. S. Thomson.....	12	6
L. A. Allen (<i>stroke</i>).....	11	2
R. W. Hyde (<i>cox</i>).....	8	6

Coach—H. A. L. Laidlaw.

Characters :

Bow. An unconventional oar. He has improved considerably during the Term; works well for his weight; but should realise that a finish, to be effective, must be in the water.

Two. Has suffered somewhat from his ability to row on both sides. When finally settled at two, he came on quickly; always tries hard.

Three. A somewhat variable quantity; when he remembers to work his shoulders back he is capable of putting in good work.

Four. Has some trouble in getting his blade moving at the beginning, and has still a jerky finish. Always a useful oar and races well.

Five. Does not look altogether happy on bow side. His slowness over the stretcher makes it very difficult to get his weight on to the oar when rowing anything more than 25. A little more nimbleness would double his efficiency. He is an honest trier.

Six. Has too great a partiality for his back stops—get there too soon and stays there too long; this makes him quick forward and slow in. When he learns to control his slide he should prove a great asset.

Seven. Paddles with ease and a certain nonchalance—when rowing nonchalance more apparent than ease; inclined to shy his blade and let his finish wash out. When racing he should watch stroke more closely.

Stroke. Has improved out of knowledge during the term; has still a tendency to hurry his finish, but in this respect he is not helped much by the men behind him. He rowed pluckily and with judgment when pursued over the course.

Cox. Has taken some good corners, but is rather erratic in the straight. He can be relied on to keep his head when racing, and when starting.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The May Term Concert.

President—H. S. Foxwell, M.A. *Treasurer*—Dr L. E. Shore. *Librarian*—C. B. Rootham, M.A. *Committee*—Professor Rapson, Rev H. F. Stewart, B.D., A. Y. Campbell, A. C. Churchward, J. Fraser, V. C. Boddington, R. Brice-Smith, J. K. Deane, E. H. P. Muncey, A. Thorne Waite, J. L. Troubridge, C. L. Holthouse, H. F. Russell-Smith, C. H. Ritchie, R. Stansfeld, J. B. Sterndale-Bennett. *Hon. Sec.*—A. F. Hall. *Conductor*—C. B. Rootham, M.A., Mus. Bac.

THE CHORUS.—*Trebles*—The Chapel Choristers. *Altos*—Messrs. Dunn and Thompson. *Tenors*—Prof Rapson, V. C. Boddington, R. Brice-Smith, J. W. Easton, F. W. Hicks, H. C. H. Lane, E. H. P. Muncey, R. Stansfeld. *Basses*—Dr F. J. Allen, G. G. Barnes, A. J. Bentley, C. Dixon, A. E. Evans, P. E. Evans, A. F. Hall, C. L. Holthouse, J. G. H. Holtzapffel, Mr Hunt, O. Hughes Jones, R. W. Hyde, G. J. C. Marchaud, R. Meldrum, F. M. Moseley, F. Northorp, H. F. Russell-Smith, C. H. Ritchie, K. H. Scougal, J. M. Short, T. M. Sibly, K. S. Thomson, J. L. Troubridge, J. E. Walker, A. R. Yorke, Mr Young.

The programme was as follows :

PART I.

1. DUET FOR TWO PIANOS... "Marche Héroïque".....*Saint-Saëns*
J. L. TROUBRIDGE and W. A. ASCHAFFENBURG.
2. MADRIGALS.....(a) "Sweet Honey-Sucking Bees".....*John Wilbye*
(b) "Light of my Soul".....*R. L. de Pearsall*
THE CHORUS.
3. BASS SOLO (with Chorus for Men's Voices)...
"Coronach".....*C. B. Rootham*
A. F. HALL.
4. VIOLIN SOLO...Last movement from Sonata in A major.....*J. S. Bach*
H. H. H. LORENZ.
5. VOCAL QUARTETS...(a) "Gifts".....*E. T. Sweeting*
(b) "It's oh! to be a Wild Wind".....*Elgar*
E. H. P. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, A. F. HALL.
6. PART SONGS.....(a) "Love's Fire".....*C. V. Stanford*
(b) "Lullaby of Life".....*Henry Leslie*
THE CHORUS.

Interval of 20 minutes.

PART II.

7. PART SONGS...(a) "Since Thou, O Fondest".....*C. H. H. Parry*
(b) "O, my luv'e's like a red, red rose".....*Garrett*
THE CHORUS.

8. SONG....."There's a bower of roses".....*C. V. Stanford*
V. C. BODDINGTON.
9. PIANOFORTE SOLO.....Ballade in G minor.....*Chopin*
J. L. TROUBRIDGE.
10. VOCAL QUARTETS...."The Waking of the Fairies".....*Harvey Lishr*
E. H. P. MUNCEY, V. C. BODDINGTON, R. STANSFELD, A. F. HALL.
11. SONG....."Old Heidelberg".....*Jensen*
A. THORNE WAITE.
12. CHORUS....."Lady Margaret Boat Song".....*Garkett*
SOLOISTS: First Boat Captains.
CHORUS.

The reader of *The Eagle* has here before his eyes the programme of the May Concert in the order of performance. It only remains to collect the general impression made by the music on his ear, and to estimate the value of the several items, considered according to their kind.

First we note the prominence rightly given to Cambridge musicians in general, and, as in private duty bound, to St John's Organists in particular, and, secondly, the predominance of vocal over instrumental pieces—the relation being that of 3 to 1. But what was lacking here in quantity was made good by quality, for the two pianists and the one violinist supported worthily the claims, if not of art against nature, at least of strings against voices. Thus Messrs Troubridge and Aschaffenburg were most happily associated in Saint-Saens' march for two pianos, marking well the contrast between the flowing trio and the march proper, and working up to a fine climax; while the first named gentleman, besides discharging with taste and judgment the duties of accompanist, was heard alone, and heard with much pleasure, in a ballade of Chopin's. He has good style and a nice touch, and the difficulties of the piece, which are considerable, were no difficulty to him.

The violin part in the last movement of a Bach Sonata was played by Mr Lorenz with care and delicacy. It is, perhaps, not strictly correct to style the Sonata a violin solo, for the piano has an equally important function to perform, and it was safe in Mr Rootham's hands. But whatever the piece be called it was good to hear. We are fortunately very familiar with Bach in the College Chapel, whether on the organ or through the medium of the choir, but we especially welcome the appearance of the famous name in the programme of a College concert, for we are well assured that this great genius has something to say to every

performer and every hearer in every branch of musical art. Some years ago a German artist of renown was asked who, in his opinion, was the greatest musical genius in history. He answered, without hesitation, "John Sebastian Bach, who turned everything he touched to music," and, we may add, turned all he touched to gold. We trust his name will often figure in our programmes, and always be attended with like success.

The vocal solos were three in number, and were sung by bass, tenor, and baritone respectively. Mr Hall had selected Mr Rootham's noble setting of Scott's "Coronach," and acquitted himself very well. It is, indeed, a work that deserves the best it can get on the part of soloist and chorus, for not only is it extremely well written, but it is full of imagination and poetic feeling. Mr Troubridge played the accompaniment with good effect, but we should greatly enjoy hearing it scored for a string band, and trust that the composer may see his way to gratify our wish. Mr Boddington's pleasant voice was admirably suited to Stanford's ballad from his early opera, "The Veiled Prophet," one of our Cambridge Professor's happiest inspirations. A very welcome number was Jensen's "Alt Heidelberg du feine," sung, alas! in English, but very well sung, by Mr Thorne Waite. It is to be hoped that the next time Mr Thorne Waite sings it here (and may that time be soon) it will be in the original tongue. There is a world of German songs waiting for him to conquer, and he will not fail for want of voice or power of sympathetic treatment.

So much for the solos. The part songs call for even higher praise if not for longer comment, for it is these that give the concerts of the St John's Musical Society their peculiar *cachet*.

The size and character of the chorus is extremely satisfactory, and shews what enthusiasm and energy can do when properly directed upon responsive material. And in saying this we have most in mind that noble army of basses who followed so faithfully and zealously the conductor's lead.

The selection of the part songs was admirable. The new is good, but so is also the old, and of all the pieces 16th century John Wilbye's dainty madrigal bore the palm. Old and new are cunningly blended in Pearsall's 6 part *Light of my Soul*, which was rendered most carefully and reverently.

The strictly modern school was represented by Hubert Parry's feeling version of an exquisite "shorter poem" of Robert Bridges, by Stanford's fine *Love's Fire*, by Garrett's familiar and beautiful *O, my Luve's like a red, red rose*, and by

a pretty but rather slight thing of Henry Leslie's which was, we expect, inserted principally to please the chorus, who sang it with evident gusto.

Besides the larger concerted efforts the College quartet sang three pieces in the style to which they have accustomed us. The best, musically, was the Elgar; we cared less for the Sweeting, but this was in great measure due to the somewhat commonplace words of James Thomson (not, be it noted, the author of *The Seasons* but him of the *City of Dreadful Night*). The balance of voices in these part songs was most happy and the effect delicious.

The Concert ended, of course, with the *Lady Margaret Boat Song*, the best of all its class, and the fitting crown to an evening's music in the College Hall. Now that we have it, it is a wonder how they did without it before Mr Glover and Dr Garrett wedded verse and music in praise of the Lady Margaret, her foundation, and its possible or actual achievement on the Cam. The Solo was supplied by the members of the First Boat. They were better together in their ship than in the third verse, the sixth line of which betrayed to the attentive ear a various reading. But they sang throughout with that sense of duty which is their property, and they looked exceedingly imposing.

Our hearty thanks are due to the Secretary of the Musical Society, Mr Hall, for all he did in the way of organisation and arrangement, and to its Conductor for all the good that such a pleasant evening means. If music really comes back and makes her home in England from whose shores a malign combination has tried to banish her, St John's College and St John's Musical Society surely will be remembered as having helped to the Restoration,

THE COLLEGE BALL.

By permission of the Master and Fellows the College Ball was held in the Hall on Tuesday, June 16th. Supper was served in the Combination Room; there was a Marquee in the Chapel Court, and by permission of the Master the garden of the Lodge was illuminated. Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and Mr V. C. Boddington were the Secretaries, and the following acted as Stewards: Dr J. R. Tanner, Mr R. F. Scott, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Mr J. Fraser, Mr R. Meldrum, Mr H. C. Stanford, Mr V. C. Boddington, Mr R. Brice-Smith, Mr F. W. Hicks, Mr V. W. J. Hobbs, Mr F. D. Morton, and Mr K. S. Thomson. The Ball was well attended, and dancing kept up until an early hour on Wednesday morning.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—A. D. Allen. *Ex-Presidents in residence*—J. A. A. Hart, E. C. Dewick, H. E. Stuart, J. M. Swift. *Secretary*—F. A. W. Heaton. *Treasurer*—W. H. Woollen. *Committee*—J. E. N. Jackson, C. S. Fleet.

The Term has been very successful, and the papers full of interest. We should particularly like to record our deepest gratitude to Professor Kennett for his paper on "Isaiah," which will be long remembered by all those who had the great privilege of listening to him. The discussion which followed has created a record lasting till 11.45 p.m., and even then the time seemed too short.

- May 1st. E. C. Dewick, B.A., St John's College and Ridley Hall. "The Value of the Septuagint in Old Testament Study." H. D. Jackson's Rooms, 1 First Court.
- May 8th. Rev T. H. Henessy, Dean of Selwyn College. "The Old Testament in the hands of the Jews." C. J. W. Henslow's Rooms, B New Court.
- May 15th. Rev J. P. Whitney, B.D., of King's College. "Bishop Fisher and the Reformation in Cambridge." C. S. Fleet's Rooms, H First Court.
- May 22nd. Rev Professor R. H. Kennett, B.D., Chaplain of Queens' College. "Isaiah lii. 13 and liii." R. F. Donne's Rooms, E Second Court.
- May 28th. The Festival of the Ascension. 8 a.m.: Corporate Communion. 8.15 p.m.: Private Business Meeting.

At the Private Business Meeting the following were elected to serve as officers and on the Committee during the Michaelmas Term, 1908:—

President—F. A. W. Heaton. *Secretary*—W. H. Woollen. *Treasurer*—C. S. Fleet. *Committee*—V. C. Morton, R. F. Donne.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Mr Mason, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys, Mr Cox. *Committee*—Mr Bushe-Fox, The Dean, Mr Hart (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Rootham, Dr Tanner, Mr Ward, Mr Hew (*Senior Treasurer*), P. N. F. Young, L. R. D. Anderson, A. D. Allen, R. Brice-Smith, G. M. Cruickshank (*Junior Secretary*), F. W. Hicks, V. W. J. Hobbs, F. A. James, J. E. C. Ross, J. W. G. Stokes, J. E. Walker, V. K. Haslam, C. J. W. Henslow, C. L. Holthouse (*Junior Treasurer*), and W. H. Weightman.

The most important piece of news concerning the College Mission is the appointment of the Junior Missioner as an Admiralty Chaplain. At the end of June he is to join the Battleship *H.M.S. Ocean* of the Mediterranean Squadron. We wish Mr H. S. Crole Rees a most successful career in his new sphere of duty. His loss will be felt very severely at the Mission, where his work has been most valuable and very highly appreciated, more particularly perhaps by the Mens' Club in which he took so great an interest. So far no one has been found to take his place, but we sincerely hope that the Vicar will not be left single handed to do the work of three for more than a very short time.

We also regret that Mr Ward found it necessary to resign the post as Senior Treasurer which he has filled for some years, but we are quite sure that he will continue to show the same interest in the Mission as formerly in his official capacity. We welcome Mr How as his successor, feeling that the Mission finances will be in safe keeping in his hands.

There has been a most welcome revival of interest in the Mission this year throughout the College, which has shown itself both in the number of visitors the Mission has entertained, and in the increase of the yearly subscriptions. These latter have reached a higher figure than they have for some years past, and we should like to take this opportunity of thanking the collectors for performing their arduous and thankless duty in so satisfactory a manner. We feel sure that the increase in the subscriptions is largely due to their energy, and we hope that in future years the collection will continue to increase until it reaches a sum more worthy of the size and traditions of the College than it is at present.

We are glad to say that there has been at any rate one tangible result of Mr Ingram's address at the Lent term meeting, in the form of a collection on behalf of one of the parishioners who has gone blind, but cannot yet be operated on. Several members of the College have undertaken to collect enough money to give this old parishioner an allowance of five shillings a week for a year. A similar collection is being made by members of the first year on behalf of another old and deserving parishioner who has fallen on bad days. Any one who has visited the Mission lately will know how grateful they are for this help.

The usual collection of clothes is being made and we hope to be able to include in it this year a few cricket necessities such as bats, pads and gloves.

We hope that a larger number than ever will be able to come to Cambridge on the August bank holiday, and we hope the weather will be as good for it this year as it was last.

At a meeting of the Committee the following new officers were elected:

Rev J. C. H. How (*Senior Treasurer*), C. L. Holthouse (*Junior Secretary*), and C. H. Ritchie (*Junior Treasurer*).

The following were elected to the Committee:

A. R. Thompson, A. J. Bentley, H. P. W. Barton, R. F. Donne, F. B. Fisher, G. I. C. Marchand and S. L. Thompson.

THE LIBRARY.

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

Donations and additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady-Day, 1908.

Donations.

DONORS.

*Moore-Smith (Professor G. C.). Notes on some English University Plays. [From the Modern Language Review. Vol. III. No. 2. January, 1908].....	} The Author.
Hymns for use in St. Olave's Grammar School. 8vo. Surbiton, 1907. 11.19.53*.....	
Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1906. 8vo. Washington, 1907. 3.46.....	} The Smithsonian Institution.
— Report on the Progress and Condition of the U.S. National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1907. 8vo. Washington, 1907. 3.46.....	
*Suyematsu (Baron). Russia and Japan. (Reprinted from the <i>Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review</i> , July 1904. 1.45.1.....	} Dr. Sandys.
— The Ethics of Japan. (<i>Journal of the Society of Arts</i> , March 10, 1905). 1.45.1.....	
— Chinese Expansion historically reviewed. (<i>Proc. of the Central Asian Soc.</i> 1905). 1.45.1	
— Comment la Russie amena la Guerre. Trad. par F. Pepin. roy. 8vo. Lond. 1905. 1.45.1.....	
Official Year-Book of the Church of England 1908. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1908. <i>Reference Table</i>	} G. E. Cowser, Esq.
Hyperides. Oration for Lycophron and for Euxenippus. Now just printed in Facsimile with a short Account of the Discovery of the original MS. by Joseph Arden. The Text edited with Notes by the Rev. Churchill Babington*. 4to. Camb. 1853. AA. 4.23*.	
Education. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ending June 30, 1906. Vol. I. 8vo. Washington, 1907. 14.22.52.....	
*Stewart (Rev. H. F.) <i>Doctrina Romanensium de Invocatione Sanctorum</i> . With an Introduction by the Bishop of Salisbury. S.P.C.K. 8vo. Lond. 1907. 11.18.64.....	} Rev. H. F. Stewart.

Modern Language Quarterly, The. Edited by W. W. Greg. Vol. VII. Nos. 1-3. 4to. Lond. 1904.....	} Rev. H. F. Stewart.
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